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SEVEN SECTIONS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 118. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 5. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1903.—FIFTY PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Custom house inspectors refused to pass baggage of American rifle team without an examination.

Predicted that steel rail production for 1904 will exceed 3,000,000 tons.

Thomas A. Edison claims Marconi will be able to send 500 words a minute across the Atlantic.

Grand Army day at Chautauqua a big success.

Tombs physician announces that $20 per cent Miller is shamming.

Another lawsuit promised in connection with the Henry Hilton estate.

National Confederation of Catholic societies opened yesterday at Atlantic City.

Chicago women now playing the races on tips given by professionals.

Business block at Morgantown, W. Va., destroyed by fire.

FOREIGN.

King Edward's visit to Ireland ended.

Russia spending millions to fortify Port Arthur.

Cardinals failed to elect new pope at first day's balloting. Election expected tomorrow.

King Charles of Portugal visited the American squadron.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mother saves her baby from two rattlesnakes.

Wabash lines to be extended to New York through Reading.

LOCAL.

J. Ledlie Gloninger and wife were the last Pittsburghers to have an audience with Pope Leo XIII.

United States depositories accused of blocking pension bill.

All troops have left the guard encampment at Somerset.

Permits to carry dogs on trolley cars are scarce, because the superintendent's confidence in human nature was shamefully abused.

Plans completed for thirty-third national convention of Catholic Total Abstinence union.

One hundred and two cases of typhoid reported to health bureau last week.

Police order No. 860 being rigidly enforced.

Col. J. M. Guffey says that the question of fusion will be left to the Democratic committee.

The corner stone of the Nixon theater in Sixth avenue will be laid on Thursday.

Building Trades council turns down contractors' ultimatum, and 12,000 men will be locked out.

SPORTING.

Rain prevented yesterday's game between the Pittsburgh and St. Louis teams and a double-header will be played today.

Miss Myrtle McAteer of Wilkinsburg ably defended her title of western tennis champion by defeating Miss Closterman of Cincinnati in the tournament at Chicago.

Jeffries and Corbett are reported to be in the pink of condition for their coming fight and each says that he is a sure winner.

Rube Waddell lost a remarkable game for the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday. He held the New York team to four hits, struck out thirteen batsmen, yet lost the game.

LEGAL.

Albert Pitcairn testified in his own behalf that he is sane.

Operations of boy thieves disclosed in the juvenile court.

Midsummer rush for divorces.

FINANCIAL.

Bank statement showed an increase of $7,000,000 in cash reserves. Stock markets were dull and drooping. Grain and provisions closed higher in Chicago.

FIFTH SECTION—Six Pages.
1—Mister Wolf Laughed Too Soon.
2—Young Folks' Page.
3—Ararat Kids and the Brownies.
4—Mother Goose's Rhymes.
5—Midsummer Hygiene.
6—Buster Brown at the Seashore.

SIXTH SECTION—Six Pages.
1—The Summer Girl.
2—Types of Women.
3—Coney Island of the Pacific.
4—Pacific Coast Welcomes G. A. R.
5—Big Bill Devery on Cities.
6—The Newest Shirtwaist.

SEVENTH SECTION—Six Pages.
1—How Flowers Affect the Voice.
2—Labor.
3—Theatrical.
4—Resorts.
5—Resorts.
6—Mt. Vernon.

THE WEATHER

Showers.

The forecast of the Washington weather man for Pittsburgh and vicinity is for probable showers today and fair and warmer conditions tomorrow. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 77 and the minimum 56. The sun rose clear at 4:55 and set clear at 7:17. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.28	62	82	S. E.	Clear
8 p. m.	30.24	72	63	S.	Clear

Comparative temperature and precipitation for August 1:

	1902	1901		1902	1901
Maximum	89	79	Mean	80	72
Minimum	72	64	Precipitation	.00	T
Max. tem. 4 p. m.	77		Excess since Jan. 1	3.98	
Min. tem. 5 p. m.	56		Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.12	
Mean temperature	66		Precip. for day	.00	
Nor. tem. 31 yrs.	74		Dfcy. for day	.12	
Dfcy. for the day	8		Dfcy. since July 1	.12	
Dfcy. since July 1	8		Exc. since Jan. 1	2.77	

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably showers in the afternoon or evening. Monday fair and warmer; light to fresh east winds.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably showers. Monday fair and warmer, fresh east winds.

West Virginia—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday fair.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Cincinnati	78	Clear	Indianapolis	74	PtCldy
El Paso	96	Rain	Kansas City	78	Clear
Cairo	80	PtCldy	Washington	63	Cloudy
St. Louis	78	Cloudy	New Orleans	78	PtCldy
Louisville	80	Clear	Philadelphia	68	Clear
Omaha	74	Clear	New York	70	Clear
St. Paul	69	Cloudy	Buffalo	68	Clear
Huron	70	Cloudy	Cleveland	66	Clear
Bismarck	62	Cloudy	Salt Lake City	84	Clear
Chicago	70	Clear	Denver	84	Clear

MACHEN FILES A DEMURRER

Arch Conspirator in Postal Scandal Takes Exception to Charges.

SAYS ALL ARE FAULTY

Abner McKinley's Name Again Appears in Connection With Long's Indictment.

PAYNE IS AGAIN ON DUTY

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.

The developments of the past two weeks in the postoffice investigation give Postmaster General Payne much satisfaction. On his return to the department after a vacation, he made it plain to those about him that he thought the work had been well done.

The postmaster general has improved in health and took up his tasks with much spirit. The three assistant postmaster generals, Wynne, Shallenberger and Bristow—Madden being out of town—spent some time in his office, during which business of the department was gone over. Later Mr. Bristow had a further conference with Mr. Payne.

Mr. Payne reiterated to his callers, what is well-known to be the attitude of President Roosevelt, that there must be no letup in the investigation of offenders. The statement of a chief of bureau that W. C. Long, just indicted, had once represented that Abner McKinley would see to it that this bureau chief was removed unless he favored a certain contract, was mentioned to Mr. Payne, it having also been stated that Long was an associate of Abner McKinley's. Mr. Payne was asked in the same connection whether the names of prominent men would likely figure in future indictments.

None Will Be Shielded.

"It is not necessary for me to say," replied Mr. Payne, "that if the investigation should show that Abner McKinley was implicated in any irregularities he would be held answerable just as would anybody, but it is only just to Abner McKinley to say in the same breath that nothing has developed in the investigation yet to prove that he was involved in wrongdoing."

Mr. Payne stated that it could not, by any means, be said that the investigation was ended, although he hoped that the end was in sight. He said it might be completed in four weeks but it was impossible to fix any exact date. He said the president, in common with himself and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow will be glad when the investigation is over, but that none of them want the inquiry closed until every irregularity has been ferreted out.

He pointed out that inspectors are working on the cases in various parts of the country and developments not now foreseen may occur at any time. Mr. Payne declared that every one against whom any evidence has been found will be treated according to the evidence and that no one will be shielded by the department.

Machen Files Demurrer.

A son of John T. Cupper, the mayor of Lock Haven, Pa., telephoned United States District Attorney Beach today that Cupper would come to this city to surrender in court Monday. Counsel for August W. Machen today filed in the criminal court in the district a demurrer to the former indictments of Machen. It alleges that every count in the indictments is fatally defective in that it fails to show that Machen was an officer of the government at the time the offenses alleged were committed. Machen withdrew a plea of not guilty.

The demurrer to the indictment for bribery against Dillard B. and Samuel A. Groff in connection with Machen also was filed. Like Machen the Groff brothers withdrew their plea of not guilty and say that every count of the indictment is defective. The demurrer contends that the indictment does not in a legal manner charge the defendants with the commission of any offense against the United States, and that it does not charge any act or promise which is a crime or misdemeanor under any law of the United States.

The New York contractor, mentioned as having furnished the straps for the carriers' pouches, but in entirely good faith, and who is innocent of any intentional wrong doing is George B. Lamb. He is the manager of his father's establishment, and, as soon as it was ascertained there was "grafting" by department officials, did everything in his power to aid the government officials.

HELD UP SCHWAB.

Atlantic City Copper Stopped His Automobile to Allow Crowd to Pass.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Charles M. Schwab brought his big automobile to a sudden stop on Atlantic avenue on the wave of a negro officer. The cause for the holding up of the machine was the fact that a number of excursionists wanted to cross the street, and the officer stopped Mr. Schwab along with others to permit them to pass in safety.

Mr. Schwab smiled and waved his hand to the officer as the motor was brought up suddenly. He was bound for the speedway for an hour's run. He was accompanied by his chauffeur.

EXPLORERS WILL BE GONE ONE YEAR

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 1.—The Canadian government expedition organized to explore Hudson Bay in the sealer Neptune, consists of 40 persons, 15 of whom are scientists. A party of 25 of the ship's company will remain one year, if not longer, in the region to be explored.

LOOKS BAD FOR MR. LITTAUER

Believed Glove Case Will Be Turned Over to Attorney General.

SECRECY MAINTAINED

Gen. Davis' Report Said to Have Placed Congressman at Fault.

LITTAUER GOES TO HIS HOME

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.

Representative Lucius N. Littauer's case with the United States government, in which he is charged with having an undue interest as representative in congress in certain army contracts, appears to be in a bad way.

At the conclusion of a conference today between Secretary Root, Judge Advocate General Davis and Littauer's counsel, Edward Lauterbach of New York and John G. Milburn of Buffalo, the impression prevailed throughout the war department that enough had been established to warrant reference of the case to the department of justice.

Representative Littauer came to Washington this morning with his lawyers but remained at the Arlington hotel. He left for New York on the 4 o'clock train with Mr. Lauterbach, while Mr. Milburn left later for Buffalo. When asked just before leaving if he had anything to say he replied:

"There is absolutely nothing to be said beyond the statement made by me which has already been published. The case is in the hands of the officials of the war department and any statement now will be manifestly improper."

The report of Judge Advocate General Davis to whom the testimony in the case, as reported by Inspector General Garlington, was referred to Secretary Root, is in the hands of the secretary, but no part of its contents will be divulged.

The impression prevails at the war department, based on the general atmosphere surrounding the situation, that this report finds that a prima facie case has been made out against Littauer, and that there is sufficient cause for suspecting that his connection with the army glove contract was of such a character as to warrant a reference of the case to Attorney General Knox. There is, however, no authoritative confirmation for this impression, because every department official connected with the case remains silent on the results thus far accomplished.

Basing his opinion upon the presentation of facts submitted in Garlington's report, it is understood that General Davis finds there is prima facie evidence against Littauer tending to show that he was a partner in one of the Lyon contracts for supplying gloves and gauntlets to the quartermaster's department. General Davis does not overlook the statement made by Mr. Littauer in one of his letters to Lyon, already published, in which the representative speaks of "your share of the profits."

It is also understood that General Davis recommends to Secretary Root that the department institute proceedings against Representative Littauer to recover upon this contract the amount paid by the department to Lyon.

"DOG HAD BEEN KILLED AND THAT WAS MARCUM"

Witness in Murder Trial Repeats Words of Jett and White, the Defendants.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CYNTHIANA, KY., August 1.—In the trial of Jett and White for the murder of J. B. Marcum today, Edward Marcum, a brother of the deceased, corroborated his sister, Mrs. Johnson, in her statement about putting armed men near Marcum's house in a rock quarry and also concerning the reception of threats by his brother and his keeping in his house for at least a year before his death on account of these threats.

Calloway Strong testified that he asked White to drink with him before the shooting, and White said he "was looking for a man to come out." Both witnesses found both Jett and White at the court house before the shooting and in a crowd of people after the shooting.

Nancy Blanton and John Blanton corroborated Freeman as to Jett's whereabouts on the night of the killing. John Blanton, Selden Bach and Miss Laura Rawlins testified that Capt. Ewen was in the door of the court house immediately before the shooting. Freeman testified that Jett and White came to his house for whisky on the night of the killing and said:

"A dog has been killed, and that was Marcum."

MOTHER DEFIES COURT.

Stood by Open Window and Threatened to Kill Child if Taken from Her.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—With her infant child in her arms, Mrs. John Hickey stood near a window in Judge Chetlain's court today, and threatened to dash the child to the ground below, if the court made an order depriving her of her baby, or if any attache tried to take the child from her.

"This is my child," she said. "I love it, and I am going to keep it. Why should others try to rob me of it? Rather than that I will toss the baby out of this window."

Mrs. Hickey was cool in her wrath, and looked as if she meant every word. The court, by some diplomatic talk, managed to get the mother away from the window, but not before he had decided that a final disposition of the case be postponed.

COL. GUFFEY SAYS QUESTION OF FUSION WILL BE LEFT TO CLARK'S COMMITTEE

The Only Way to Party Peace Is Through the Open Door.

He and W. J. Brennen Hurry Home to Confer on Local Situation.

CLARK IS DUE TODAY

Democrats Will Insist That Bigelow Give Them the District Attorney Nomination.

RECEIVERSHIP FOR CITIZENS

Col. J. M. Guffey last night made a statement on the local political situation, but was careful not to commit himself for or against fusion. He leaves the whole question in the hands of the committee to be named by Commissioner James A. Clark.

The colonel came home from Bedford Springs at noon yesterday, and about the same time W. J. Brennen reached Pittsburgh from Atlantic City. The two were together the greater part of the afternoon. After the conference Mr. Brennen was extremely cautious in his utterances, but he said enough to indicate that he was not opposed to again fusing with the Citizens. He does not believe that blame should attach to the Citizens who endeavored to secure harmony with the Republicans. In his opinion, if there has been any mistake, it was of the head and not of the heart.

Col. Guffey's Statement.

Col. Guffey last night had this to say of the situation:

"The chairman of the Democratic convention, Commissioner James A. Clark, was empowered by the convention to appoint a committee whose duty it will be to fill out the county ticket. With whom this committee will confer—if it decides to go outside of its own party—will be a matter entirely in its hands."

When asked if he had any information as to the make-up of the committee, Col. Guffey said:

"No, I do not know who the members of the committee will be. However, the Democratic party has always been unfaltering in support of the cause of good government, and I am satisfied the committee will not lose sight of this fact."

Word was received in Pittsburgh yesterday that Mr. Clark was in Chicago and might reach here tonight. As he was not expected home until Friday, the presumption is that some one telegraphed a "hurry up" call. Before Mr. Clark went west he was asked for the names of the committee and his reply was: "The members will be 'Jim' Clark, James A. Clark, J. A. Clark, Commissioner Clark and City Chairman Clark."

These appointments would complete the membership. There has been a good deal of speculation as to what Clark will do. Some people have said that he would do whatever Thomas S. Bigelow wanted. Those more familiar with the situation believe that he will be guided by Col. Guffey. If the national Democratic committeeman wants fusion with the Citizens Clark will go along with his wishes. If it is decided that there will not be fusion unless the Democrats get the district attorney nomination, the Democratic committee will hold out for such a settlement.

Democrats Are Independent.

The Democrats are inclined to be independent. They want to name the candidate for district attorney. Since the harmony plan fell through the Democrats believe that the Citizens are now forced to come to their terms. Bigelow does not want to surrender the district attorney nomination, but the men who are in control of the Democratic machinery think that they hold the club.

If Bigelow continues to refuse to name a Democrat for district attorney the Democrats will threaten to follow Controller John D. Larkin's plan and deal with the faction of the Citizens party that is opposed to the leadership of Bigelow. Whether they would really carry out their threat is doubtful. W. J. Brennen declines to say whether or not fusion will be dropped if the district attorney nomination cannot be gotten. The county convention indorsed him for the position. If he cannot secure the nomination it is a safe wager that the place will not be given to any other Democrat. Mayor W. B. Hays has been delegated to straighten out the Democrats for Bigelow, but so far he has made little headway.

Receiver for Citizens Party.

M. A. Woodward is credited with having a plan to go into the courts and wrest the control of the Citizens party from the Bigelows on the ground that those now handling the affairs of the party have not kept the pledges of the body. Some one has suggested that the courts might be asked to name a receiver. When O. McClintock was asked yesterday if there was any intention of moving along the lines credited to Mr. Woodward, he declined to discuss the matter. One of the other organizers of the Citizens party said that the plan was being considered.

The McQuade-Lauler faction of the Citizens party in the Fourteenth ward is to have a meeting tomorrow night. McQuade says that steps will probably be taken to heal the differences with the Moore-Stevenson faction.

The labor friends of W. J. Barber of Allegheny are enthusiastic about his candidacy for the Republican nomination for sheriff. They say that he is making great progress in his campaign.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY ORDER OF EMPRESS

Horrible Execution of Young Journalist—Flayed With Bamboo Rods.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PEKING, Aug. 1.—A journalist of this city named Shen Chien was executed here yesterday. According to the official report of the execution Chien was beheaded, but it became known tonight that this report was false and that the condemned man was beaten to death, in accordance with special instructions issued by the dowager empress, who desired to make an example of the journalist with which to terrify other reformers.

The incident is declared to be the most horrible that has occurred in China since the massacre of 1900. The victim was beaten with bamboo rods for two hours, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the flesh on his back, arms and legs being torn to ribbons. After life had apparently become extinct the executioners, fearing that Chien had merely fainted and might revive, twisted a rope tightly around his neck and left the body in this condition until morning.

Chien was 30 years old and had many friends among the foreign residents of the city, who describe him as an educated, high-minded gentleman. The affair has created intense feeling in the community and a strong sentiment against surrendering the Shanghai reformers to Chinese jurisdiction.

TREATY MAY BE RATIFIED WHEN VELEZ GETS HOME

What Is Believed to Be Secret of Delaying of Canal Treaty Ratification Discovered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—An article in the Times tonight discussing the recent visit to the United States of Senor Pedro Velez, says:

"It was learned today, on what appears to be reliable authority, that Senor Pedro Valez, who recently spent a week in this country investigating the manner in which the United States will pay its $10,000,000 bonus for the canal concession across the Isthmus of Panama, will arrive in Bogota within a week and that the Colombian congress will at once ratify the treaty.

"It is declared that the purpose of Senor Valez's visit was to ascertain whether the money would be paid in such a manner that it could be controlled by the clique in power, and further, that Valez will 'leave the fence' and join the 'clique.' The opposition to the ratification of the treaty has been mere filibustering to delay action until Valez could arrive in Bogota and make his report.

"Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, is said to have been suspicious of Senor Velez's intentions and also to have made a full report to his government concerning the visit."

JURY DOES NOT KNOW WHO CAUSED DEATH IN RIOT

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 1.—Coroner Walling returned his verdict today in the case of the 10 persons who were killed in the recent riot. He found that they came to their death from rifle balls fired by some unknown persons. His report said: "I find the deceased came to their deaths by reason of gunshot wounds inflicted by rifles in the hands of unknown persons. I further find that the wounds were inflicted during a riotous attack on the county jail. After taking the depositions of 68 persons who were present at the time of the riot, I am unable to say who the person was who fired the shots."

SOME THINK THAT NEW POPE HAS BEEN ELECTED

This Opinion Is Due to the Fact That Little Smoke Arose from the Vatican After Second Ballot Was Taken.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Aug. 1.—The smoke of the second ballot appeared at 6:05, and lasted half the time of the morning smoke. Some infer from this that a pope has been elected. A chamberlain on duty in the vatican thinks a pope has been elected and that the news will not be given out until tomorrow. There was considerable delay this morning in counting the ballots.

The result was imparted to the cardinals at 10:55. The votes were divided among 13 cardinals, one being a foreigner. Rampolla led with 20. Oreglia and Vanutelli came next. The populace in the streets shouted for "the pious man" meaning Oreglia.

The Portuguese ambassador went to the place of communication at the door and conferred with Patriarch Netto of Lisbon in the presence of the conclave's marshall, Chigi. The Bavarian minister conferred under similar conditions with the German Cardinal Kopp, the kaiser's friend. It is believed the Bavarian minister was sent by the kaiser. The ministers were compelled to speak loud so the marshal could hear. Cardinal Logue and his two conclavists created a sensation by climbing on the tables and appearing at the window of the chapel in full view of the populace.

J. J. CONWAY.

HEARNE LOOKING OVER THE PLANTS

Visits Colorado Fuel and Iron Works at Pueblo With Steel Officers.

SAYS HE'S KEEPING STILL NOW

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Denver, Col., Aug. 1.—Frank J. Hearne, the Pittsburgh steel man, is familiarizing himself with the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which it is generally understood he will become the executive head after the annual meeting, which will be held in Denver, August 19. Mr. Hearne arrived yesterday and has spent two days with the officials of the company. Before coming to Denver he paid a visit to the company's big steel works at Pueblo, and tomorrow he starts with J. C. Osgood, who has been the controlling factor of the company until the Gould-Rockefeller interests came into power last month, to inspect every plant of importance, every mine and coke oven and the company's railroad system in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Mr. Hearne says that there are certain times in a man's life when he should keep still, and that this is one for him. He refuses to confirm or deny reports that he is to become chairman of the board of directors of the fuel company, or to state what is the object of his visit, but the access that he has to the books and affairs of the company is sufficient to assure that he is to have a position of no secondary importance.

He will be the guest of Mr. Osgood at the latter's palatial country residence in the mountains at Red Stone, and his tour of inspection will be completed before the annual meeting.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE IS PUT IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A new $5 counterfeit has been discovered on the Fourth National bank of Boston, check letter "A," series of 1882, Tillman register, Morgan, treasurer. This note is a photographic production in imitation of the silk fiber of the genuine paper. The numbers on the note have been colored with a pen. Otherwise the note is a straight photograph.

SOLDIERS FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS

Several Are Probably Killed on Both Sides in California.

BATTLE STILL PROGRESSING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Placerville, Cal., Aug. 1.—Tonight shortly after 7 o'clock, company H of the California National Guards met the escaped convicts on the Pleasant valley road seven miles from Placerville and a terrific battle ensued. Private Gill of company H was shot through the body from the right to left shoulders as the shooting began. The wound will prove fatal. When carried from the field by a relief force sent to the scene of the fight as soon as the news of the battle reached the neighboring posse, he stated that at least four of his companions were shot by the convicts and probably killed.

It is not definitely known what happened to the desperadoes, but it is said that two who were shot and dropped in the brush are supposed to be dead. Every available man and boy in town of Placerville has been armed and all are on the way to the scene of the fight. The battle field is at the base of a great hill adjoining the site of the Grand Victory mine.

When the fighting began Sheriff Bosquit was on the other side of the hill. With his men he started in the direction of the shots as soon as the firing commenced and it is said he is now in the thick of the affray.

At least 60 men are participating in the fight. All sorts of rumors are floating into Placerville as to the result of the meeting between the soldiers and the convicts. The people are in a frenzy. Many of them have relatives in the fight.

As the darkness has set in it is impossible to tell just how many were killed or wounded. The thick underbrush renders it difficult to find a man if he drops helpless to the ground.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 1.—The chief clerk of the Folsom prison has telephoned that three of the sheriff's posse were killed and that two convicts are thought to have been wounded. It is stated that preparations are being made to set fire to the Grand Victory mine in which the convicts have taken refuge.

SHARON MILL CLOSED.

Unexpected Shutting Down of Plant of Carnegie Steel Company.

SHARON, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Sharon works of the Carnegie Steel Company closed down today for an indefinite period. The shutting down of the blast furnace, blooming mill and open hearth department was unexpected. It is announced that the plant will be closed until the angle mill, now building, is ready to start. About 700 men will be forced into idleness temporarily. An official of the company stated today that the angle mill will be ready for operation within three or four weeks.

NEW PONTIFF YET UNCHOSEN

First Day's Balloting by Cardinals Resulted in No Election.

SMOKE STACK SIGNAL

Priests and Civilians Get Their News from Tiny Vapor—Rampolla Is Leading.

ANOTHER TRIAL MADE TODAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Rome, Aug. 1.—The first day of the conclave has ended and no pope has been elected. Both this morning and this afternoon all the members of the sacred college except Cardinals Herrero y Espinosa, Cretoni, Langenieux and Couille, who were confined to their cells by illness, entered the Sistine chapel where, after the solemn ritual appointed for the occasion, they dropped their ballots in the chalice.

That these gave to no candidate the necessary 42 votes was made known to Rome and to the world by the smoke of burning ballots which issued from the Sistine chapel. Tomorrow the cardinals will vote again, both in the morning and afternoon, but what the chances are of their arriving at a decision before Monday none can tell.

It was reported this evening that the Rampolla party was in the ascent, but this cannot be taken as any indication of the final result, as the vote of Pope Leo's secretary of state may be split up or given in its entirety to some other cardinal.

Rampolla Leads on First.

Apparently reliable information, which however, it is impossible to verify, is to the effect that Cardinal Rampolla received at the first ballot this morning 20 votes; Serafino Vannutelli, 12; Gotti, 7; Oreglia, 5; Di Pietro, 4; Capecelatro, 4, and Agliardi, 3, the remainder being scattered. Rumor generally assigns Monday as the most likely day upon which an election will occur.

No one here seriously expected the cardinals to select a pontiff on the first ballot; hence this morning few of the populace were present in the piazza of St. Peter's though in the immediate neighborhood thereof a thousand troops and gendarmes stood idle in the shade of the colonnades. In the afternoon the sun blazed down and at St. Peter's, at 4 o'clock, was just as deserted as on the day Pope Leo died.

Soon after 4 o'clock, however, crowds began to gather. First came the priests and monks of all denominations, in their queer colored cassocks, and women from the poorer parts of the city, carrying or dragging children with them. By 5 o'clock several thousand persons, including many American tourists, hundreds of priests, anxious Romans of all classes, gathered at the steps of the basilica, and along the left side of St. Peter's square, from which points only was the Sistine chapel visible.

Crowds Watched Smokestack.

Every eye was turned toward the long, narrow tin tube, with a conical top, which rises crookedly from one end of the chapel. It might well be an improvised smoke outlet for a hovel instead of the world-watched beacon which alone can give the sign awaited by so many millions of people.

As evening drew near the crowd increased, and Roman princes and princesses drove up and watched from their carriages through opera glasses the tin smokestack which glistened in the sun. Prince Orsini, the head of the Roman nobility, who shares only with Prince Colonna the hereditary right to stand next to the papal throne, sat on the steps of St. Peter's, beside an old beggar woman. Like her, he watched intently for the smoke signal, but no smoke came.

The bells of the basilica rang out the call to vespers, but none went in. The priests pacing the steps of St. Peter's, prayer books in hand, muttered the evening office with an ever watchful eye on the Sistine chapel.

Several False Alarms.

Several false alarms of "ecco la sfumata" (there is the smoke) caused a thrill of excitement. Then came a rumor that the pope had been elected, and many persons rushed to the basilica in order to get good seats when the announcement should be made. The impression that a choice had been reached was heightened by the appearance upon the walls of the vatican of a few officials in full uniform, as if for a great ceremony.

When 6 o'clock boomed out from the big clock of St. Peter's there was a sea of upturned faces focused, in tense anticipation, on the Sistine chapel's crooked smokestack. Three minutes later came another cry of "ecco la sfumata." This time it was true.

From the conical top of the stack of the chapel curled out a tiny streak of smoke, so light, so faint that it was scarcely distinguishable, even against the deep blue of the cloudless Italian sky. From the crowd came a sigh of relief. Still watching, with craned necks, they saw the smoke thicken and then die down and in two minutes all trace of today's futile voting had vanished into air.

Slowly and with much speculation as to what had occurred within the conclave and the likelihood of an election tomorrow, the crowds dispersed. The historic method of giving the world the only information it is supposed to get regarding the election of a pope had served its purpose with dramatic thoroughness.

Stopped at the Gate.

A number of the diplomatists accredited to the holy see have been at the vatican during the day, stopping at the wicket gate, but not having any communication with those in the conclave.

The most interesting period at the wicket is when postal and other communications for the cardinals, conclavists and the others secluded within the precincts of the conclave are received after being examined by the marshal and the governor of the conclave.

BIG FIGHT LOST BY MINNESOTA

Judge Lochren Decides That the Northern Securities Co. Complies With the State Law.

AN INJUNCTION IS REFUSED

Federal Government's Previous Victory in the Circuit Court Is Not Interfered With by This Action—Different Law Is at Issue.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—Judge Lochren today, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down his decision in the case of the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Co., the Great Northern Railway Co., the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and James J. Hill, as president of the Northern Securities Co. and individually, in which he sustained the contentions of the defendants and dismissed the bill of complaint of the state.

He finds that the Northern Securities Co. has not violated the state laws forbidding the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway through its ownership of the stock of the Great Northern Pacific Railways. He refuses the injunctions asked by the state of Minnesota, to restrain the securities company from voting the stock of the two railway companies or either of them.

This decision affects the results of the federal government's victory in the Circuit Court in no way whatever. The federal suit involved the same defendants and the same geenral state of facts, but was based on a totally different contention of law.

The federal suit in which the securities company was beaten, was prosecution for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, passed by the federal congress. The state suit in which the securities company wins was based on an allegation that the defendants violated acts of the Minnesota law forbidding the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway.

The hearing of the state suit was begun Friday, June 5, before Judge Lochren in the federal circuit court. It followed the submission of much testimony by both sides for many months, in which Frederick G. Ingersoll, of this city, acted as referee. The final argument lasted five days, in which Attorney General Douglass, former Attorney General George B. Wilson and Attorney M. D. Munn spoke for the state, and George B. Young, M. D. Grover and C. W. Bunn for the defendants. The case was submitted Wednesday, June 19. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court is now pending in the federal suit. Judge Lochren in his decision says, in part:

"My judgment, after most careful consideration of the facts and the law applicable thereto, as construed by the highest court, leads me to the conclusion that none of the defendants have violated the Minnesota anti-trust act, a conclusion apparently contrary to that reached by the eminent judges who, in this court, recently decided the case of the United States vs. Northern Securities Co. and who will doubtless in another court review this cause upon appeal and has necessarily caused hesitation and careful examination. But the rights of litigants and my own sense of duty alike requires that my own deliberate judgment guided by my understanding of authoritative expositions of the law, be given in all causes tried before me.

"I am compelled to reject the doctrine that any person can be held to have committed or, to be purposing and about to commit a highly penal offense, merely because it can be shown that his pecuniary interests will be thereby advanced, and that he has the power either directly by himself, or indirectly through persuasion or coercion of his agents to compass the commission of the offense. Decree will be entered dismissing the bill."

State Will Appeal.

Gov. Van Sant issued a statement this afternoon in regard to Judge Lockren's decision, as follows:

"I do not feel in the least discouraged by the decisions of the court this morning. It simply means that the case will have to be finally decided by the court of last resort. The state will immediately appeal, and every effort will be made by its attorney general and his associates to protect the interests of the people.

"The fight is going to continue until our laws are vindicated and upheld; until it is conclusively shown that indirect results cannot be accomplished which our laws were intended to prevent; that the creation of an artist cannot be used to accomplish here that which is against the declared peace of this state; that competition shall not be smothered; that it shall be open and that dummies shall not be directors, officers and agents to so operate the railroads of Minnesota that our laws shall be nullified and rendered ineffective. I have faith to believe that the final decision will be in favor of the state, and that the Northern Securities Company will be dissolved.

"In so far as this decision will modify or destroy the wholesome effects of the decision of the court in the government case upon the business interests of the country it is to be regretted."

Does Not Affect Government Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Day, assistant to the attorney general, was asked what effect the decision of Judge Lochren in the suit of the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securieties Company would have on the case of the United States against the company. He replied:

"It can have no effect whatever. The case of the United States against the Securities Company was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, charging a violation of its provisions, and it was decided by four United States circuit judges in an unanimous opinion that the Northern Securities Company was a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and therefore unlawful. This case was not brought under the Sherman anti-trust law or any other federal statute. It is a suit of the state of Minnesota for an alleged violation of its constitution and laws, and the decision of Judge Lochren in such a case could in no event affect the result reached by the four circuit judges."

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived Aug. 1.

New York—Perugia from Naples, New York from Southampton, La Touraine from Havre.
Havre—La Gascogne from New York.
Lizard—Amsterdam from New York for Rotterdam.
Eddystone—Koenigen Luise from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.
Cherbourg—Bluecher from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, and proceeded.
Inistrahull—Corinthian from Montreal for Glasgow.
Greenock—City of Bombay from Philadelphia.
Liverpool—Victorian from New York, Campania from New York, Koenigen Luise from New York.
Queenstown—Celtic from New York.
Moville—Columbia from New York for Glasgow and proceeded.

Sailed Aug. 1.

New York—Kroonland for Antwerp, Minneapolis for London, Umbria for Liverpool, Pretoria for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Anchoria for Glasgow, Victoria for Naples and Marseilles, Hekla for Copenhagen.
Liverpool—Mayflower for Boston.
Havre—La Champagne for New York.
Bremen—Bremen for New York via Southampton.
Liverpool—Etruria for New York via Queenstown.
Rotterdam—Ryndam for New York, Sceotdyk for Newport News.
Antwerp—Finland for New York.
Cherbourg—Philadelphia for New York.
Queenstown—Cedric from Liverpool for New York.
London—Mesaba for New York.

Gov. Pennypacker Reviewing the Troops at Camp McKinley, Somerset.

NOT AFRAID OF LABOR UNIONS

President Roosevelt Intends Justice Shall Be Done Bookbinder Miller.

MUST HAVE EQUAL CHANCE

Is Willing to Go Before People on the Issue, and Announces That Neither Capitalist Nor Laboring Man Shall Defy Laws.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt announces his willingness to accept the challenge thrown down by the labor union men in the case of Bookbinder Miller in the government printing office.

There was a chance at one time of President Roosevelt and the union meeting for a show of strength. The battle was invited by the president when he gave the bookbinders notice that they would have to go back to work alongside of Miller before he would allow the civil service commission to consider charges against the man.

The president's action in ordering Miller back to work after he had been expelled from the union and discharged by the public printer was an open defi. The president intimated that if the union members walked out he would fill their places with non-union men. This prospect, apparently, had its cooling effect on the angry members of the organization, because they went to work with Miller and have been working with him ever since.

"If necessary I will go before the people on this issue," President Roosevelt is said to have remarked when there was a prospect of his clashing with the bookbinders' union.

"I am a friend of union labor. I am a member of a union myself; but I will not allow any union to override the civil service law. This government must be conducted under the laws. Neither the capitalist nor the laboring man shall defy our laws if I can prevent it. I believe that what is fair for one class is fair for another, and think that the people of this country expect their representative to enforce the laws along that line."

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS MADE ON ADVANCE TIP

Numerous Chicagoans Had Inside News of the Northern Securities Decision.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—"Buy Northern Securities." Chicagoans operating today on this "tip" which emanated from the Auditorium annex, made tens of thousands of dollars by advance information of the decision of Judge Lochren of the United States circuit court at St. Paul in favor of the great railroad merger and against the state of Minnesota.

Harris, Gates & Co. and other brokerage houses, through whom was done most of the early buying and much of the later selling of the shares in Wall street, agreed that "some one" made a "good thing" out of this advance knowledge. Northern Securities stock advanced 3⅜ points today.

Frequenters of the "Annex" see a connection between this coup and a mysterious conference held at the Annex last night, which was attended by Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, Senator Allison of Iowa and President Perkins and General Solicitor Blythe of the Burlington. These four men departed early today as mysteriously and as careful to avoid attention as they had been in their conferences.

Mr. Blythe first denied that he had met Allison and Van Sant. Then when the two were located in his room, he asserted that the conference had nothing to do with the Northern Securities case, but was merely a talk over literature and other non-railroad matters.

AID IS EXPECTED.

State Board of Health Likely to Give Sufferers Part of Emergency Fund.

GREENSBURG, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—James L. Kennedy, secretary of the Penn relief committee, is sanguine that the state board of health will devote a portion of the $50,000 appropriated by the last legislature to the Brush creek valley. In reply to Mr. Kennedy's appeal for aid Secretary Benjamin F. Lee of Philadelphia states that immediately following the disaster of July 5 he wired the boards representative in this county inquiring if aid was needed and received the reply that an emergency did not exist.

He assured Mr. Kennedy, however, that he would confer with John Fulton of Johnstown, a member of the board, and advise him to visit Penn. Additional cases of typhoid fever have broken out and the residents fear an epidemic. Three cases of pneumonia have been reported.

Forging Death Claims Charged.

WARREN, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—D. C. Moore, insurance agent, was arrested today charged with having forged two death claims, using the names of Niles men who are alive, and also with forging a check.

PIANO $300.00, NOW $135.00.

One Chance in a Hundred. Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield Street.

A magnificent mahogany upright, full size, seven and one-third octaves, excellent tone quality and handsome appearance; warranted for six years, only $135. This instrument is worth $300 new, and has had only six months' use, but is in perfect condition.

Call or write for further particulars.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield Street.

GOOD OF PARTY THE MAIN POINT

Senator Gorman Says He Has Considered No One for the Presidency.

GIVES SOME CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Maryland Senator Thinks Tariff Revision and Economy Will Be the War Cry. Denies Any Quarrel With Grover Cleveland.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

"I am not, and have not considered any individual, including myself, as a candidate for president."

Such was the statement made tonight by Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland upon his return from abroad.

"It is not so much the individual that we should think about," continued the senator, "but the good of the party. Anyhow, the convention is nearly a year away. There is plenty of time to fix upon a candidate."

"In view of the report that you have quarreled," the senator was asked, "would you support Mr. Cleveland if he was nominated?"

"We never quarrelled," Mr. Gorman answered. "Merely differed."

"What is your opinion of President Roosevelt's attitude regarding the negro question?"

"The negro question," said the senator, "is outside the pale of politics—it is one that sociologists should deal with."

"Will the postoffice frauds, in your opinion, hurt the Republican party?"

"I don't know. It depends a great deal. People may forget it, and again they may not. If they do not forget it the Democrats will doubtless make use of the disclosures."

"What will be the issue that the Democrats will bring out in the next presidential campaign?"

"Tariff revision and economy," the senator promptly replied, and, reflecting a moment, added, "and honesty in public office."

"What about financial legislation?"

"I don't know what to say about that," the senator interrupted. "I understand that the banks are opposed to some plans that have been suggested, but I am not quite clear on what the issues are. Besides, I do not think that much good can be accomplished now, certainly not by the Democrats, who can do nothing this year. It is up to the Republicans to frame legislation now."

Gorman's position differs from that of all other Democrats, who have been mentioned for the nomination. Unlike Parker and Olney, he represents a Democratic state which is torn from the Republican column largely by his own efforts. Unlike them all he is in the full limelight of publicity as the leader of his party in the senate.

This may be a help or a hindrance, dependent entirely on whether he wins the approval or disapproval of his party in the long fight which is ahead of the country in congress this winter. He will also have the support of most of the Democratic senators, nearly all of whom can control their state delegations to the national convention.

There will undoubtedly be strong opposition to the nomination of Senator Gorman from different quarters of the party. The Cleveland worshipers will never forgive him for his quarrel with the White House during the manipulation of the Wilson bill by the Democrats under Gorman's leadership in the senate. The low tariff Democrats will not forget that it was Senator Gorman who injected a large element of protection into the Wilson bill.

Hill will hang on Gorman's flank and do his best to defeat him. Wm. J. Bryan is almost as much opposed to Gorman as he is to Hill or Cleveland, notwithstanding the fact that it was Gorman who raised the money with which Bryan began his campaign in 1896.

FRANK A. PARKER.

SERVED HER SENTENCE.

Mrs. Watkins Released from the Penitentiary After Four Years.

Mrs. Caroline Watkins of this city was released from the Western penitentiary yesterday morning after serving four years of a six-year sentence for manslaughter. Mrs. Watkins was convicted of killing her husband, William T. Watkins, in July, 1899.

The Watkins family lived in the rear of No. 1320 Forbes street and Watkins, who was a cripple, frequently quarreled with his wife. When on trial Mrs. Watkins confessed that after a dispute with her husband on the night of April 31, 1899, she stabbed him several times with a piece of broken glass. Three days later Watkins died at the Mercy hospital. Excellent department earned for Mrs. Watkins a large commutation of her sentence.

AGED MAN MURDERED FOR HIS SAVINGS

KENTON, O., Aug. 1.—Harry Minard, 60 years old, was found dead with a bullet hole in his breast, at his home, three miles from Kenton early today. William Nicolson, a mulatto, is suspected of the crime. According to a statement made by Nicolson's sister, he confessed to her that he had killed Minard and took $200 in money. Nicolson later fled the town. A posse is in pursuit.

$350 UPRIGHT PIANO $150

We have just received the above piano in perfect order, after being used about a year. Owner met with financial reverses and could not pay balance due and requested us to lift piano. This and many other bargains are to be had at

HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD.,
Nos. 611-613 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. (Established 30 years).

WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS WAITED FOR THEIR SOLDIERS

The delay in the arrival of the National Guard regiments was a cause of heartache to many a wife and sweetheart. The Fourteenth regiment was scheduled to arrive early in the afternoon and the Eighteenth early in the evening, but neither arrived until several hours after the hour set.

The waiting room and inside platform of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot was crowded during the long hours of waiting by wives and sweethearts of the soldiers. Periodically the gatekeeper and the railroad's special policeman were approached with questions about the trains. Some of those who came early and had already waited several hours left when informed that the train of the Fourteenth or of the Eighteenth had just pulled out of Somerset, and they did not return until the time required for the run to Pittsburgh had elapsed, but others who had heard the trains were late and timed their own arrival accordingly had several hours of loafing.

Some of the soldiers' wives had their children with them, and the tired little ones slept on the benches in the waiting room. When the Fourteenth arrived there was a rush for the gates, and as the soldiers came out many a kiss was snatched and many a hand shaken. The Eighteenth regiment did not arrive until about midnight, and the women, girls and children had become tired out by that time and most of them had returned home.

IN BOLD EPIGRAM FOLK TOLD OF ST. LOUIS' SHAME

Circuit Attorney Gives Stirring Address at an Old Settlers' Reunion in Missouri.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW FLORENCE, MO., Aug. 1—Fifteen thousand persons of Montgomery and surrounding counties attended the old settlers' reunion at this place today. Circuit Attorney Folk of St. Louis was the attraction and fulfilled the expectation of his friends by telling of boodling and of the remedy which lay in their own hands by the election of honest officials. He talked of "civic righteousness" and mentioned the revelations made recently in St. Louis and the state. Some of his epigrams follow:

"Exposure and punishment of public plunderers is a state's honor, not its shame. The disgrace is in tolerance, not correction. It is, of course, humiliating to know that so much corruption has gone on so long without hindrance, but it is more patriotic to apply the knife of the law to the cancerous growth, than, by tolerance, to allow it to eat into and destroy civic life.

"The eyes of the world are on Missouri to see what the people are going to do about it. After all these exposures there can be no honorable conciliation. Every citizen must either march under the flag of decency or the banner of iniquity. Elect to your general assembly only men of known integrity. Men not passively honest, but aggressively honest. Through ignorance of existing conditions the people may innocently go wrong, but toleration of known abuses is criminal. These condition are the outhgrowth of the commercialism of our times.

"Political commercialism has taken the place in many men's minds of patriotism. Public offices are held too long often merely as a means of earning a livelihood easier than in private life. Does not it seem strange that a free people should elect thieves to be the makers of their laws?"

GEORGE SPENCER WAS MYSTERIOUSLY HURT

George Spencer, 64 years old, of No. 6317 Broad street, was found lying at Fourth and Penn avenues yesterday morning with his right leg broken and skull fractured. He was taken to the Homeopathic hospital, but was too intoxicated to tell how he met with his injuries. The police are of the opinion that Spencer got in trouble with companions while drinking and was beaten by them. He was employed by the Lawrence Paint Company in Water street. His employers say he was considered a steady man. He had drawn a week's pay from his employers to attend the funeral of a sister in Wilkinsburg.

NIXON CORNERSTONE LAID ON THURSDAY

Appropriate Ceremonies Will Mark the Occasion at New Theater in Sixth Avenue.

Although the walls of the new Nixon theater in Sixth avenue have already mounted pretty high, the cornerstone of the handsome structure has not yet been laid. The ceremony of laying the stone will be performed next Thursday, at 2 p. m.

Both members of the firm of Nixon & Zimmerman, the owners of the theater, are in Europe, but Mr. Nixon's son, Fred E. Nixon Nirdlinger, will be on hand and act as master of ceremonies. Many of Mr. Nixon's associates in business in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago will be present. Mr. Nirdlinger will be assisted by the architect, Benjamin H. Marshall, and Thomas F. Kirk, Jr., the manager of the Alvin—Nixon & Zimmerman's other Pittsburgh theater.

The program has not yet been fully prepared, but it has been decided that the copper box to be placed under the cornerstone shall contain copies of the Pittsburgh papers, programs of the Alvin theater, coins and photographs of the two absent members of the firm. The program, when completed, will provide for an elaborate ceremonial.

The firm expects to have the theater ready for the opening of the season. The building, so far as it has progressed, is considered as demonstrating the truth of the firm's claim that it would be the finest theater in America. The rooms and accessories for the comfort of the audience, the auditorium, the foyer and the dressing rooms for the performers will be finer than anything in that line at the Alvin, which is one of the most complete theaters in the United States. The machinery under the stage will be of such a nature that the greatest spectacles and operas can be performed in a style unequaled by the finest theaters in Europe.

CRIMINAL LEAVES SATCHEL IN A CAR

A satchel, containing a loaded revolver, several cartridges, a set of steel knuckles and a cap, was turned over to the East End police yesterday afternoon by members of Engine Company No. 16. An unknown man left the satchel in a West Wilkinsburg car, going towards Wilkinsburg, he got out at Penn and Fifth avenues yesterday noon. John Schrodel, 12 years old, a passenger on the car, took the satchel and turned it over to the engine company. The police are investigating the case.

Misused the Mails.

WARREN, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Jacob Berlieug of Canal Dover was given a hearing today before United States Commissioner R. I. Gilmer, charged with sending an obscene letter through the mails reflecting on the character of the wife of a resident of Canal Dover. He was held to United States district court.

INCLINE CARS HALTED 100 FEET ABOVE GROUND

Passengers Forced to Crawl Along Running Board to Safety—Two Teams Remain Aboard for Twenty-Four Hours.

Half way up the steep ascent of the Penn incline, 500 feet from the summit of the hill and an equal distance from the base of the incine at Penn avenue and Seventeenth streets, each having aboard a team of horses, are standing both the cars that for years have made the trips up and down the plane. Since 7 o'clock yesterday morning the cars have been standing midway between the top and the bottom, and on the big cars are imprisoned a team belonging to Hartley Bros., coal dealers, and one belonging to James Miner, a huckster of Wylie avenue. In this position they will remain until some time this morning, when it is expected the moving of the cars can be resumed.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning Morris Coffey, fireman at the engine house in Arch street at the top of the incline noticed a large crack in the drum on which coil the cables at the end of which the big cars are suspended. A signal from the engine room promptly stopped the machinery, and the cars were halted just as they were about to pass.

This unusual incident alarmed the passengers aboard the cars, and there was considerable excitement for several minutes. Both cars are high in the air, 100 feet above the Pennsylvania tracks, and five times this distance from the bottom of the plane. The possibility of a sudden dash to the bottom, carried terror to the passengers on the cars, and the majority of them quickly crawled down to the narrow running board between the tracks. The character of their plight was told them by one of the employes at the engine house above them, and the steep climb to the top was commenced. A number of the most daring braved the dizzy heights over the Pennsylvania tracks and went down the cleated board to the bottom.

All the passengers reached either the top or the bottom safely, and the teams were left. They were made as comfortable as possible all day yesterday and last night. Feed was carried to them from the bottom of the incline and a watchman remained in each car.

Work on the broken machinery was commenced yesterday morning, and the incline will probably be running some time today.

HEROINE IS NOW MENTAL WRECK

Brave Woman Who Fought Burglar Suffers from the Fright.

LIVES OVER FATEFUL NIGHT

Even in the Hospital She Cries Out Warning to the Imaginary Burglar That Her Father Is Coming to Her Rescue.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Clara Tuttle, a bride of five months, was taken to the Cooper hospital, Camden, this morning, suffering from an ailment which has puzzled physicians.

Last October Mrs. Tuttle, then Miss Clara Cox, had a desperate hand to hand fight with a masked burglar and friends found her lying in the yard with her clothing torn to shreds. She said she heard the cellar door slam, and then a noise in the shed nearby. On opening the door she was confronted by a man clad in rubber coat and boots and wearing a mask made of oil cloth.

He roughly asked for her money and jewels. Being told that she had none, he pushed her aside and started to enter the house where her little brothers were sleeping. The girl picked up a mallet and struck him a blow which knocked him out of the door. He recovered, seized her by the hair and pummelled her. She screamed "father," and shouted that she heard the wagon coming. The masked man ran away and she fell in a swoon.

For weeks Miss Cox went over the fight in her dreams, but gradually recovered and in March married Forrest Tuttle. During the last few weeks her hysteria has returned and almost nightly she goes over the fateful evening of October. Sometimes she sees her assailant behind the pictures on the walls of her bedroom and then she will hear him at the cellar door.

At other times she will shout "father" is coming and "don't choke me to death."

IDENTIFIED THE GOODS.

More Evidence Against Negroes Charged With the Oakland Robberies.

George Meyer, chief of detectives of Youngstown, visited No. 4 police station yesterday, and identified considerable of the stolen goods which the Oakland police found in the house of the Walker brothers and Henderson, the negroes held on a charge of committing the Oakland robberies. Several revolvers, some drugs, many rings and a lot of jewelry were identified by description as property taken from two stores in Youngstown.

In one corner of a towel, in which stolen goods had been wrapped was found the initials of one of the firms. A mileage book on the Pennsylvania railroad was also found. It had on the cover the name of Mrs. Thomas J. Leak, wife of the minister of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church. This the owner identified. It was taken from her home 18 months ago, when Henry Walker was employed about the house. Every day new evidence is being found against the men.

POOR FARM PICNIC.

Two Hundred Inmates of Marshalsea Have a Day's Outing.

Two hundred of the female inmates of the asylum and convalescent patients in the hospital at the city farm at Marshalsea, had a day's outing and picnic yesterday. Supt. W. R. Williams, who planned the affair, personally conducted the excursion to the picnic grounds, near Boyce station, and with attendants from the farm helped the crowd to make merry.

The picnickers were taken to the grove in hay wagons. Shortly after arriving a substantial lunch was served to everybody. The remainder of the day was spent in dancing and games.

Included in the party were a dozen children from the nursery. The little tots seemed to enjoy the day as much as their elders.

Another Explosion Victim Dead.

LOWELL, MASS., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Eliza Galloway, one of the victims of Wednesday's magazine explosion, died today at St. Joseph's hospital. She is the third of this family killed by the explosion, her husband and son having lost their lives. A girl of 9, in the hospital, is the only survivor of the family.

Patrons and Graduates Commend the Actual Business College.

Do you contemplate attending a commercial school? If so, please call or send for free illustrated catalogue, containing commendations from Press and Public, Patrons and Graduates, regarding the Modern Commercial and Shorthand Courses pursued by the students of The Actual Business College, No. 310 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.—Established 1880. Competent students placed in good positions. Big Ten-Cent Store Building.

USED PIANOS.

We offer this week another beautiful Kranich & Bach Baby Grand. It has been used, but there is not a scratch on it. Rare chance for an appreciative buyer. Price, $450.

An elegant $550 Kimball upright, out less than one year, $310.

Another that has been used for a time by one of our leading musicians. Fine tone, $200.

A fine Hallet & Davis upright (that good old Boston make), less than two years old, $260. When new, $500.

A good second-hand Chickering upright rosewood case, $200.

A very fine Knabe square, $60.

Cash or easy payments.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield St.

Bring this with you to find the place.

AFTER DRINKING CAME TRAGEDY

Charles Shopfer Found Unconscious and Bleeding on Bedroom Floor.

WIFE AWAKENED BY SHOTS

Revolver Found Near Body and Repeated Threats to Kill Himself Leads to Suicide Theory—Shopfer's Statements Are Conflicting.

With his life's blood flowing from two wounds in his left side, Charles Shopfer was found lying unconscious on the floor of his bedroom at his home in Etna early yesterday morning by his wife. A revolver was lying near with two chambers empty. The wounds were made by 38-caliber bullets, which entered Shopfer's left side just above the heart. Both bullets pierced the left lobe of his lungs. The attending physicians last night stated that Shopfer's condition is critical and that his chances of recovery are slight.

Considerable mystery surrounds the shooting. After Shopfer was restored to consciousness he told his wife and the physicians that he had been shot by somebody, but was unable to tell the name of the person. Later he admitted that he had fired the shots into his side, intending to commit suicide. Last evening he declared that he did not know how he came to be shot, and that he was drunk when the shooting occurred. It is believed by members of Shopfer's family that he attempted suicide, as he had declared a number of times recently that he would kill himself.

Wife Thinks He Shot Himself.

Mrs. Shopfer said she thought her husband himself fired the two bullets into his breast. She said he was in an ugly humor Friday evening and after eating his supper he immediately went to his own room. He returned and complained that his room needed cleaning up. Mrs. Shopfer had the room cleaned, and this seemed to improve her husband's disposition, and he suggested that they have some champagne. This was agreed to, and Mrs. Shopfer said that the family except herself spent the remainder of the evening drinking.

Just before retiring Shopfer is alleged to have said to his wife: "Wait until I get straightened out and then you will get a free ride." In reply to a question Shopfer said he intended to kill himself.

After her husband had gone to his room Mrs. Shopfer said she went to the parlor and laid on the floor and fell asleep. About 2 o'clock, the wife declared, she was suddenly awakened and startled by hearing a pistol shot, which was followed by a piercing scream, and her sister, who occupied the room adjoining that in which Shopfer slept, rushed down stairs. Just as she reached the parlor another shot rang through the house. Both women ran upstairs and Shopfer's room was found locked.

Dr. J. M. Heitz and a neighbor were summoned and the door was broken in.

Could Not Find Bullets.

After Dr. Heitz had made a hasty examination of Shopfer, he called Dr. G. A. Speer into consultation, but the physicians were unable to locate the bullets. Shopfer's condition is such that the doctors fear inflammation will set in and cause serious internal complications, which will cause death.

Recently Shopfer's mother died, and he and his sister became the sole heirs to a considerable estate, which includes the King hotel and the house in which Shopfer lives. It is also said that Shopfer is to receive $20,000 next spring.

For some time Shopfer is said to have complained of his sister's treatment of him and besides it is said she is receiving attentions from a man to whom Shopfer seriously objects. These matters caused Shopfer to worry greatly and Mrs. Shopfer said that her husband told her that if his sister married the man referred to he would kill himself.

It is alleged that Shopfer has made repeated attempts on his life, but his wife on each occasion was able to thwart his plans.

Coal Tracts Purchased.

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Smith McCreight of Indiana, Pa., today filed in the recorder's office deeds transferring to him 330 acres of coal rights in Venango township for [illegible]. John C. Dwight of Pittsburgh sold to Charles M. Pool of Pittsburgh 165 acres of coal land in Connoquenessing township for $8,000.

Newsboy Killed by Train.

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Frank Scanlon, a newsboy, 16 years old, fell under a train this morning and was almost cut in two. His companions were so badly frightened that they ran away. The boy was found and taken to the Butler hospital, where he died this afternoon.

Purchased a Cemetery.

McKeesport Stars have purchased ground for a cemetery in Port Vue. The purchase was made yesterday and consists of 24 acres of what was known as the McClure farm. This cemetery will be the largest of the kind in the state.

Steinway Piano for $150

AT HENRICKS PIANO CO., Ltd.

A full size Steinway piano, 7⅓ octave, Rosewood case, used several years but in very good condition, will be sold at above figure.

This piano has been placed with us for sale by an estate that is to be settled up at once. Remember the place is Henricks Piano Co. Ltd., 611 and 613 Smithfield Street, Lewis Block, Near Sixth Avenue.

HELLO!

The P. & A. Telephone Co. will place a phone in the residence of its subscribers who have his service in their places of business, at the exceptionally low rate of

$1.50 per month

Only a limited number of such will be installed, and you are advised to apply at once to

P. & A. TELEPHONE COMPANY,
Telephone Main 65.

PENNA. ELECTRO-MECHANICAL INSTITUTE,

Sixth floor, 1008 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION

Given in any Mechanical, Electrical or Commercial branch. It will pay you to call or write for Special Inducements.

Bell 'phone 243 Court.
A. T. Niemeyer, Pres. and Mgr.

BEST WORK AT LOWEST PRICES

When you have Dental Work done you should, in order to have satisfaction, have the best that Dentistry can give you.

Also you should want to get it as cheaply as you can, while still insuring best work. OUR WORK and PRICES meet both requirements.

Best Set of Teeth	$5.00
Gold Crown, 22k, heavy	$3.50
Gold Fillings from	$1.00
Silver Fillings	.50
Platinum Fillings	.75
EXTRACTING (when teeth are ordered) EXAMINATION CONSULTATION	FREE

Best workmanship and Materials. Everything Fully Guaranteed.

Pittsburgh Dentists,
310 FIFTH AVE.
(Over Woolworth's 5 and 10 Cent Store.)

Butter and Meat Dealers.

We Recommend

Spring Brook Elgin Butter

...and...

White Lily Meats

as the best obtainable.

Our locations are handy: 26th Street and Penn Avenue, City; also Hamilton Avenue and Enterprise Street, East Liberty.

Dunlevy & Bro.

NO BRANCH HOUSES.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Sun will beam for weeks yet—

And the rooms will be just as red hot if you don't let us get the WINDOW AWNINGS up—

We'll start the job as soon as you've seen the splendid materials and heard the popular prices.

MAMAUX & SON,
644 PENN AVENUE,
Established 1865.
Telephones: Bell 738 and 1972 Grant, P. & A. 1972 Main.

Don't Be Neglectful

Of your clothes. Send them here to be cleaned and pressed now and then and they will look better and wear longer—

Charges reasonable.

Dickson, The Tailor, 430 Wood St.

"KODAKERY is photography with the bother left out."

See us for your vacation supplies.

W. I. BELL & CO.,
418 Wood Street.

BIG FOUR

Raymond Hat [illegible]
Winfield Hat [illegible]
Byron Hat [illegible]
Nelson Hat [illegible]

Sold—Wholesale—Only By
R. G. GAMBLE CO.,
512 Wood St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TYPHOID SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

One Hundred and Two Cases Reported to the Health Bureau Last Week.

CONTEST FOR CHAIRMANSHIP

Departure of Councilman Armstrong Leaves Filtration Committee a Tie. Prominent Physicians Unit in Favor of Sand Filtration—Dr. Rinehart's Charges.

One hundred and two new cases of typhoid fever were reported to the health bureau during the six days ending yesterday, July 27 to August 1, almost as many cases as reported the preceding week. The cases were reported daily as follows: Monday, July 27, 23 cases; Tuesday, July 28, 13; Wednesday, July 29, 26; Thursday, July 30, 15; Friday, July 31, 15; Saturday, August 1, 10.

The above figures were taken yesterday from the records of the bureau of health. They show more conclusively than any arguments the awful effect of the impure water supply. While the alum water advocates endeavor to make it appear that there are no grounds for a typhoid fever scare, the records of the health bureau show that there are more cases of typhoid reported than all other forms of disease, smallpox included.

The special filtration committee, appointed by councils is subject to the call of Common Councilman J. P. Sterrett of the Nineteenth ward. The city clerk has notified the members of their appointment and also that Dr. Sterrett will call the committee together. Dr. Sterrett was granted this privilege because he was the first member named on the committee. It does not signify, however, that he will be chosen chairman of the committee. The committee has three advocates of sand filtration and two members who are supposed to favor mechanical filtration if Director E. M. Bigelow wants it.

Armstrong's Departure Causes Tie.

The departure of Common Councilman Joseph G. Armstrong, one of the three members favorable to sand filtration, for a three weks' pleasure trip to Michigan, leaves the remaining membership of the committee a tie, and it is an interesting problem to guess who will be chairman.

If Mr. Armtrong had remained in the city to attend the organization of the committee Select Councilman W. E. Sankey of the Twenty-seventh ward would have been made chairman. Councilman Sankey and Charles Stewart of the Sixteenth ward are for sand filtration. Dr. Sterrett and Chris Beckert, Jr., are Bigelow men and are supposed to be against sand filtration. This tie may cause a dead-lock in the selection of a chairman.

Dr. Sterrett will probably call a meeting of the committee for some day the coming week. He is expected to first consult Director Bigelow, who is expected to be back tomorrow.

The superiority of the sand filtration over the alum water or mechanical system is plainly evident from the failure of the alum water advocates themselves to make any claim that their method is better than the sand system. They only claim it should be selected because it is cheaper.

Doctors for Sand System.

Local physicians are almost a unit in favor of the old natural method of filtering through the sand. The opinions of some of the most prominent physicians of the city were obtained yesterday. Dr. C. C. Rinehart is an earnest advocate of sand filtration, and declares the councilmen who are delaying filtration are open to the moral charge of murder. He accused the obstructionists of holding back filtration for their own personal gain.

"We need filtration of water to stamp out disease; it is a serious need," said Dr. Rinehart. "There is no doubt that filtration will be effective in diminishing disease and death. It is criminal to delay filtering the water and for councilmen to hold up the plans for gain, for that is what it amounts to. They are holding out their hands behind their backs for contributions in favor of one scheme or the other and meanwhile their neighbors are dying of disease produced by the water. It is outrageous. The citizens are being denied a means of health for which they have voted the money and for which the money is available.

"We should not consider any system but sand filtration," continued Dr. Rinehart, "for all study in the matter tends to convince one that this is the only way of taking the germs out of the water. It was proved in Hamburg, Germany, that sand filtration is the only method to purify water from the typhoid germs, for although that city was a fever stronghold and there was almost a continual epidemic, the fever was blotted out as soon as sand filtration was introduced and now the city has a minimum number of cases. Wherever used sand filtration has been a means of exterminating the disease and we must take for granted what we can see.

Alum Water Increases Typhoid.

"While it is a common experience that typhoid fever and all water-born troubles are reduced to a minimum by the introduction of sand filtration, the opposite is true of alum water, which has never been proved to do more than clarify the water. In fact, it is not filtration, but merely a process of clarifying water, and the alum in the water will injure the stomach and lay it open more frequently to attacks of the disease, on account of being weak. Instead of stamping out disease alum purification would have a tendency to increase it, and experiments in that direction have all indicated this result."

Dr. J. Milton Duff, one of the best authorities on the subject of filtration, on account of having been a member of the original filtration investigating committee that reported to councils about seven years ago, is in favor of sand filtration.

Dr. Leon Thurston said: "There seems to me to be but one proved and accepted method of purification and that is sand filtration. I do not see why we don't adopt such a method and not experiment with the untried alum method."

BURGLAR STOLE ICE; DID NOT TAKE MONEY

Ice was more valuable than money in the judgment of a burglar who broke into the meat shop of Peter Routh at Munhall some time early yesterday morning. Without molesting the cash drawer, which contained a small amount of money, he stole a large cake of ice and escaped.

Woman and Boy Hurt.

Mrs. Christina Borella and boy, Antonio Gotti of the rear of No. 527 Sixth avenue, were knocked down by a street car on Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon. The woman was not badly hurt, but the boy received a severe cut on the head.

THE TRIUMPH STOVES AND RANGES.
Bartlett Furnace and Range Co., No. 715 Liberty Avenue.

A Cheap Trip North.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway.
Every Tuesday during August and September the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway sells round trip tickets, good 15 days, at $7.45 to Niagara Falls, and $8.90 to Toronto, Ont. Free reclining chair cars on 9 a. m. train; Pullman sleepers on 9:30 p. m. train. Ticket offices, 504 Smithfield street, and Pittsburgh and Western Depot, Allegheny.

Quartet Will Sing In Spite of the Law

Miss Carolyn Schroth, Soprano.

"I don't care if they do arrest me," said Miss Carolyn Schroth, soprano of the First Presbyterian church at Wilkinsburg, against whom information has been made for violating the blue law. Two other members of the paid quartet are also on the magistrate's list as offenders. Today, it is said, the committee of five will get further evidence against the singers, and they will have ample opportunity unless the deacons in the meantime should decide that there shall be no music.

TROUBLE LIKELY OVER REWARD

West Virginians Fought About the $250 Offered for Murderer Edwards.

CAUGHT IN WILD COUNTRY

Guns and Revolvers in Evidence Everywhere—Prisoner Who Shot Clinton Banks and the Detectives Were Glad to Reach Pittsburgh.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by County Detectives John W. Reed and Robert McMillen in bringing to this city James Edwards, colored, alias "Black Jim," from Montgomery, W. Va. They arrived with the prisoner Friday and were glad to get away before any trouble started in the wild West Virginia town over the reward offered for the capture of the prisoner. It is thought the division of the reward may lead to bloodshed.

Edwards is wanted for the killing of Clinton Banks near Bridgeville on July 4 during a quarrel over a pretty mulatto, Carrie Miles, who was held as a witness. The county offered a reward of $250 for Edwards' arrest, and over this the authorities of Montgomery county are now quarreling.

Reed had some difficulty in getting his man, owing to the reward, the authorities of the town insisting upon receiving spot cash for Edwards. All the money Reed and McMillen could scrape together was $170, and, upon promising to send the balance, the Montgomery officers allowed the county detectives to depart with their prisoner.

Montgomery is a mountain town, near the scene of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, and the Pittsburghers who were there say it reminds one of a garrison or an arsenal, for everywhere guns and revolvers are prominently displayed and used. In a saloon 12 guns are back of the bar, and 24 Colt revolvers are within easy reach of the bartender.

Two negroes constitute the police force and practically the government and a greater part of the lawlessness of the town is laid to their credit, for it is said they run all the gambling houses and the dens of vice which flourish in the place and are practically mayor and chief of police of the town. The town has a mayor, also a chief of police; but these two officers are so under the influence of the two policemen that nothing is done without the sanction of the two negro policemen.

With these two negroes the detectives had to deal in arranging for the bringing back of Edwards. Satisfactory arrangements were finally made and the trio started for Pittsburgh, the mayor and chief of police assenting to the proposition of the two negro policemen for the payment of the reward. There were some objections raised to the division of the money before the detectives left. A constable approached the two negroes and said he thought he should have the reward, or at least a part of it. His claim was that he had played four hours in a poker game with Edwards and had read the circular giving notice of the reward. He was promptly hushed up by the two negroes. From what Reed saw of the place he says he would not be surprised if two or three murders resulted over the division of the reward.

Edwards was glad to get away from the place and willingly came with the detectives without any requisition papers. On the way to Pittsburgh he confessed to having shot Banks, but said that the story of his defying a deputy coroner was not true, for the left immediately after the shooting, drew his money and started south.

FAKE DETECTIVE GETS BEHIND BARS

James Wilkenson is in the Homestead lockup on a charge of impersonating an officer, and will be given a hearing today. Wilkenson yesterday arrested Louis Benoit near Lincoln place, in Mifflin township. Benoit claims Wilkenson refused to tell him on what charge he was arrested. Wilkenson escorted Benoit to the Homestead lockup, where the latter explained the situation, and Wilkenson instead was placed behind the bars.

BILL MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

County Not Likely to Settle for Inquest Into J. O. Brown's Death.

A new turn in the investigation of Recorder J. O. Brown's death came yesterday when County Commissioner James Evans intimated that the county would not pay the expenses of the inquest. It is held by the courts of Pennsylvania that private individuals cannot request an official inquiry into the cause of a man's death and expect the county authorities to settle the bill. Commissioner Evans cites several cases in point and says that if any bill comes from the coroner for the expenses it will be thoroughly examined.

It is known that the bill will be high. When the recorder's brother, J. R. P. Brown, requested the investigation expert testimony was asked for and this will be exceptionally expensive. Col. T. C. Campbell, the New York attorney who came here to examine the witnesses, will have a fat fee.

"Mellor" Stands for Melody

STEINWAY PIANOS

The supremacy of the Steinway Piano has never been questioned, either in this country or abroad. It is the favorite alike of the courts of Europe and of the aristocracy of culture and refinement in America.

Catalogue Free by Mail.

Mellor's C. C. Mellor Co. Ltd. 319 5th Ave.

Sole depot for Steinway, Mason & Hamlin, Krakauer and Chauncey Pianos, the Pianola, the Standard Piano Player, and for Regina Music Boxes.

BARKER'S NERVE AND BONE **LINIMENT** FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, etc.

BARKER'S Horse, Cattle and Poultry **POWDER**
Cannot be excelled as a cure for all animal diseases. Give them a trial.
For Sale by all Druggists.

DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC CO.,
919 Liberty St. Manufacturers and Dealers in Electrical Supplies. Nernst lamps, the new electric light. Saves 1/4 electric light bill. Improves quality of light. Electrical equipment of every description. Highest grade, lowest prices, quickest delivery.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France)
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.

*La Touraine....Aug. 6	La Bretagne.....Aug. 27
La Champagne.Aug. 13	*La Lorraine....Sept. 3
*La Savoie.....Aug. 20	*La Touraine..Sept. 10

*Twin Screw Steamers.
General Agency, 32 Broadway, New York; McCormick & Co., 506 Smithfield st.; First National Bank, Fifth ave. and Wood st.; C. R. Weitershausen, 717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Store Closes 5 O'Clock. Saturdays 10 P. M.

W. H. KEECH CO.

Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes.

If You Could Choose the Goods to Bear Bargain Prices

You Couldn't Select Handsomer or Better Than We Offer This Week.

Profits are not the whole thing in business. Keeping stocks cleared up; your good will; making new friends; changing a dull month into a busy one—each is more than money profit in a store like this. The $10 or $50 or $100 you save comes back to us in increase of business. A piece of good furniture doesn't lose its dignity because it's the last of a lot and the price is reduced. And then, every article this store offers is new and from its own stocks. Our guarantee goes with it, and you know Keech's guarantee is good. Pay us cash if you want to, but you can pay by the week if it suits you better.

Dinner Sets

The special sets this week are vitreous semi-porcelain—the best ware made. Plenty of beautiful patterns, as handsome as we have had, and as much variety; but only a few sets of a pattern.

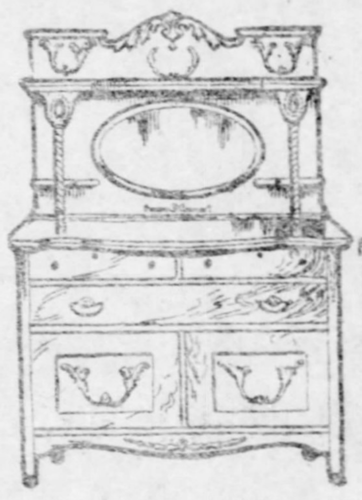
58 piece sets. Floral decorations, a new shape; $6.75 value.......... $4.65

83 piece set. Decorations in two shades of green; $8.50 value......... $6.00

100 piece sets. Choice of several decorations, complete service for 12 persons, worth $11.50.......... $8.75

100 piece sets. Three shapes, several decorations, something entirely new, $15.00 grades.......... $10.00

100 and 112 piece sets. American and English ware, spray or all-over decorations.......... $12.50



$10 This $18 Sideboard
Oak wood finished a rich golden. French bevel oval mirror. Serpentine top. Deep Carvings. Exactly like illustration.

$19 This Colonial Dresser
Choice of genuine mahogany or finest quartered golden oak. French bevel mirror. Four drawers.

$5.75 This $8.50 Refrigerator
All refrigerators—including the larger sizes—at substantial savings from usual cost. This $5.75 refrigerator has hardwood case finished golden. It is full metal lined and has perfect dry cold air circulation.

$9 This Sleeper Go-Cart
Round rubber tires. Mattress cushions. Enameled wheel and springs. Back and dasher adjust separately or together. Adjustable parasol rod. A $12 value.

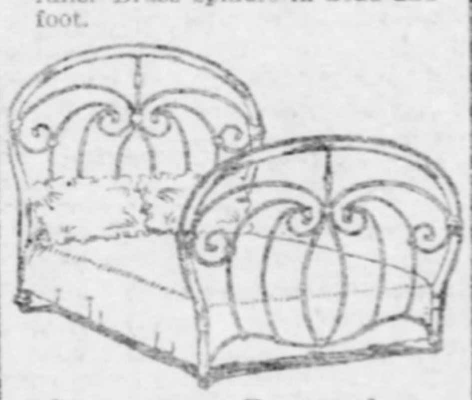
Good Luck Steel Ranges $32.75 to $75
Every practical improvement known in steel range making is embodied in Good Luck Steel Ranges; large fire box; pressed steel flue box; heavy linings; duplex grates; cut tops—nickel trimmed; new draft dampers.

$13.75 Good Luck Gas Range
The only double-oven range in Pittsburgh at near this price. This range has four burners on top—baking and roasting oven with broiling and toasting oven beneath. Nickel trimmed. Oven and broiler flue connections. Economical burners. Pilot light. Value $17.50.

It's the **Bernstein Hook** that makes **Bernstein Iron and Brass Beds**
So rigid, so easy to set up or take apart.
Not Like Other Beds
Better Made. Higher Grade
SOLD ONLY BY Keech's in Pittsburgh

$26 Bernstein Iron and Brass Bed
Complete with Bernstein Wire Bed Spring, which is guaranteed five years against sagging or breaking. A rich design. Extra heavy posts and fillers. Handsome brass scrolls. Fancy cast chills.

$18 Bernstein Iron and Brass Bed
With Spring. Like all Bernstein Beds it has three coats of enamel. Each coat separately baked on. Heavy posts and top rails. Brass spindle in head and foot.



$17 Bernstein Iron and Brass Bed
Full bent posts and top rail. Fancy bent fillers. Brass spindles. Enameled in dead black aluminum bronze. Complete with Bernstein guaranteed Bed Spring.

Book Cases At Reduced Prices
One, two and three section cases. Some with writing desks. Woods are oak and mahogany. Prices now run from
$15 to $65
Which is a fourth less than regular.

Elegant Pedestals
A Third Less Than Usual
Eight different designs in these handsome decorative pieces. Golden oak and mahogany. Some elaborately carved. Every one rich enough for any home. Prices
$5.00 $7.50 $10.00 $13.50

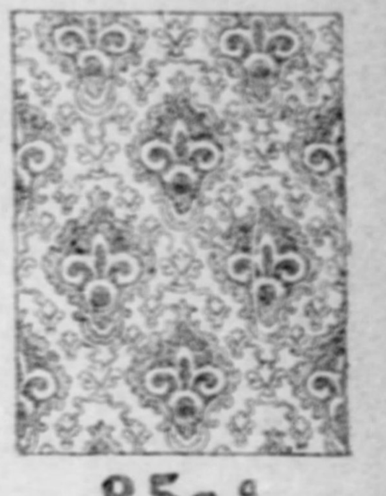
News to Interest Housekeepers Who Have

Carpets, Rugs or Mattings

To buy this fall—for bargains in such staple floor coverings are rare. Every cent of saving is positive economy.

60c a yard This Brussels Carpet
The ground is a rich two-tone red with the outer edge of the larger figures shading into a pink. A good wearing wool face; pattern suitable for almost any room and the money-saving is 15c on each yard.

75c a yard This Brussels Carpet
A handsome Empire design on a myrtle green ground. The large scroll figure is in tan and ecru on which is laid a large pink rose. Leaves are in pea green. This is a fine nine-wire Brussels that sells usually at 95c.



85c a yard This Brussels Carpet
The ground of this fine ten-wire Brussels is in a dark maroon, overlaid with a crimson spray. Figure is in two shades of green, making a pretty contrast to the ground. The quality is of the best in its grade. Usual price $1 a yard.

$12 Benares Tapestry Rugs, size 9 ft. by 12 ft. .... $ 9.75
$20 Brussels Room-Rugs, size 9 ft. by 12 ft. $16.75
$ 6 Straw Mattings, per roll of 40 yds. .... $ 3.50
$20 Straw Mattings, per roll of 40 yds. $14.00

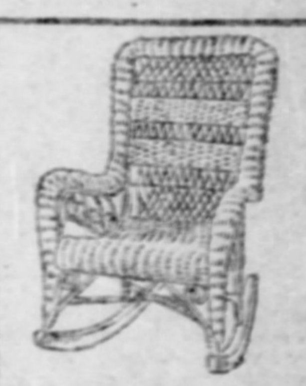
$3.50 Carpet Sweepers, $1.00

Mattresses Under-Price

Tomorrow morning we will place on sale fifty White Cotton Mattresses. Nearly all full size. A few are single. Fancy stripe ticking. Bound and stitched; and instead of $8 the price is now $6.50

India Down Mattresses
The new vegetable fibre. So light and fluffy that a full-size mattress weighs only about 25 pounds. Non-absorbent. Will not pack down $15

Soft Top Mattresses
Good values for little money. Full size or single. Fancy stripe ticking—$2.50 in most stores $1.45



$2.95 This $4 Rocker
Extra large with high back and roomy seat. Full roll edge. Shellac finish.

Big saving this week on all Prairie Grass and Reed Pieces.

$2 For this $3 Rocker
Gives you an idea of the bargains in Porch and Lawn Furniture. Maple frame. Woven reed seat. High back. Wide seat. Arm Chair to match at same price.

$45 Combination Folding Bed
In the front is a wardrobe with mirror in door; two book shelves, a writing desk and cupboard, and in the back a full size Folding Bed complete with spring. Golden oak.

$13.50 This Mantel Folding Bed
Complete with wire bed-spring. Plenty of room for all bedding when closed. Quartered golden oak panel in front. A regular $17.50 bed.

W. H. KEECH CO. Cash or Credit At Prices Quoted. **923 to 931 Penn Ave.**

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By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis..	* 1.10 am	* 1.45 am
Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo....	* 3.15 am	*12.00 n't
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.	* 4.50 am	* 6.20 am
Columbus and Cincinnati..........	* 4.50 am	* 8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire...........	† 5.10 am	† 7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	† 5.10 am	‡ 6.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland...........	† 5.10 am	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Wooster.............	† 5.15 am	† 9.55 pm
Jamestown and Youngstown.........	† 6.30 am	† 1.20 pm
Ohio Valley Express..............	† 6.45 am	† 8.30 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago...........	* 7.00 am	* 5.30 pm
Tiffin and Toledo................	† 7.00 am	† 5.30 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	* 7.30 am	† 4.55 pm
The Forest City Special..........	* 8.00 am	* 7.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati..........	* 8.00 am	* 5.40 pm
Erie, Mercer and Oil City.........	† 8.05 am	†10.55 am
New Castle and Jamestown.........	* 8.05 am	* 5.50 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula.........	* 8.05 am	†10.55 am
Columbus and Chicago.............	*12.25 pm	* 2.00 pm
Youngstown and Jamestown.........	†12.55 pm	† 8.20 am
New Castle and Ashtabula..........	†12.55 pm	† 8.30 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire...........	† 1.25 pm	† 7.25 pm
Alliance and Crestline...........	* 1.55 pm	*12.50 pm
New Castle and Erie..............	† 4.35 pm	† 8.30 pm
Youngstown and Niles.............	† 4.35 pm	* 5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City..............	† 4.35 pm	† 8.30 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	† 4.40 pm	† 5.40 am
The Cleveland Special............	* 5.00 pm	*11.[illegible] am
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	‡ 5.10 pm	‡ 9.10 am
New Castle and Jamestown.........	‡ 5.25 pm	‡ 9.[illegible] am
The Chicago Special..............	* 6.30 pm	* 7.45 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 7.15 pm	* 6.20 am
Columbus and Cincinnati..........	* 8.10 pm	* 6.00 am
The St. Louis Limited............	* 8.10 pm	* 6.00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.10 pm	* 6.20 am
The Chicago Limited..............	* 8.15 pm	* 6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit...............	* 8.20 pm	* 5.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle.......	†10.20 pm	† 8.30 pm
Alliance and Cleveland...........	*11.00 pm	* 5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, ‡7.30 am, †9.00 am, †9.45 am, †1.30 pm, †3.10 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, ‡5.50 pm, †6.20 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.50 am, †11.50 am, †2.30 pm, *6.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †8.20 am, †2.30 pm, †4.29 pm, †10.55 pm, ‡11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.30 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †8.35 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

Time tables, tickets and sleeping car space may be obtained at 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street; at Union station, Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne station, Allegheny.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Pass'r Agt.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY of Pittsburgh.

4 per cent on Time Deposits.
2 per cent on Checking Accounts.

Invest now in good low price suburban home properties before the boom prices come.

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GEORGE T. OLIVER, Vice President.
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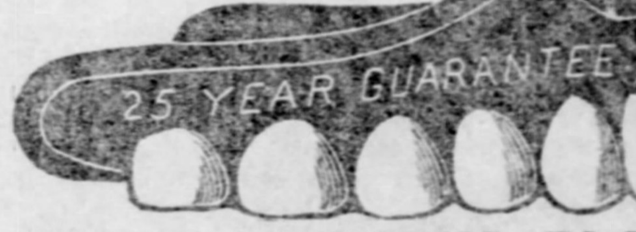
W. S. VAN DYKE, Secretary.
JAMES N. JARVIS, Trust Officer.

George T. Oliver, Charles D. Armstrong, Joseph Wood, John D. Brown, James W. Grove, R. A. Phillips, William H. Keech, George B. Motheral, William F. Lloyd, David P. Black, J. Ledlie Gloninger.

311 FOURTH AVENUE.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS



GAUZE ALUMINUM PLATES.

Lightest material ever used in plate construction. This method of making full sets of teeth used and owned by myself exclusively. Gives perfect ease and comfort to the mouth.

If you want the best Dental Work come to me.

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Sunday, August 2, 1903.

The list of available candidates for the Democratic nomination, which Mr. Bryan has given in his paper, has acquired the title of "The Little Unknowns from Nowhere." To this interesting collection Mr. Bryan last week added the name of Judge Owen P. Thompson of Jacksonville, Ill. Judge Thompson was not as obscure to national fame as Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina before Mr. Bryan discovered him, but still his case is a remarkable proof of Mr. Bryan's talent as an explorer.

Although German railroads are state institutions, the courts hold them to their liabilities for damages to passengers. A case that has attracted considerable attention was that of a surgeon in large practice, who was so badly injured in a railway accident that he was no longer able to operate. After a spirited contest in the courts he has been awarded a life annuity of 17,000 marks, equal to $4,048. The award was certainly more equitable than any lump sum of damages would have been, such as would have been awarded in such a case in our courts.

The American Economist in its opposition to the Cuban reciprocity treaty raises the question whether it does not involve "the violation by the government of a contract of agreement with certain producing interests of the United States—namely, the Dingley tariff law." This puts tariff legislation in a new light, but whether a contract or a measure of taxation, it expressly provides for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and the rates of duty were calculated with a view to 20 per cent reduction for purposes of reciprocity.

The lockout in the building trades presents a phase of labor conflicts which was certain to arrive. Employers have had to deal with the unions as a whole, while the unions have dealt with employers separately. Now the employers are organized as a union and disputes which arise are treated as the concern of all. The immediate cause of the present conflict was a strike declared upon one firm of contractors. The employers' union have retaliated by a general lockout of the members of the labor unions, throwing thousands of men out of employment and causing an extensive suspension of operations at the height of the building season. Notwithstanding the extensive consequences of the dispute, it is so narrow in itself that if dealt with in a calm and sensible way an adjustment could certainly be readily effected.

The state of Minnesota has lost its suit against the Northern Securities Company. The action was brought upon the same facts as those upon which the national government was victorious, but involved a different law. The national suit was based upon violation of the anti-trust law; the state suit was based upon state law forbidding the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway. The decision holds that the state law is not violated by the Northern Securities Company. The case is interesting because Pennsylvania has the same prohibition of the consolidation of parallel lines, but as in Minnesota, the prohibition is practically worthless. The time has passed when competition can be depended upon as a sufficient protection to the public. Nothing short of supervision and regulation by public authority will suffice, and the only public authority strong enough to cope with the task is that of the national government.

The Chronicle Telegraph had a cartoon yesterday which aptly depicted a situation that stands in need of radical reform. Councils are symbolized by a politician with his arms full of measures of public importance seated upon a snail labeled "Councilmanic Procedure." The politician is saying to Father Pitt, "Patience sir, we're moving." The incompetency of councils for the transaction of business has become so marked as to attract general attention. Matters requiring attention are hung up month after month, committees do not meet for months at a time, and it takes a public agitation to secure action upon anything. The way in which the filtration ordinances have been kept in committee for over a year is a typical instance. The action recently taken by councils might just as well have been taken long ago, but the matter would still be hung up and nothing doing but for the energy of public remonstrance. The general public cannot, however, supervise all the details of council business, and the habitual neglect and indifference which prevails is a constant injury to municipal interests. This is one of the matters that should receive attention at the next municipal election. A better system of organization must be given to councils.

Race Conflicts in the North.

Southern papers are making sarcastic comments upon a race conflict in Southern Indiana, the press report of which said that the terrified negroes were fleeing into Kentucky. The idea that the south is an asylum for the negro against northern violence is seriously advanced, and the prediction is made that the northward drift of the negro will transfer the race problem from the cotton plantations of the south to the coal mines and harvest fields of the north.

The breaking out of race conflicts in the north is coincident with a large increase of the negro population. In the four states of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and New Jersey there was a gain of 126,645 in negro population during the 10 years ending with 1900. There is a steady drift of negroes to the north, under the attraction of higher wages and opportunities for pleasure. Particularly in Southern Indiana and Illinois, colored settlements have been growing in the towns in a way that has developed a marked spirit of popular resistance to the process. The negroes are accused of being an element of vice and disorder, their presence being attended by a marked increase of crime. Hence, it is not an uncommon thing for a community to turn against them and warn them away or run them out of town. But if expelled from one place they drift to another and the northern movement continues.

Southern papers predict that the recent outbreaks of race war in Delaware, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois are but the precursors of numerous affairs of the kind, because as northern communities have the race problem brought home to them they will act just about as southern communities have done. This is a mistaken view of the case. Northern cities have long been accustomed to immigration and are accustomed to policing mixed populations, and, moreover, respect for law is so deep that mob outbreaks and lynch law excite a reaction strong enough to counteract such tendencies. The problem will be dealt with by legal means.

A National Insurance.

It is not a spirit of jingoism that inspires the secretary of the navy, who, interviewed at Haverhill, Mass., declared in answer to an inquiry that "for months the best minds of the naval college at Newport have been working" on the problems suggested by "the prospect of a sudden attack from across the Atlantic." It is a good thing to be prepared for a dangerous emergency, and it is a good thing in a time of profound peace to prepare for war, that its horrors may be the more easily averted. "Speak softly and carry a big stick," advised President Roosevelt when counseling on one occasion the strengthening of the American navy, "and you will travel far." Keep the navy in condition to repel attack and the danger of attack is greatly minimized. A European invasion "may come sooner than most of us expect," said Secretary Moody, but "perhaps it may never come at all." The best insurance that it will never come at all is in complete preparation for it, and the approaching naval maneuvers are a part of the drill to place and keep the navy in condition to meet and repel attack. "We have decided," said the secretary, "that the protection of the Atlantic coast must be in crushing the fleet coming across. I have nothing to say against the land batteries, but certain experience five years ago proved to us that the only way to guard the coast must be by meeting the hostile fleet in deep water and destroying it." This is no threat. It is no exhibition of ill will toward any other nation, but the calm expression of a wise purpose to make what is our own safe from aggression. The wisdom of such a course appears in the good work that was accomplished by our navy in the Spanish war. The conflict was virtually decided on the seas. The condition of preparation of our navy made it equal to its work and superior to the enemy that confronted it, not in numbers of vessels, nor in armament, nor in the numbers of men engaged on the American side, but in the readiness of officers and men. The preparation that had been made in time of peace was fully justified by what followed, and its lesson for the present and future is to be constantly prepared. The need may not present itself; the emergency may not arise, but if it does it is the work done now that will count then.

Water Waste.

The sufficiency of the filtration plant as now designed for the supply of the entire city, including the South Side, depends upon the curtailment of waste by the adoption of meters. The plant designed has a maximum capacity of 75,000,000 gallons a day. At the time the filtration commission began its work the average daily quantity of water pumped was a little less than 50,000,000, or 233 gallons per inhabitant of the area supplied. At present the average daily quantity is 63,000,000 gallons, and there are days when much more than this has to be pumped. It is obvious that at the present rate of consumption the plant as designed would not be large enough to supply the entire city, leaving out of consideration the increase of demand through the rapid growth of the city. The solution of the problem depends upon the adoption of the meter system, as recommended by the commission.

Some instructive statistics upon this point were presented at the national conference on municipal government held in New York city last February. Mr. William R. Hill, chief engineer of the aqueduct commission of New York city, gave figures in regard to the water supply of 100 cities in this country. In a class of 41 cities, having less than 10 per cent of their services metered, the average daily consumption of water is 162 gallons for each inhabitant. In a class of 20 cities, having from 10 to 30 per cent of their service metered, the per capita daily consumption is 127 gallons. In a class of 18 cities, having from 30 to 50 per cent of their service metered, the per capita daily consumption is 96 gallons. In a class of nine cities, having from 50 to 75 per cent of their service metered, the per capita daily consumption is 75 gallons. In a class of 12 cities, having from 75 to 100 per cent of their service metered, the per capita daily consumption is 58 gallons. The highest per capita consumption at that time was in Allegheny, 300 gallons a day for each inhabitant. The lowest was in Brockton, Mass., where 83 per cent of the services are metered, and the daily consumption per capita was only 30 gallons.

The enormous per capita consumption in cities like Pittsburgh and Allegheny is not due to use, but waste. One proof of this is that the per capita consumption increases with the growth of the city. In 1883 the amount was 157 gallons a day for each inhabitant; in 1896, 233 gallons. Of course, this did not mean that the amount used by each person had gone up from 157 gallons to 233 gallons, but simply that as the city expanded waste increased. Let any householder ask himself whether he uses his per capita of the water pumped, now amounting to 252 gallons daily for each inhabitant. An average household will hardly be less than six persons in all. The water rates are based upon the assumption that this household is using 1,512 gallons of water a day. Of course, this is absurd, but the householder has to pay for that quantity.

The introduction of the meter system would mean that people would pay for what they use, and this would effect a great saving to the mass of the people using just as much water as they do now. It would also reduce the waste of water, so that the plant as designed would be ample for a population of 1,000,000, or nearly three times the present population of Pittsburgh.

Labor and the Militia.

The attitude of organized labor toward the national guard has been a matter of some public concern for the reason that in many instances the membership of the unions has shown distinct hostility to the citizen soldiers. Boycotts have been undertaken against them, members of the unions have been prohibited by formal vote from joining the guard and condemned for membership therein, and in many other ways opposition has been manifested. It is well remembered that in our own city the regiments were hooted as they marched to the trains to embark for the anthracite coal region to suppress riot and preserve order, and that on their return one of the commands was assailed with missiles from a tall building then in course of erection. The resulting discussion has, however, done good. Leaders of organized labor have been thinking, while many of the unthinking have been talking and acting, and it may be expected that under the guidance of their matured thoughts organized labor attitude toward the national guard will undergo a change for the better. The American Federationist points the change and heads the way. This publication is the organ of the American Federation of Labor, and it is edited by Samuel M. Gompers, president of the organization. In the August number, which has just been received, the editor thus answers an inquiry relating to organized labor and the national guard:

J. J. H., N. Y.—Yes, a member of the state militia can be seated in a trades council. In fact, the matter is so obvious that it ought not be open for discussion at all.

A man who is a wage earner and honorably working at his trade or calling to support himself and those dependent upon him, has not only the right to become a citizen soldier, but that right must be unquestioned.

The militia, i. e., the citizen soldiery of the several states in our country, supplies what otherwise might take its place—a large standing army.

The difference between the citizen soldiery of the United States and the large standing armies of many European countries is the difference between a republic and a monarchy—it is the difference between the conceptions of liberty and tyranny.

While organized labor stands against the arbitrament of international or internal disputes by force of arms, yet we must realize we have not yet reached the millenium; that in the age in which we live we have not the choice between arms, force and absolute disarmament, but the alternative of a large standing army and a small one supplemented by a volunteer citizen soldiery—the militia of our several states.

With this both wisdom and policy, as well as principle, should warrant our trade unions in not taking any cognizance of the matter at all, allowing each member to follow the bent of his own inclinations, insisting only that he shall be a wage earner, a faithful member of his union, and true to the cause of labor—the cause of humanity.

This puts the whole matter in a light in which members of labor unions—or at least the more radical element—have not been in the habit of viewing it. Others have seen what they have hitherto shut their eyes to, that if their attempt to break up the national guard organizations should succeed it would be inevitable that the place of the guard should be taken by the very thing they and many others profess to fear—a larger permanent military establishment. Doubtless, when the truth is presented to them, as it now is by their own leaders, in whom they have confidence, that their actions tend toward producing instead of averting the militarism against which they protest and inveigh, they will turn from denunciation of the militia as an engine of oppression and welcome it as one of the props of liberty and constitutional government and a safeguard of law and order, which it is.

Trade reports indicate that the business of the country is founded on a rock. This is probably the same rock against which the navigators of the sea of speculation bumped the bottom of their craft just before they were swamped.

The statement that the gypsy chief who passed away at the age of 106 years, died of old age is probably true, as it must be admitted that at his time of life old age is likely to prove very fatal.

Having heard that there is help and sympathy in the United States for oppressed nations, Carrie Nation is wandering what has happened to her share since she reached Scranton.

The cordiality of the relations between Germany and the United States ought to be much increased since this country is cheerfully copying the German policy of nosing into food products for adulterations. Germany ought to notice the sincere flattery of the imitation and give full credit for it.

Of course, it is some consolation to know that there is something for capital and labor to quarrel about, but it would be more satisfying if they wouldn't do it.

Judge Lockren's decision in favor of the Northern Securities Company doesn't afford much balm for the promoters, in view of what happened earlier.

While the stock market appears to be holding its own there continues to be an inquiry from the lambs as to who is holding their contributions.

Congressman Bankhead's declaration that Gosman is Alabama's choice for president lacks a Lincoln, Neb., indorsement.

Pittsburgh's enthusiasm for a proper exhibit at the St. Louis fair is gradually rising to the $25,000 mark. Keep it warm.

Mr. Rockefeller is said to have closed a hotel in Cleveland because it had a bar and the bars are now up in consequence.

News from Buda-Pest reads very much like some of the former special telegrams from St. Louis.

If the Duquesne fishing club didn't take bait along it knows where it is to be had.

Now, perhaps, the cardinals realize what it means to be "the prisoner of the vatican."

There are yet others to keep down the grass on the pathway of Sagamore hill.

Don't worry. There is time enough for August to warm up.

Alum water is not well thought of in select council.

The state's defenders are once more the plain people.

Somerset is no longer an armed camp.

IN THE EYE OF FAME.

Julia Ward Howe is 84 years old, but her intellectual power is in no wise diminished.

M. De Witte, minister of finance of Russia, is a remarkable example of the self-made man, having been at one time a railway porter.

Congressman Cannon is the son of Quaker parents, whom he accompanied as a boy from New Garden, N. C., to Indiana in a "prairie schooner."

The bishop of Manchester, whose stirring speeches in the house of lords on the education bill were so much commented on, was in his youth a skillful boxer.

Miss Jessie Gibson of Indianapolis, who recently was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has entered into partnership with her father and is the first woman architect in Indianapolis.

Col. J. E. Thayer of South Lancaster, Mass., has one of the finest collections in the country of native American birds, mounted in pairs, with their eggs, and is about to build a $30,000 museum for their storage.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has accepted the invitation of the Daughters of the Revolution, at Jersey City to deliver an oration at the unveiling of the Paulus Hook battle monument in that city on October 24.

An Apostle of Riot.

Is it too much to characterize Mr. Tillman as an apostle of riot? Is his attitude toward the law any higher than that of John Most or Emma Goldman? Is there a tough anywhere in the land who has participated in mobbing negroes, or who meditates such exhilarating employment, but feels himself approved and encouraged by these words? Do they not sow abroad the very spirit of anarchy and oppression? Is not the proposition distinctly laid down that the rifle and the torch are not only effective but justifiable means for changing the Constitution of the United States?

And yet Mr. Tillman as a senator in congress is under oath to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and as a member of the highest law-making body in the country should speak for the law, and for its amendment only by orderly and legally prescribed means. If a senator and a lawmaker is boastful of his record as a beneficiary of mob rule, need there be any wonder at the spread of contempt for the law among men with neither public nor private position to hold them to the proper standard of conduct? The senator from South Carolina is in some particulars quite the most remarkable man to date in the history of our political affairs.—Washington Star.

A Hawaiian Diversion.

There is no doubt that an ambitious home rule party in the newly annexed island of Hawaii is exploiting itself and leaders by asking the United States government to grant it independence similar to that enjoyed by Cuba. But the request is clearly made as a political stroke. It is a preposterous proposition on the face of it, and the event will probably show that it springs from a small minority faction with some ulterior purpose to serve. It is amusing to see any part of the United States, having the territorial rights of representation in congress and the protection of all national laws, asking for independence, and more amusing when it wishes to restrict that independence by such limitations as are imposed by the Platt amendment as a part of the Cuban constitution.—Detroit Free Press.

Trees in Cities.

No part of a city should be so built as to exclude shade. More important is that function of trees which absorbs the carbon gasses and purifies the atmosphere. In the city of Washington there are 80,000 trees, and these are not at the mercy of a political organization. They are cared for by a special city commission. Every city in the United States should have a park commission. This commission should consist of the best educated foresters and tree lovers who can be secured. Paris contains 100,000 trees and spends $60,000 a year on their care. Her streets are over 65 feet wide and lined with double rows of trees, while the broader thoroughfares have a tree-planted strip down the middle.—The Independent.

American Seamen.

The American navy is manned by American men, for the most part keen, alert, sinewy young fellows, drilled to the point at which discipline and personal quality and initiative balance, and they may be trusted to give a good account of themselves and to justify the principle of their selection should the crucial test come.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

SUNDAY MORNING.

A blissful peace broods o'er the scene,
The clang and roar have died away,
The city lies at rest, serene,
Despite the strife of yesterday;
The warlike sparrows e'en have ceased
To raise their shrill, defiant cries,
And, far off, in the purple east,
The long waves gently fall and rise.

The breeze that comes to softly stir
The drowsy leaves and sway the vine
Is like a lagging messenger
From realms far distant and divine;
The pealing of the matin bell
Falls sweetly, gently, on the ear;
The mellow tones recede and swell,
By turns afar and near and clear.

Beyond the limits of the town
Across the fields long shadows lie;
The scarecrow's arms droop humbly down
That yesterday were held so high;
The spotted cow gets up behind,
And then in front, and views with scorn
The trowsy calf and is inclined
To lick it clean—'tis Sabbath morn.

The former rude, sarcastic jay,
Sits meekly on the swaying limb;
The brook that murmured yesterday
Now sings a sacred, hopeful hymn;
Peace broods o'er all the scene save where
The pig half in the shadow lies
And fiercely flips one ear to scare
Away the Sabbath-breaking flies.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Quiet Observer.

By ERASMUS WILSON.

"We cannot all be friars, and various are the paths by which God conducts the good to heaven."

This sounds very like an expression of modern thought, but it is from Don Quixote.

We cannot all be preachers, nor star members of church, but there are paths which, if followed with reasonable care, will lead us safely to heaven.

God has done enough in making the paths, and giving direction by which they may be safely followed. The rest is with us.

As far as you are personally concerned it is with you, so that if you fail to reach heaven you can only blame yourself.

While it is true that education and environment have much to do with our lives, the fact remains that he must be a poor dolt indeed who cannot follow some path that leads heavenward. The common sense with which the average man is born will keep in the right as far as his relations with his fellow men are concerned, and that is the chief aim of religion.

We stumble at faith, arguing that it is unreasonable to expect people to believe things they cannot see and understand.

But isn't it a fact that half of what we believe is based on faith—faith in those who teach, or faith in the conclusions we reach by reasoning from what we experience or recognize through our senses?

This same line of reasoning will invariably lead to the conclusion that there is a power over all which our senses may perceive, or our minds conceive. Yet, because we cannot comprehend this power, or force, we dare to say we do not know that it exists.

It is most probable that the wish that it might not exist prompts our denial, on plea of ignorance.

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But, after all, practical religious life is regulated mainly by education. As the young are taught, so do the old believe. And as we believe from the heart, so do we live. Knowledge is a safe and sufficient guide, but the heart must prompt our actions, and the soul must light the way.

Therefore we must educate—educate the heart as well as the mind.

To educate is to bring out, to cultivate, to develop, and not to drive or force in.

While it is necessary to store the youthful mind with certain facts, it is not necessary to crowd them in faster than they can be properly disposed of. It is not that which is crowded into the mind that proves beneficial, but that which is digested and assimilated. In this respect the intellect corresponds with the body, because it is not the food we take into the stomach that causes the body to grow, but that which is digested and appropriated.

To educate a mind is to bring out its various talents. These exist there in embryonic form, and they must first be quickened, then developed, or led out.

To quicken these talents the child must be brought in contact with things that interest it. This, as you know, is the central idea of the kindergarten system.

Then, when the process of development is fairly established, these talents are drawn out little by little by placing within their reach attractive objects. That which we call curiosity, or a desire to know, acts as a stimulus to draw, or lead these faculties on and on indefinitely.

This is education.

Learning is different. In fact, one may be learned without being educated.

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It may strike you as a contradiction of terms to say that one may be learned without being educated, yet it is a fact that some of our most learned people are not our best educated people.

A man of learning is one familiar with the knowledge acquired by the educated. He knows what has been written, and how it was written, but he is unable to acquire knowledge on his own account. He has a good memory, is a logician, and possesses the ability to analyze deeply, so that he readily discerns the meaning of that which he reads. But, give him a new idea to develop, or send him out to turn up something new, and he is almost certain to fail, and simply because he has been trained to take in knowledge rather than to give it out.

To educate a boy means something more, a great deal more, than merely sending him to school. That is a very important part of it, but not all of it. He may have his head full of other men's knowledge, yet have none of his own. His notions of life are purely sentimental, he has no taste for the practical, and no desire to achieve something that has never yet been achieved.

This is because the currents of intellectual energy flow inward and not outward, as with the educated mind. The latter takes in material from books, and from all other sources, but sends it out again, transformed, improved, or specially adapted to some particular use.

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One of the first things to find out about a boy is what he is best fitted for. If his tastes are good, and he shows an aptness for some special employment, then educate him for that by keeping him in a favorable atmosphere, and encouraging him in every possible way.

If he is fond of machinery, and shows a disposition to find out what makes the wheels go round, give him fullest opportunities for studying machines, and of associating with those who are familiar with machinery. This quickens his talent for that sort of work, and whatever excites his curiosity, or awakens a desire to know more concerning machines, is a real educator, because it draws out and helps to develop that talent. A course in technical training fits well on top of this.

The well-marked distinction between education and learning should ever be kept in view by teachers, as well as by parents. Too often teachers, and principals, and even those who are looked up to as teachers, lose sight of this important distinction. They regard the pupil who recites all his lessons word for word as they are in the books as the most intellectual member of the class, and praise him, and reward him, and favor him, thereby encouraging him to become more and more of a sponge.

In the same class there may be pupils who know far more about the lessons than he, and who are able to make practical application of what they learn, but who rarely get above the middle of the class.

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What is ignorance?

We talk a great deal about ignorance, but do we know what it is?

When you speak of an individual being ignorant, do you mean that he has not been through a certain number of school grades, or has not graduated from some college, or has not spent much time in reading?

It might be well for us to think this over before making up our minds as to what education consists in. These are points that rarely come up for consideration in institutes, educational journals and normal schools, although they seem to be important.

While our schools are most liberal and our people most deeply interested in them, they are not turning out as well trained boys and girls as they ought. Better that they come forth with less learning and better manners, less grammar and a more clearly defined taste concerning their future vocations.

War Cloud Pushers.

If Russia and Japan do not get into a fight over Korea and the Manchurian grab it will not be the fault of the London correspondents of some American newspapers, says the Philadelphia North American. Somebody in London is feverishly busy cooking up war medicine and filling the columns of certain newspapers with portentous information from "official circles." Dire prophecies of big trouble to the orient, and what is evidently meant to be subtle flattery of Japan's military establishment. Possibly Japan is not so ready to play bear-dog for John Bull as the London news manipulators think she is.

One Southern View of Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland's party loyalty is a thing that doesn't exist, and therefore need not be discussed. His honesty is not made apparent by his actions, but there is much that he has done that is absolutely inconsistent with political honesty. His backbone is not of that praiseworthy sort which is rigid only in the direction of good faith and honest impulses, but it appears to have been wonderfully pliant to the touch of personal ambition and egotism. His vertebrae is much like that of a mule, and it is strange that one animal should receive praise for that quality which causes the condemnation of the other.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Seasonable Advice.

Get out the pungent ginger, the fiery hotdrops, too; lay in a stock, if you are wise, of drugs both old and new. Get things in readiness at once, you'll need them, have no fear—the season for green apples and stomach-aches is here.—Detroit Free Press.

Talked of in New York

GEORGE C. JENKS.

(By Private Wire to The Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—As the time draws near for the beginning of the political campaign, which will end in the choosing of a mayor for Greater New York for the next two years, the preferences of citizens are uttered with more and more positiveness. While Mayor Low will, of course, be a candidate, it cannot be said that he is favored by the Tenderloin element, at least. The proprietor of a jewelry store in Broadway, within a stone's throw of the Tenderloin police station, was talking earnestly this evening about the advantages to trade that he enjoyed when Tammany was in the saddle, compared with the quietness in his line under a reform administration like the present. Said this jeweler: "Why, there is nothing in it now. When Van Wyck was mayor, it was a common thing for a man to come into my store at 10 o'clock at night, throw down his $400 watch on the counter, and ask me for $100 on it till morning. He was going to play the wheel or buck the tiger, and had to have a stake. He'd go to a gambling house near here, make a winning, and the next day hand me $110 for my $100. Sometimes a sport would see a pin in the show window that he fancied. He'd come in and ask me to have it for him till night, at the same time paying a deposit of perhaps $25 on the sparkler. He would have a cinch on some horse at Sheepshead or Brighton. In the evening, sure enough, he'd come back with money sticking out all over his clothes, buy the diamond, get $100 worth of jewelry for his girl, and perhaps treat himself to a ring. Yes, sir, money was free in those days. Things were wide open, and that's what we fellows up here want. I should like to see Devery mayor, I tell you things would be flourishing."

Revenge of the Ghetto.

Down in the Ghetto men who get mad at each other have a new method of "getting hunk." They poison each other's horses with arsenic in a bit of fruit which any horse will accept from a stranger, and no one knows who did it. On the East Side there are a great many men who do odd jobs with delivery wagons, besides peddling fruit and other things therefrom. The horse represents the main capital of such men, and when an enemy kills the animal, it can be seen at once what an awful loss it is. The police have not been able to catch any of the poisoners so far, but are on the trail they say.

New York Can't Find Third Tail.

Three tails are attached to the Borelli comet, according to the latest report. New Yorkers amuse themselves every clear night by hunting for the comet, and sometimes they find it, by first getting the "dipper" into their field of vision, and then using the handle as a pointer. But only two tails are visible to the amateur observer in New York, and sometimes only one. Those Yale astronomers are one tail ahead of the rest of the world, evidently.

Pining for Another War.

In these piping times of peace, the average able seaman in Uncle Sam's navy gets tired of the quietude at the Brooklyn navy yard. Officers there say there are 25 desertions a week. Let a war break out, however, and there will be no more desertions. What the jackies are pining for is a shindy, in which the man behind the gun will have a chance to do something while prize money will be a possibility for everyone aboard.

Radical Change Is Needed.

Two cases in one day of men with fractured skulls, pronounced by callow ambulance surgeons to be suffering only from alcoholism, has called general attention again to the incompetence and carelessness of the boys who are sent out from Manhattan hospitals as "doctors" to look after the welfare of persons taken ill in the streets. Both the men referred to died in police station cells, and it was not discovered what was the matter with them until the autopsy. There may be an investigation, but probably not. These half-baked ambulance surgeons seem to be an unavoidable feature of metropolitan life—and death.

Hell's Kitchen to Have an Outing.

Those "floating hotels" managed by John Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee merchant of Pittsburgh and New York, are in pretty steady commission this summer. Free excursions on two of them are to be given next week for children under 12 years old from the classic precinct of "Hells Kitchen." They will go to Coney Island and thereabouts. The mothers of the youngsters will be present. The fathers will have an exclusive excursion of their own in the evenings, for which they will have to pay $1 and 50 cents each for a berth for the night, according to which vessel they patronize. On a hot night this is not a bad arrangement for denizens of the stuffy tenements of the "Kitchen."

The Question of the Day.

Despite the solemn nature of the election which is being carried on at Rome today, the American love of politics could not be repressed in connection with the work of the sacred college, and the most common question between New Yorkers has been, "who is your choice for pope?"

A Parody on His Trade.

Word comes from Sing Sing that Lawrence Murphy, formerly treasurer of the stonecutters' union, who is finishing his first day in the state prison, seems to be resigned to his punishment. The guards expect him to prove a model prisoner. If he obeys all rules, he will be released at the end of four years, and everybody who knows Murphy thinks there is no question that he will earn his commutation. He will most likely be put to breaking stone. Probably this is in recognition of his original trade, although a stone cutter out of prison would feel it a terrible degradation to be set at smashing rocks with a hammer, with no more artistic object than to get the fragments smashed, without reference to their shape.

Bob Robinson Among Friends.

County Detective Robert Robinson of Pittsburgh, who has been here on professional business for some days, expects to return home tonight. He has a great many friends in this city, and seems to be as much at home in Broadway as in Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Big Crowd Inaugurates Season.

It is cool this evening, and the crowd that poured into the Third Avenue theater, to see the first performance of the regular winter season was enormous. It was not so much the particular entertainment that attracted, but the fact that the theatrical season really has begun. The melodrama given was not different from many others and there was no greater inducement to a large audience than is presented at East Side theaters any time in the course of the winter. But this evening was the first night, and if the box office tells a good story of the opening, it is taken as a good augur for the winter, it should be a highly profitable season, indeed.

Weather Don't Harm Old Coney.

Although the weather is decidedly cool, the seashore resorts continue to do heavy business. The day when Coney Island and Rockaway were at the mercy of the elements are past. At this time Coney Island is practically under cover for its whole length, so far as visitors are concerned. While it rains you can stroll along Surf avenue or the Bowery, and be amused by a multitudinous and continuous show. You can hear music more or less melodious, and you can spend your nickels and dimes on edibles and drinkables of all kinds. Some of the things you buy are a little hard on delicate palates and digestion, but they seem to agree with the larger portion of the population of a summer Sunday. The enforcing of the excise laws does not seem any particular hardship, because there are always sandwiches to be procured, each of which carries with it the right to purchase and consume beer or other intoxicants. As everyone knows, the ordinary Coney Island glass of beer has a very high collar, but by buying three or four, the thirstiest soul may be appeased in course of time.

New Rules Won't Spoil Good Time.

New Yorkers have been taking a preliminary warming up, as it were, at the Monmouth county horse show, and now are ready for all the fun to be got out of Saratoga in the way of amusement. The racing season will open on Monday, and though it is declared there will be no gambling, people who always go to Saratoga in the season think they can have a good time, even without opportunities to lose money on the green cloth.

Hanna's Versatility.

Who so versatile as your Uncle Mark Hanna, who can break into the Salvation Army and Newport society almost the same week.—Atlanta Constitution.

Timely Touches.

C. LEON BRUMBAUGH.

The Return.

He seeks the shade of woodland tree,
He loiters by the stream;
The birds in gleeful ecstasy
Pour out their gladley theme.

The lilies kissing at his feet,
The columbine's glad peal,
Bring back the mem'ries still so sweet
That Hermes cannot steal.

The fragrance of the new-born leaves,
And their fantastic dance,
Unclasp the Past's long-gathered sheaves
And ope them to this glance.

He sees the smile of Love's own child,
Renews the vows of youth;
Bright dreams of one-time bliss crowd wild
Into the halcyon truth.

Orphic Orts.

Truth is a fair maiden who needs no chaperon.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but when used in connection with Lisle lace it becomes only half the stock.

Oedemia, the physicians tell us, may affect any part of the body; however, it is the most serious when it attacks the gray.

Decrees of Fashion, unlike those of the Medes and Persians, altereth ever.

Sweethearts are not always lovers; they are sometimes but conversation lozenges.

A great man thinks himself less than any assignable quantity, but the fool supposes he is the sum of an infinite series.

Statuesque means resembling a statue; therefore it follows that a burlesque resembles an old chestnut burr.

—o—

There is no dearth of fever
In this town of ours;
Only in our weakness
We leave it with the powers.

—o—

Telling fortunes is bad enough, but to lose them in the Street is worse than superstition.

—o—

Borelli's comet has been responsible for more than four tales; but, then, fish have only one caudal appendage, and think of the supernumerary tales about them, too.

—o—

Those planetary white spots may be the initials of reformation. You know there is always so much dissipation of forces going on among the "wanderers!"

—o—

Visitor—Is that an auction moving down this way?

Miss Pittsburgh—Oh, no; that's my Liberty bell!

—o—

I Know a Way.

I know a way of life
That leads to love;
'Tis Nature's voice calls on
To sunny realms, ne'er gone
From peace to hate or strife—
A smile sincere, and born above.

I know that way is sweet,
Set thick with rose and song;
This paradise resounds
With angel symphonies and sounds
For baser passions unmeet—
Rewards of Love's full aeons long.

I know that way is true
And leads to happiest years;
For I have traveled o'er
Love's celestial route of yore,
Yet find it ever new,
And trod by all true seers.

—o—

There were some men in the Street,
Whose margins were something quite neat;
Their holdings declined
When the Bears got aligned,
And now they're nursing their feet.

—o—

In the Parlor.

Goldfish—What a crowd of monsters have surrounded us.

Mrs. Goldfish (dreamily)—Only a lot of grown-up lobsters.

—o—

Probably the reason the shoemaker is so hard-souled is because he always does business with the boot.

—o—

Kentucky—Don't mind the weather, but put on your bullet-proof when you go out, Colonel.

—o—

Schenley park is unusually alive with very many species of birds, yet I have noticed that the black-capped chickadee and the white-breasted nuthatch are singularly absent there. The groves about Pittsburgh are not so unfortunate, all having at least several pairs of those resident birds. Can anyone account for the fact?

—o—

1-2-NO—What's a feud?

0-2-NO—Well, in Kentucky here it means a few dead all the time.

—o—

Sympathy.

Though winds be chill and skies turn gray,
And gloom spreads o'er the way,
A single heart that knows our hopes
Will bear the soul to sunny slopes,
And change bleak night to day.

United States and Canada.

The growth of interest in Canada by the people of the United States has not escaped American readers, nor has the growth of interest manifested by the people of Canada toward the United States escaped the observation of our neighbors on the north. It is an index to destiny, and that destiny is union. The consolidation of peoples will go on even though there seems to have set in a reaction against industrial mergers. The time must come when the twisted and abstract line dividing the dominion from the states will have interest only as an historical subject. It will have no place in geography.—Washington Star.

PAYING THE FARE.

Did you ever see a maiden
On a street car, heavy laden,
Talking to a miss or matron at her side?
While the con. his molars grating,
Stands there softly swearing, waiting
For the two enchanting fairies to decide
Who shall pay.
"Oh, I say,
Really, now, DO let me, please!"
"No, my dear,
I have it here
In this purse between my knees."
"But I must
Pay this fare!"
Then they thrust
Eager hands in shopping bags and somehow
keep them there,
While the con doth fiercely swear,
To himself, and hisses "Fare!"
Finally one, reluctantly
Hands him out a dime, and he
Moves along
Through the throng.
Then the one that didn't pay
Suddenly exclaims, "Oh, say!
Here's the transfers that we got upon the
other track!"
With a sweet smile on her lips
She presents the crumpled slips
To the grouchy old conductor, and demands
their money back!
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"Are you a good cook and laundress?"

"Do Oi look like twins?"—Life.

When you can't get "central" you are ready to believe that the telephone is a holler mockery.—Boston Transcript.

Corinne—They are organizing a trust to corner Angora cats.

Rosalie—Ah, if they do it will be a case of "puss-in-the-corner."—Judge.

De Style—Why is Mrs. Nervis seeking a divorce?

Gunbusta—Because her husband snores like an auto-horn and it keeps her dodging in and out of the bed all night.—New York Sun.

"I hope," said the Sunday school teacher to a new pupil, "that your father and mother are good Christians."

"Ma is," replied the observing youngster, "and pa used to be, but I guess he's a little out of practice now."—Chicago News.

The farmer (in the side show looking around in alarm)—Gosh! where's all the rattlesnakes?

The lecturer—Don't be alarmed, my friend. It's only our living skeleton, who is suffering from the ague, you hear.—Judge.

RULES MORE RIGID AT ELLIS ISLAND

New System of Medical Examination of Immigrants Promises to Be Great Success.

HUNDREDS ARE TURNED BACK

Five Aliens from Pittsburgh Deported During June and July—Effort to Eliminate Such Cases Being Made by Physicians in Charge.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

A new system of medical examination established at the immigrant station on Ellis island, which has been in operation only a few days, has already shown its value in barring from the United States a number of persons afflicted with organic diseases. The medical examination of prospective citizens was never so thorough, and physicians in charge believe they have now reached the acme of care.

After the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the percentage of aliens deported greatly decreased, but it is now gradually on the increase, and the ensuing year promises that the increase will be even more marked. In 1900 1.03 per cent of arrivals were deported, the following year the percentage had dropped to .78. In 1902 it was .92 and during the fiscal year just ended 1.13 per cent of the arrivals were deported.

The new system of medical examination is to correct the evil of allowing aliens through the immigration office, only to become public charges because of disease. Aliens applying for relief within a year of their arrival and found to be afflicted with diseases contracted before their arrival in America are promptly deported. In the fiscal year 1902 there were 391 of these "one year" cases of deportation, and in 1903, 400 cases. Under the new system of medical examinations such cases, it is believed, will be very rare. In June and July of this year five aliens were brought to Ellis island from Pittsburgh and deported. All were suffering from ailments contracted before their arrival, three from weak mentality, one from consumption, and one from an organic disease considered incurable.

The present great demand for laborers all over the country has caused less rigid rules on the question of money in the purses of the new arrivals, and yet the average was higher in 1903 than in 1902. In the latter year the average sum per capita was $13.96, while in 1903 it had risen to $17.05.

Britons Most Thrifty.

Great Britain furnishes us the most thrifty immigrants. During 1903 those from the British Isles averaged $45. The French were second with $44, and the Spanish and German averaged about $36. The Hebrews, Poles, Lithuanians and Portuguese brought less than $10 per capita. And yet the Hebrews are the least likely of all to become charges upon the public charities, as the Hebrews have such a great system of charities all over the country that they seldom allow one of their race to apply for "outdoor relief," and thereby become subject to deportation for cause.

A brief visit to Ellis Island gives one only an impressionistic view of the great system in vogue there. It looks to the casual observer as though the great crowd of aliens were driven hither and thither like a herd of sheep, when in reality they are being sifted into groups that allow the official to know all the conditions at a glance. Without the assistance of a thoroughly informed guide it is impossible to even guess what the different moves of the scores of blue-coated officials mean. But when one is told how the system works, he feels more confident that the influx of immigration is not so great an evil as some pessimistic people seem to believe; that at least the government officials know thoroughly the ability of each one of the newcomers to begin the battle of life in their new home.

The one room which interests the sightseer most is that in which the people are sent to await the coming of friends. One writer has called this room "The Hall of Joy," while one more facetious has called it "The Hall of a Thousand Smells." The present system of sanitation has ruined the latter simile, but it certainly is a hall of joy. Here children are reunited with parents, and wives often see their husbands for the first time after years of struggle to earn the passage money from the old home. This is the last stage of the journey, through the labyrinth, and the newcomers are hurried by their friends to the boat that carries them to New York.

Feeding the Multitude.

Few people realize the great problem of caring for the immigrants from the time of their arrival till they are either released or deported. This department is run at the expense of the steamship companies, and from 1,000 to 5,000 persons are cared for at the island daily. There are hundreds of cots to be kept clean—they are thoroughly cleansed daily—and there are thousands of meals to be served. At present the restaurant contract is held by two reformed newspapermen, Messrs. Hudgins and Duwar, both formerly employed on the staff of the New York Herald.

Mr. Duwar was my guide through the labyrnth of detail in the great building, and after we had seen everything else, he took me through his department. They not only care for the thousands of immigrants, but have a separate restaurant for the officials, and one less elaborate for the employes of the whole building. They also have a number of stands where the immigrant purchases his supplies for the railroad journey. Packages are put up in various sizes to accord with the length of the journey, and of different sorts to suit the appetites of the various nationalities. These packages are all marked in the various languages so that the purchasers may know that they are getting their money's worth.

In company with Mr. Duwar I visited every part of their establishment, from kitchen to eating room, and everywhere found that the systematic rules of the government were followed. In the basement is a bakeoven where from 700 to 800 loaves of rye bread are baked daily, and this, I was told, will only supply about one-third of the ordinary demand. They are always prepared to feed 1,000 more persons than are expected, and when reports show that great hordes are coming the supplies are quickly increased to meet the demand. There are 60 persons employed in this department alone. Messrs. Hudgins & Duwar make out all their bills against the steamship companies and they are "O. K'd" by the government officials. Then it is up to the steamship companies to pay them, on penalty of being refused clearance papers.

FRANK A. PARKER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Martin Rottman	Munhall
Frieda Wolff	Homestead
Charles A. Manson	McKeesport
Mary C Johnson	McKeesport
Ludwig Schneider	Munhall
Susy Schoenweisner	Munhall
Peter Dimblec	Wilmerding
Hallie Kellar	Wilmerding
Francesco Artuso	Pittsburgh
Rosa Pelletieri	Pittsburgh
George Sperling	Pittsburgh
Lillie Rueppel	Pittsburgh
Charles Fleck	Carnegie
Elizabeth Moore	Carnegie
Victor Milharm	Brinton
Kristina Goldi	Brinton
Benjamin F. Morgan	East Pittsburgh
Clara M. Tracy	East Pittsburgh

HILTONS HAVE MORE TROUBLE

Litigation Is Promised Over Settlement of Executor's Accounts.

LONG STRING OF LAWSUITS

Trouble Has Been Continuous Since Millionaire Henry Hilton Died—He Was One of the A. T. Stewart Heirs and Inherited $6,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

There promises to be a spirited controversy in reference to the settlement of the accounts of the executors of the estate of Henry Hilton, who died at Saratoga in August, 1899. Hilton was involved in litigation for years prior to his death because of his connection with the estates of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, from whom he inherited a portion of his fortune of more than $6,000,000, and now the indications point to prolonged litigation over his own estate.

The controversy was started shortly after his death by his son, Henry G. Hilton, who contested the probate of his father's will because the only provision made for him was $25,000. That contest was compromisd by the payment to this son, it is said, of about $100,000.

The estate is still involved in legal dispute brought by alleged heirs of A. T. Stewart who are seeking a portion of the drygoods merchant's fortune which passed to Mr. Hilton.

Now Colonel Albert B. Hilton, a son, and his wife Hattie, who have a large interest in the estate of Hilton object to the accounts of Horace Russell and Edward Harris, executors. They protest against the payment of more than $20,000 for lawyer's fees in the litigation which the estate has been involved in since the death of Hilton. Another item made the subject of attack is that of more than $20,000 paid to Edward D. Harris since the death of Hilton.

Harris has received this payment, it is said, as superintendent of the Stewart building. He is one of the executors under the will, which provides that his fees shall not exceed in any one year $5,000, and it is declared that the various payments to him of salary, are illegal.

FRANK A. PARKER.

ROYAL GUESTS ON AMERICAN SHIPS

King Charles of Portugal and Courtiers Visit Squadron of United States.

HE TOASTED ROOSEVELT

LISBON, Aug. 1.—King Charles, in the uniform of an admiral, the Prince Royal Luiz Philippe, the young Prince Don Manuel and Premier Rideire at 2 o'clock today embarked at the naval dock yard on the river Tagus for their visit to the American squadron. They were accompanied by the dignataries of the royal palace and the officials of the ministry of marine. Every honor was accorded to the royal and state barges as they moved out of the river, both the American and Portuguese men-of-war, which were gaily dressed for the occasion, firing salutes.

As the barges neared the flagship Brooklyn the band aboard played the national anthem of Portugal. The royal personages were received at the head of the ladder by Admiral Cotton, who was surrounded by his chief of staff, the commanders of the other ships, and United States Minister Bryan. Files of sailors manned the gangway.

The king and his entourage made a tour of the Brooklyn. The king made a complete examination of the equipment, guns and armor of the ship, his conversation on this subject with Admiral Cotton being very interesting and cordial. The visit ended after a luncheon on board the Brooklyn.

Admiral Cotton, in his remarks at the luncheon, said he desired to thank his majesty for the honor of his visit and that he desired to profit by the occasion to express his great appreciation of the amiability and extreme cordiality of the reception tendered to the squadron, not only by the king, but by all the people of Lisbon as well. He proposed a toast to the king, queen and the royal family of Portugal.

The king, in replying said he congratulated himself that he had had the opportunity to visit the American squadron. The cordial manner in which he had been received put upon him a pleasant obligation, that of thanking President Roosevelt for the pleasure he felt at having made the acquaintance of Admiral Cotton.

He would therefore, he declared, send a telegram to President Roosevelt in which he would also thank him for the proof of American good will shown by the visit of the squadron.

The king proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, as first magistrate of the United States, saying that to drink to President Roosevelt was to drink to the prosperity of that most powerful nation. The announcement by the king that he would send a cablegram to President Roosevelt was greeted with cheers.

The cruiser Chicago sailed for New York at 6:50 o'clock this evening.

DIDN'T PLAY FAVORITES WITH THE RIFLE TEAM

Customs House Inspectors Even Took Wrappings from the Palma Trophy.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Even the Palma trophy, won back from England by the American rifle team last month at Bisley, was not safe from inspection by the customs authorities, when the team arrived on the Lucania today. Col. Leslie Bruce, captain of the team, said he had cabled to Secretary Root to arrange so that the team would not have their baggage held up by the customs house officials, but the message must have gone astray, as the customs house men said they had received no particular orders regarding the team.

Every member of the team was therefore held up by the customs house inspectors, who kept them waiting on the pier for more than an hour. The inspectors even went so far as to remove the wrappings around the Palma trophy, and Col. Bruce waxed indignant.

"Why, in England," he said, "as soon as the officials there learned who we were our baggage was stamped without being opened, and we were allowed to pass through without the slightest trouble. It seems a pity that here in our native land we should be held up and searched as if we were under suspicion of smuggling."

FRANK A. PARKER.

MOTHER SAVED BABY FROM TWO RATTLERS

Reptiles Were Coiled to Strike Playing Infant. They Retreated When Woman Threw Can of Milk on Them.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 1.—No Pennsylvania mother ever had a more thrilling experience than fell to the lot of Mrs. Joseph Button, near Haneyville, Center county. Mrs. Button had gone to a pasture to milk two cows. The pasture was hardly a rod from the door of her home. She left her one-year-old baby asleep on one of the deer-skin mats on the floor of the kitchen. As she returned to the house her ears caught the prattling of her baby boy. Hastening to the house Mrs. Button was horrified to see a monster rattlesnake on the floor within two feet of the baby.

Its rattles were buzzing and the ugly head was elevated and swaying from side to side. Mrs. Button realized that it was about to strike. The baby had in his hands a birch switch and with this was endeavoring to strike the serpent. Almost frantic the mother tottered toward her child. Her strength gave way and she fell against the baby's high chair. Her arm rested against something soft and an angry rattle aroused her to action. Another rattlesnake was coiled on the seat of the chair. The woman was in the same peril as the child. Springing forward she hurled the two gallons of milk she carried at the reptile on the floor, at the same time deluging the baby. The effect was instantaneous.

Ceasing its rattle the reptile on the floor started for the door. Mrs. Button seized a broom and broke its neck. At this moment the snake on the high chair struck at the woman and barely missed her, falling upon the floor near the baby. It could have bitten the baby as it lay stretched upon the floor but true to its nature it began to coil. Before it could arrange itself in its position the woman killed it with the broomstick.

MOVE MADE TO EXTEND WABASH TO NEW YORK

Connecting Line to Go Through Reading—Big Mortgage Is Placed on Record.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

READING, PA., Aug. 1.—From a document filed in the court house today it looks as if the Goulds would extend their trans-continental system of railroads from Baltimore to this city and then to New York. This afternoon the Reading, Lancaster & Southern Railroad Company placed a mortgage of $2,300,000 on record here. This is to secure bonds of that amount.

Isaac Spatz of Mohnsville, is president and Sydney C. Long of Baltimore, secretary. The officers of the company are in Lancaster, Baltimore and New York. The document states that the company is to build and operate a railroad from Reading to Baltimore.

President Spatz was asked about the new line and said: "The road will save 50 miles in the coal regions to Baltimore." "Has it any connection with or is it backed by any other big company?" he was asked. "You can say that at both Reading and in Baltimore the new line will have important connections."

Brought Treasure from Alaska.

SEATTLE, WASH., Aug. 1.—Bringing 123 passengers and $350,000 in treasure, the steamship Roanoke arrived in port from Nome today.

STARTED THE SUN DANCE UNDER GUISE OF SCIENCE

Serious Charge Made Against Government Experts by an Indian Agent.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—James Mooney of the bureau of ethnology, and Prof. George Dorsey of Chicago are charged with inducing Indians of the Indian Territory to perform the sun dance under the guise of scientific investigation. This charge is made by John Seger, superintendent of the Seger Colony Indian training school in a report to Commissioner Jones in the Indian bureau.

Jones declares if Seger's statements are true the conduct of the scientists is reprehensible. The commissioner said today that officials of the government had done everything in their power to prevent the sun and other dances which degrade the Indians, and that through their efforts the dances had not been held for many years.

The sun dance included startling exhibitions of self-torture. The officials here have invariably refused to permit the dance for scientific purposes. It is understood that the attention of the bureau of ethnology will be called to the part taken in the dance by Mooney. Both Mooney and Dorsey have made special study of Indian dances for many years.

"BARTLETT" FURNACE—WARM HOUSE.
No. 715 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CATHOLICS ARE NOW IN SESSION

Opening of the National Confederation of Catholic Societies Yesterday.

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

Even the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Indians Are Represented in the Assemblage at Atlantic City—An Interesting Program Arranged.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Young's Ocean Pier,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.

In the old St. Nicholas church this morning the National Confederation of Catholic societies representing 100,000 persons was begun by the participants attending solemn high mass, Bishop McFaul of Trenton presiding. The celebrant of the mass today was Rev. Francis J. McShane of Atlantic City. The Rev. F. Kaul of Lancaster, Pa., was the assistant priest. The sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Sebastian G. Messmer, bishop of Greene Bay, Wis., formerly of Newark. This afternoon the formal convention opened in Odd Fellows' hall.

Monday morning priests and laymen will attend solemn pontifical mass of requiem for his holiness, Pope Leo XIII., which will be celebrated by Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, Wis. Bishop McFaul will preside at the ceremonies and the other officers of the mass will be as follows: Assistant priests, Rev. John W. Norris of Trenton and Rev. Henry G. Gauss of Carlisle, Pa.

The mass will be followed by sessions of the convention and in the evening Edward J. McDermott of Louisville, Ky., will deliver a lecture on "Leo XIII." Tuesday evening there will be several lectures. The speakers will include Walter G. Smith, president of the Federation of Catholic Societies of Pennsylvania, and Thomas B. Minnahan of Ohio, the national president of the organization. The convention expects to wind up its business Tuesday.

The convention marks the gathering of one of the most notable assemblies of Catholic laymen ever held in this country. Thirty-nine states are represented, several dioceses by bishops. The center of the Philippines by Vincent I. Canada, the Porto Rico federation by Joaquin Ferran, and the Catholic Chippewa and Sioux Indians by chiefs and missionaries. In deciding to send a representative to the convention, the Chippewa tribe adopted resolutions which in substance are as follows:

"We, the chiefs, headmen and braves, have been informed that the pale-face Catholics of the Big-Pines country have formed a union to protect the Great Father, the church of God, are of one mind, that we send one of our braves to their convention to be held at Atlantic City and lend our aid to fight in the great cause for the church of God."

The set of resolutions were signed by thirteen Indian chiefs and was drawn up and acted upon at White Earth, Minn., during the convention of Indians.

The American Federation of Catholic societies has been given the support of 45 bishops, including Cardinal Gibbons and the apostolic delegate. The advisory board includes two archbishops and 14 bishops. The federation movement, which is strictly a church affair, having been organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the church, is making very rapid strides in the west and the meeting here is expected to have the effect of giving it a greater impetus in the east.

CHICAGO WOMEN MAD WITH RACING FEVER

Professional Tip Givers Open Parlors Which Are Crowded by the Fashionable Set of the Windy City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—"Best program of the meeting to extract winners from is carded today at Hawthorne. A flat bet of $10 placed on each of our selections should profit over $200. We also have three long-shots at Jamaica and St. Louis. No client should miss us today. Terms, $1 daily, $5 weekly, specials included. Wired at 10 a. m., delivered to any city address before 11:30 a. m. Separate office for ladies."

Chicago women are horse mad. For the first time, professional tip givers have just opened a room in their own downtown offices, at 119 Dearborn street, exclusively for the use of women, and women are crowding there in large numbers. Every age is represented, and from every walk in life, except such of the laboring classes as cannot afford to pay for their tips at $1 a day.

The above "ad" is posted in a "parlor" recently opened here for the accommodation of women wishing to bet on the races. A woman reporter, representing herself as a "university girl," called at the place today and found it equipped with all the conveniences. The man in charge said that he had many fashionable women for customers, and that some of them had won large sums of money on his tips.

A considerable part of the business is done by telephone.

BIGELOW IS SILENT.

Director in Washington Enroute to Hot Springs, but Would Not Talk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—E. M. Bigelow was in Washington today. He reached the city at noon from Virginia Hot Springs. He stated that he was here to attend to some private business.

He did not meet any politicians, and refused to be interviewed on the political situation in Pittsburgh. He left for Hot Springs at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

BIG FEES RECEIVED.

New Jersey Has Collected Over Million Dollars for Corporation Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Corporation Clerk Brock has forwarded to the department of commerce and labor at Washington the number of corporations chartered in New Jersey since January, 1901, and the amount of filing fees received, which aggregate to date, $1,379,795 63.

This is in line with similar corporation records being exacted by the new department from the records of the different states. In 1901 there were 2,347 corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey. In 1902, 2,250, and thus far in 1903, 1,361.

DIED.

BORN—On Saturday, Aug. 1, 1903, at 10:30 a. m., LOUISE, wife of Jacob Born, in her 71st year.

Funeral services from the family residence, 3574 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CUBBAGE—At Los Angeles, Cal., Saturday, July 25, 1903, at 10 a. m., CHARLES A. CUBBAGE.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Walker, 1611 Bluff street, Monday, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

FAWCETT—On Friday, July 31, 1903, at 4:20 p. m., at Bemus Point, N. Y., THOMAS FAWCETT, SR., aged 76 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Watt, No. 5721 Howe street, East End, Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HOPKINS—On Friday, July 31, 1903, at 10:35 p. m., ETHEL M., daughter of Harry and Nellie Hopkins (nee Jenkins), aged 12 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock from parents' residence, 2002 Cobden street, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. (Youngstown papers please copy.)

M'CARRON—On Saturday, August 1, 1903, at 4:30 p. m., JOHN JOSEPH, infant son of Owen and Catherine McCarron (nee McCrudden), aged 1 year 3 months 24 days.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 3 Hamilton place, Allegheny, Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PICKERING—On Saturday, August 1, 1903, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, David McIlwaine, No. 516 Jeannette street, Wilkinsburg, Pa., MRS. PHOEBE PICKERING, aged 73 years.

Funeral services tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

QUINN—On Friday, July 31, 1903, at 7:30 p. m., at his residence, No. 425 Whittier street, East End, JOHN QUINN, in his 64th year.

Funeral Monday, August 3, at 8 a. m. Requiem high mass at Sacred Heart church, Center avenue, at 9 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 900 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3445 Grant.

DeRoy Bros. Third Floor
Bijou Building.
Diamonds.
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

OUR GOLD CROWNS
are made of coin gold, which is 22k gold. We make them to fit over decayed and broken-down teeth. We charge $5.00 for each and apply them painlessly. A tooth so crowned often lasts a lifetime.
CORRUGATED SUCTION TEETH (With Extracting)
$10 Per Set.

BRIDGE WORK $5 PER TOOTH.
Painless extracting by air, gas or by an application to the gums.
URLING BROS.
HOME DENTISTS,
204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Avenue,
Opposite Hotel Anderson,
City Hours Daily Till 8 P. M.
Wednesday and Saturday, 9 P. M.
EAST END OFFICE,
6125 Penn Ave., Cor. Collins.
Both Phones. Closed on Sunday.

JOYCE'S
305-307-309 PENN AVENUE AND THIRD STREET.
TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH.
STORE CLOSES AT 5—SATURDAYS AT 10.

Curtains and Rugs.
Fine Plain Swiss Ruffled Curtains, regular length and width, with two rows of tucking and deep flounce; worth $1.25; per pair ... 69c
Fancy Striped Lappet Swiss Curtains, full length and width; five styles; worth $2.00; per pair ... $1.00
Nottingham Lace Curtains, in new patterns; worth 98c; per pair ... 49c
Nottingham and Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in five of the newest styles; worth $1.25 and $1.50; choice at, per pair ... 69c
RUGS.
Fine Reversible Smyrna Rugs, full hearth size, worth $2.48, in newest styles; each ... $1.00

Ribbed Underwear, Etc.
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests—Ribbon neck, short sleeves, open front, pearl buttons; worth 50c; Sale Price, each ... 12½c
Fine Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Vests—Plain and open; lace striped effects; worth 75c; Sale Price, each ... 25c
Children's Ribbed and Plain Balbriggan Vests; worth 35c; all go in this Sale at, each ... 10c
Misses' Knitted Drawers, with torchon lace trimming; worth 25c; Sale Price, per pair ... 12½c
CORSET COVERS.
Knitted Corset Covers, perfect fitting, neatly trimmed; worth 50c; Sale Price, each ... 19c

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
3 Days of the Deepest Price Cutting
Within the Remembrance of Pittsburghers!

If you want to see prices which you KNOW don't represent actual cost of labor or material, come tomorrow, Tuesday or Wednesday. You'll see the strongest, nerviest and most determined competitor more completely and astoundingly UNDERSOLD than ever before since the first hour of this semi-annual Sacrifice of Summer stocks.
We're going to roll up a WHOLE WEEK'S BUSINESS INTO 3 DAYS—shoppers who read this bulletin will be struck so forcefully with the money-saving advantages that they'll flood every aisle and corner of the house and BUY as they never did before in their whole lives.
Never outside of Joyce's have such marvelous values been offered in Ladies' Summer Made-Up Garments. Read any item and you can't help seeing where this sensational sale saves you more good sound American dollars than any firm this side of New York ever was in position to give its patrons. No wonder shoppers give this house preference every time—no wonder competitors are constantly trying to ferret out ways and means which will enable them to match our prices.
The mighty bargains are the same all over the house—we're quoting prices on Dress Weaves, Silks, Linens, Domestics, etc., that have the magnetic power of drawing people from every point of the county. We're determined to sweep every shelf, table, counter and rack and wouldn't be baffled in our undertaking by a single price—so come early!

Wash Goods, Linens, Etc.
WASH GOODS.
Fine Domestic Lawns and Dimities, in newest patterns; worth 10c and 12½c; Sale Price, per yard ... 3c
WASH GOODS.
Fine Lawns and Batistes, in newest patterns, beautiful colorings; worth 15c; Sale Price, per yard ... 5c
Fine Imported Dimities, in floral and Persian stripe effects; beautiful colorings; worth 20c, Sale Price, per yard ... 8⅓c
WASH GOODS.
Fine Imported Lawns, Dimities, Organdies, Batistes, etc., fine sheer quality, all the season's newest patterns and colorings; worth 25c; Sale Price, per yard ... 7½c
WASH GOODS.
Finest Imported Wash Goods, comprising silk tissues, silk and linen novelties, French silk, zephyrs, etc., worth 50c and 75c; Sale Price, per yard ... 19c
WHITE GOODS.
White Lawns; worth 8 1-3c; Sale Price, per yard ... 3c
WHITE GOODS.
40-inch White Manchester Lawn, satin striped; deep border and hemstitched; worth 15c; Sale Price, per yard ... 5c
WHITE GOODS.
Fine White French Organdies, in open stripe effects; handsome effects; worth 25c; Sale Price, per yard ... 10c
BLACK GOODS.
Fine Black French Organdies, with open chain stitch stripe; worth 25c; Sale Price, per yard ... 8c
BLACK GOODS.
Fine Black India Linon and Persian Lawns, 30 to 46 inches wide; worth 25c to 75c yard; Sale Price per yard, 20c and ... 10c
BLACK GRENADINES.
Fine Black Grenadines; worth from 75c to $1.25 yard; Sale Price, per yard ... 39c
CHALLIES.
Fine Wool Challies, in floral and Persian stripes; beautiful combination colorings; worth 25c; Sale Price, per yard ... 5c
P. K.'s.
French P. K.'s, in pinks and light blues only; worth 25c; Sale Price per yard ... 5c
TABLE LINENS.
Bleached and Half Bleached Table Linens, full 60 inches wide; newest patterns; worth 50c and 60c; Sale Price, per yard ... 25c
CRASH.
Bleached Crash; worth 8 1-3c; Sale Price, per yard ... 3c
CRASH.
12 1-2c Bleached Linen Russia Crash, 18 inches wide; Sale Price, per yard ... 5c
SPREADS.
White Fringed Bed Spreads, in beautiful Marseilles patterns; extra large size; the quality you pay $2.50 for; Sale Price, each ... $1.50
SHEETS.
Fine Full-Size Sheets, 3-inch hem, laundered ready for use; worth 50c; Sale Price, each ... 25c
Extra Large Size Sheets, finest quality sheeting, ready for use; worth 69c; Sale Price, each ... 39c

Unquestionably One of the Broadest Economy Movements Ever Planned in Millinery!

Trimmed Hats that were $4.98, only ... $2.98
Burnt black or brown or any color you want, faced in all-over lace, worth $3.90, only ... $1.48
Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Draped with veil and flowers; worth $2.50; Sale price for choice ... 98c
Children's Trimmed Hats that were $4 to $8, trimmed in flowers, fancy ribbon and buckle, only $2.98, $1.98 and ... 48c
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats that were $2.50 and $3.00, only 75c and ... 38c
Misses' or Ladies' Sailors that were 98c to $1.50, only ... 29c
Untrimmed Straw Hats, any color you want, only ... 9c
Children's Untrimmed Tuscans, $1.98 ones, 98c; $1.48 ones, 69c; 50c and 75c ones, 15c and ... 10c
Roses, Foliage, etc., worth $1.25, only, per bunch, 10c and ... 5c
Black Flowers, 6 in a bunch, worth 50c; per bunch ... 9c

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Muslin Underwear!
DRAWERS.
Ladies' Fine Cambric Umbrella Drawers, hemstitched, with two clusters of tucks, Torchon and Val lace trimming; best 50c value; per pair ... 25c
GOWNS.
Ladies' Fine Cambric Gowns, trimmed in Cluny and Val. laces, with tucked yoke and cambric ruffle; high and low neck; all sizes; worth $1.00; each ... 48c
SKIRTS.
Ladies' Fine Cambric Skirts, full deep ruffle, with two rows of insertion, edged with Linen Torchon Lace; worth $1.50; each ... 75c
SKIRTS.
Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, in light and dark colors; worth 50c, each ... 18c
CORSET COVERS.
Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, all sizes, trimmed with embroidery and laces; worth 50c; each ... 25c
CORSETS.
Ladies' Fine Batiste Girdle Corsets; all sizes; worth 50c; per pair ... 19c
CORSET WAISTS.
Children's Fine Cambric Undermuslins, with taped buttons, all sizes; worth 35c; Sale Price, each ... 15c
CORSET WAISTS.
Children's Fine White Drilling Waists, all sizes; worth 25c; Sale Price, each ... 10c
APRONS.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Aprons, extra wide, with fancy border and deep hemstitched; worth 50c; Sale Price, each ... 25c

GREAT AFTER-STOCK-TAKING SACRIFICE OF
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, SKIRTS, Etc.
Women's Shirt Waist Suits — Made of fine lawn and chambray, desirable colors, neatly trimmed; only a limited quantity in odd sizes; worth $1.98, closing out for ... 75c
Women's Shirt Waist Suits — Fine quality lawn and chambray, trimmed with lace, fancy braid and buttons; great many in this plain finish; all new designs, in odd sizes only; worth $3.98, closing out for ... $1.50
Women's Shirt Waist Suits — French lawn, dots and stripes, trimmed with lace insertion on blouse and skirt; worth $9.98; closing out for ... $3.98
Women's Fine Cloth Suits, in cheviots, broadcloths, etamine, granite cloth and mixtures; new blouse effect; elegantly trimmed skirt, with or without drop skirt; in odd sizes only; worth $22.50 to $30.00; closing out for ... $10.00
Women's Walking Skirts, in meltons, cheviots and the new zibeline cloth; black, blue and oxford, trimmed with tabs and buttons and finished with several rows of tailor stitching; all sizes; worth $4.98; closing out for ... $2.98
Women's Fine Dress Skirts, in all-wool materials; various designs; elegantly tailored; most desirable colors; all sizes; worth $7.00 to $9.00; closing out for ... $3.98
Women's Wash Skirts, in a variety of materials; nicely trimmed; all new designs and colors; worth $1.98; closing out for ... 98c
Women's Shirt Waists, in lawns and mercerized sateen, beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery; in odd sizes only; worth 98c; closing out for ... 25c
Women's Shirt Waists, in lawns and dimities; handsomely made and neatly trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery; only odd sizes; worth $1.25; closing out for ... 49c
Women's Fine Shirt Waists — Made of linen, madras and lawn, elegantly trimmed with hand embroidery; only odd sizes; worth $2.98; closing out for ... $1.98
Women's Fine Shirt Waists, in lawns, dimities and madras; all nicely trimmed with clusters of tucks and lace; worth $2.00, closing out for ... 98c
Women's Petticoats, in good quality percale; handsome stripes, made very full with deep plaited ruffle; worth 75c; closing out for ... 29c

TENTED CITY HAS NOW FADED AWAY

Trampled Meadows Mark the Site of Camp William McKinley.

ENCAMPMENT WAS A SUCCESS

Gen. Wiley Well Pleased With Result of Brigade's Work—Citizens Praise the Well-Ordered Camp This Week—The Homeward Trip.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SOMERSET, Aug. 1.—Trampled meadows and dusty stubble mark the site of Camp William McKinley. Late tonight the last detail of soldiers departed for their homes and it is only here and there that a man in blue or khaki is to be seen on the quiet streets of the town. A few commissary wagons are carting away army equipage to the railroad station. managers of the side-shows have packed up their belongings and the temporary frame structures that dotted the field are being sold as second-hand lumber. But few of the visitors remain and the old town seems deserted.

Today a score of individuals who had real or imaginary complaints against the soldiers made their troubles known at brigade headquarters. In most cases investigation proved that comparatively slight damage had been done, and the general opinion prevails that there was less disorder at Camp McKinley than at any previous gathering of the guard. The officers of the borough of Somerset have no fault to find with the conduct of the men and generally among the townspeople every effort was made to show the guardsmen genuine country hospitality.

Claims Against Brigade.

The proprietor of the Arlington hotel, where the fight occurred on Thursday night, has made claims against General Wiley, seeking redress from the state for the alleged damage his house suffered owing to broken windows and the interruption of his trade, but beyond this the brigade officers soon disposed of the demands made against the command.

The house in a side street which was assailed by a party of soldiers on Friday night looked today as if it had been through a siege of artillery. The windows were shattered and the frame work was splintered by volleys of stones which had been rained upon it. The fight was soon stopped and in this instance the quiet-living residents have no fault to find with the men, and the resort likely will be closed.

This has been the greatest week in Somerset's history. On Thursday over 15,000 people attended the governor's review and throughout the encampment the visitors flocked from all parts of Western Pennsylvania, much to the joy of the local tradesmen. The hotels, liveries and restaurants made as much money during the presence of the soldiers as in two months of ordinary business, and plans are already on foot for the entertainment of the national guard in its encampment two years hence.

Wiley Pleased With Result.

General Wiley is particularly well pleased with the success of the gathering of his brigade.

"There has been improvement everywhere," he said. "On the whole both officers and men are to be complimented for the spirit they showed in their work. There has been remarkably little sickness and the conduct of the men has been good. There is still room for improvement—there always is, and I am glad to see the commanders of the various organizations taking up their duties with renewed effort."

While the social program of the camp was marked by only one brilliant assemblage, being the Sixteenth regiment's reception on governor's day, the beauty and the fashion of the brigade was represented in large numbers of fair women visitors than any former brigade encampment. At division and brigade headquarters and under the canvas in every division and company impromptu levees were held every day through the week.

The officers of Battery B are gaining fame as social lions as well as in constant improvement in the soldierly duties of their organization. After drill a little house party of Pittsburgh young women made the battery's headquarters one of the popular promenades of the camp. Out on the adjoining hill where the Beau Brummels of the Fourteenth held forth a merry party of young people was sure to be seen about the hour of dress parade. The famous beauties from the oil country and the belles of Beaver, Washington, Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties constantly hovered like butterflies around the camp of the Sixteenth and the Tenth. In the Eighteenth's tents also were many women visitors, Pittsburghers being well represented.

Delayed in Departing.

Pleasant weather cheered the soldiers when they broke camp this morning and it relieved the tediousness of the delay in the starting of the troop trains. The Tenth expected to leave at 6 a. m but it was three hours later before they got under way. The Fourteenth also was delayed. The Sheridan troop came next and long after noon the Eighteenth bade farewell to Somerset. General Wiley and his staff left on a regular train early in the evening.

The residents turned out to see the soldiers off and free and easy merriment reigned. The regimental bands played their sprightliest music, flags were waved from the windows, girls were hugged and kissed in the street and every command gave three hearty cheers for Somerset.

Blacksnakes are thick on the farms occupied by the camp grounds and more than a score of serpents were captured. An eight-foot blacksnake crawled into the tent of Sergeant J. O. Corbett of the Fourteenth and would have made himself at home had not the sergeant exercised his snake charming accomplishments and prevailed upon his unwelcome visitor to glide into the adjoining tent of Sergeant O. O. Mechling, who passed it over to the domicile of Quartermaster Sergeant W. G. Ramsey. A great crowd had gathered by this time and Sergeant Mechling announced "a great show," begging his comrades to stand close and watch "the men eat 'em alive."

Sergeant Ramsey, however, does not scare at snakes and promptly captured the reptile, skinned it and will make the hide into wrist bags.

JOHN P. COWAN.

Salute of the Lance Corporal.

Parade of Indian Priests of Fourteenth Regiment.

Soldiers' Sweethearts In the Camp After Review.

THREE MEN FOUND DEAD IN A FREIGHT CAR

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Three unknown men were found dead in a Central railway gondola car loaded with lumber. The car left Williamsport, Pa., July 23, and arrived here today. The lumber was loaded on the car in two piles, one pile at each end of the car. The three men were lying in the open space between the lumber and the theory of the railroad men is that the lumber came together whil the train was on a steep grade, crushing them.

CAMP M'KINLEY A LIVELY PLACE

Guardsmen Never Overlooked an Opportunity to Have a Good Time.

MADE FUN OF EVERYTHING

Somerset Enjoyed Carnival Day—Exhibition of the Human Dragon—Tribe of Bad Indians—Parade of the Mascots. Lance Corporal's Salute.

All work and no play makes the soldier a dull boy. His life then becomes an aimless round of routine and he loses his ambition and his patriotism. With the Pennsylvania National Guardsmen, however, there is just enough play to make him cheerful and to break the monotony of camp life. Sometimes he gets out of bounds and grows a trifle boisterous, but his fun is generally of the good-natured sort. He will sit in the guardhouse sometimes and talk philosophically of his predicaments, but the average militiaman's idea of fun does not go to the extreme of violating military discipline.

On the last day at Camp McKinley at Somerset every command in the Second brigade held a mock demonstration, and the people of the town named it carnival day, the streets being enlivened from dawn until taps by the happy roisterers.

"R-r-r-r! He eats 'em alive. He chews 'em up. The great wild man that has never been tamed. See the great human dragon with fire in his eye. He eats 'em alive. He spits fire. R-r-r-r."

The Human Dragon.

A party of boys from Company F of the Fifth regiment greeted the people of Somerset as they paraded down the principal thoroughfares of the town, pretending to advertise a side show which did not exist. In chains they led the "human dragon." He was one of the smallest men in the regiment, but in his disguise he looked the true part of the snake eater. Around his hands and ankles were chains that would have held an ocean liner to its anchorage. He was muzzled with a baseball mask and was constantly threatened with the lash of a wagon whip, as if to overawe the "terrible monster."

Around his shoulders was a bearskin robe and on his head were two immense horns projecting upward like the helmet of a viking chief. In his hands the "wild man" carried two rubber snakes and snapped and tugged at his chains in a way that would have led the ancients to take him for a demon of unheard-of ferocity. When a good-sized crowd had been gathered the show commenced.

People who expected a thrilling exhibition were disappointed. The "wild man" bowed to the crowd, placed a corncob pipe in his mouth and began complacently smoking. To complete the antithesis he drew an Indiana county newspaper from the folds of his robe and in the voice of a lay minister read the neighborhood gossip.

Sang Original Compositions.

There is scarcely a company in the brigade that does not boast of a quartet. Each band of singers wandered about the town like troubadours in the evening, and some fine music was heard. These minstrels invariably had some song of their own prepared for the occasion. There were parodies on every composition from "Home, Sweet Home" to "Hiawatha." One of the impromptu refrains heard on the last night of camp was the following, which must not be interpreted literally:

No more we'll drill, no more we'll sweat
In the bum old town of Somerset.

In the Fourteenth is a tribe of very bad Indians. They never neglected an opportunity to go on the warpath, and their appearance was the signal for loud outbursts of laughter. The maskers placed haversacks upon their heads, and wrapping themselves in gray blankets, looked like cannibal priests. They would proceed through the regimental street in a column of twos, headed by two high priests with bugles.

The low, deep singing of the maskers, combined with the unearthly screech of the bugles, made a noise of the most mirth-provoking sort. After marching past headquarters a ceremony would be held which consisted of forming a circle and in indulging in a mock initiation, the weird incantations lasting until another crowd would rush in and disperse the priests.

Parade of the Mascots.

On Friday a parade of the mascots was held. Every small boy and animal in camp that had been brought to Somerset for good luck turned out in line. Youngsters in campaign uniforms, kittens with ribbons around their necks and puppies with tin cans tied to their tails marched along to the music of tom-toms improvised out of mess plates and tin cups.

The joke of the Fourteenth regiment is the green rookie's salute. A new man who enlisted shortly before the regiment went to camp was told that in meeting a superior officer it would be his duty to salute by raising his right hand to his cheek, waving it in semblance of a mule's ear, and at the same time to lift his right foot from the ground like a boy who has stumped his big toe.

The poor rookie believed the waggish soldier and thereafter at the approach of every officer, from "non-com." orderlies to Gen. Miller himself, the innocent rookie would obey what he believed to be explicit orders. Every man in the regiment took up the joke and the "lance corporal's" salute gained wonderful popularity.

DRUGGISTS TAKE APPEAL.

Ask the Courts to Reverse Burgess Keys of Wilkinsburg.

Attorney Harry McIntosh, representing the druggists of Wilkinsburg in their fight against the committee of 12, yesterday filed in common pleas court No. 2, 10 writs of certiorari against Burgess John A. Keys of Wilkinsburg. The appeal is being taken in cases tried before the burgess for Sunday violations. The druggists say that the burgess has reversed himself and the matter is to be settled in a higher court.

Both of the Wilkinsburg committees will be as active today as last Sunday, and a number of new informations are expected to follow tomorrow.

SHE WAS ROBBED BY HER HUSBAND

Woman Who Came from South Africa Left Destitue in New York.

STOLE EVEN HER JEWELS

Unhappy Ending of Brief Period of Wedded Bliss—Husband Has Fled With Nearly $40,000 in Money and Precious Stones.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Mourning the loss of her husband and $40,000 in money and jewels, Mrs. Rachael Timbell, left penniless in a strange city, thousands of miles from home, by the man she befriended, today reported her plight to Inspector McClusky of the detective bureau.

About a week ago she arrived here from Johannesburg, South Africa, with her husband, William Timbell, to whom she was married six months ago. The woman, who is the daughter of wealthy parents, met him in the South African city where he was working as a barber. After a brief courtship she wedded him, despite the opposition of her parents. Soon after the marriage she settled $10,000 on him and for some time they lived happily in Johannesburg.

When they arrived here a week ago they rented a flat in West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, fitting it up. The first day in their new home, however, Mrs. Timbell became ill. She says that while she was in bed Timbell asked her if she would give him $800, as he wanted to invest it in real estate, which he assured her would soon increase their fortune.

According to the police Timbell wrote out the check, inserting a four before the $800, making the amount on the face of it $4,800. He then went to the Garfield National bank, cashed the check, returned home, and while his wife was in bed he took her jewels, valued at $25,000 and disappeared.

When Mrs. Timbell discovered the loss of her money and the alleged flight of her husband, she reported the case to Inspector McClusky. She learned that he left on the Kaiser Wilhelm and Inspector McClusky cabled to Ambassador Choate to have the vessel searched when it arrived at Plymouth, England.

FRANK A. PARKER.

"BARTLETT" RANGE — QUICK BAKER.
No. 715 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DEATH ROLL

Mrs. Louise Born.

Mrs. Louise Born, wife of Jacob Born, one of the best-known residents of Allegheny, died yesterday at the family residence, Perrysville avenue and East street, after an illness of three weeks. Death was due to Bright's disease. Mrs. Born was born in Strasburg, Germany, 71 years ago, and came to this country with her mother and sister when she was 18 years of age. In September, 1855, she was married to Jacob Born, then proprietor of the Greentree tavern on the old Franklin road, the site of which is now occupied by Prof. John A. Brashear's private observatory on Greentree hill. In 1859, with her husband, Mrs. Born moved into what was known for 40 years as the old "Three-Mile house," at the junction of the Perrysville and East street plank roads. Jake Born's road house has been for almost half a century one of the best known hostelries in the western end of this state. It was one of the regular stops when the old Wexford stage made daily trips between that place and the old hay market square in Allegheny. Mrs. Born was known to all persons traveling out either of the plank roads, and her acquaintance extended throughout this vicinity. For years she was a member of Voegtley's Reformed Lutheran church in Ohio street, Allegheny. She is survived by her husband, Jacob Born, one son, Jacob C. Born, and three daughters, the Misses Louise, Emma and Lillian M. Born. The funeral will be held at the family residence tomorrow afternoon.

Funeral of Capt. Thomas Fawcett.

The body of Capt. Thomas Fawcett, who died at the Lenhart hotel in Bemus Point, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., Friday afternoon, was brought to this city yesterday, accompanied by his sons and daughters, who were with him at the time of his death. The funeral services will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 at the residence of his son-in-law, William Watt of No. 5721 Howe street, East End. The Rev. Thomas J. Leak, D. D., pastor of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church, will officiate at the services. Oakland lodge No. 535, F. and A. M. of which Capt. Fawcett was a charter member, will be well represented at the services. The pall-bearers will be the sons, James, Thomas, Jr., and Louis, and the sons-in-law, William Watt, Henry Lloyd and L. H. Hartley. In addition to the three sons and three daughters, he is survived by several grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. David Challinor of Oakland avenue.

Charles Homer Cramer.

Charles Homer Cramer, 52 years old, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at the New Midland hotel, Collins avenue and Broad street, East End, of which he was proprietor. Mr. Cramer came to Pittsburgh about 10 years ago and for some years conducted a hotel in Liberty avenue, opposite the Union station. He was a member of the Masons and a Knights Templar. His widow and two children, Charles H. Cramer, Jr., and Miss Blanche Cramer, survive.

Ethel Ann Hopkins.

The funeral of Ethel Ann Hopkins, aged 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hopkins, who died Friday night, will take place this afternoon from her parents' residence, Cobden street, Twenty-seventh ward. She was well known among the young people and had many friends. Besides her parents one brother survives. The interment will be in the South Side cemetery.

Mrs. Phoebe Pickering.

Mrs. Phoebe Pickering, widow of Thomas Pickering, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David McIlwaine, in Wilkinsburg, after a long illness. She was born near Dudley, Staffordshire, England, and came to the United States shortly after her marriage. Her husband was a member of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and was killed in the civil war.

John Stein.

John Stein, 36 years old, a well-known business man of Sharpsburg, died yesterday afternoon of heart failure at his home, Tenth and Clay streets, Sharpsburg. He had been a resident of that borough all his life. He was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Sharpsburg, and is survived by his widow and two children.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. Ludwig Mond, the distinguished chemist, is dead at Rome, aged 64.

A. B. Evans, a carpenter and builder of Beaver Falls, Pa., died, aged 55 years.

Mrs. Susan Weigert, a former resident of New Castle, Pa., died at Colorado Springs, aged 66.

William Haines of Smethport, Pa., glassworker, died yesterday at New Castle, Pa., aged 36.

Mme. Amadee de Margerie, mother of Pierre de Margerie, secretary of the French embassy at Washington, is dead at her home in Paris.

George W. Langdon, aged 65 years, a California pioneer of the '50s, postmaster of Saratoga, N. Y., under the Cleveland administration, is dead.

Homer Stewart, 36 years old, died of typhoid fever at his home, No. 10 Griston street, Etna, yesterday. His widow and three children survive.

GAVE OFFICER THE SLIP.

Sight of Jail Walls Too Much for Fisher and He Ran.

On coming into view of the gloomy walls of the Allegheny county jail, to which John Fisher and Clarence Meek were being taken yesterday afternoon to serve a sentence of 20 days each, Fisher became so imbued with a desire for freedom that he broke away from Constable John Diebold and escaped. Constable Diebold was handicapped in having Meek in custody, and Fisher's escape was made almost without effort.

Fisher and Meek were arrested on information made before Alderman James Sherran of the South Side, by Harry S. Shaw, an agent of the Humane society. At the hearing it was alleged that the men were selling chameleons at the South Side market house. The lizards were displayed in the usual way, each having the end of a little chain fastened securely about its neck and the other end to a stickpin. Owing to the constant changes in color of the lizards, people have taken to wearing them as ornaments.

Holding the little reptiles prisoner in this manner, Agent Shaw alleged, was a violation of the law forbidding cruelty to living creatures. Alderman Sherran fined each man $5 and in default of payment sent them to jail.

Car Wrecked a Wagon.

A North Highland avenue car jumped the tracks at Oakland avenue and Forbes street and badly wrecked a wagon standing in the street about 9 o'clock last night. The wagon was owned by Quinney Haizlee, a huckster of Squirrel Hill. Traffic was delayed about 30 minutes.

Do Not Forget Pennsylvania Railroad Special Excursion to Niagara Falls and Return, Saturday, August 15th, at Rate of $5.00 for Round Trip.

Trains leave Union Station, Pittsburgh, at 9 a. m. and 11 p. m., Eastern Standard time. Tickets good five days returning.

PERSONALS

Lewis Neilson, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, accompanied by a party of eight friends, passed through the city last night in the Pullman private car Curio, on an extended tour which is to last six weeks. The party reached the Union station shortly after 7 o'clock and left on the 11 o'clock train for Cleveland. The itinerary includes Detroit, Toledo, Petosky, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Portland, N. D., Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, California points, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and several New England cities. The party will arrive in Philadelphia September 7. This is one of the most extensive trips ever taken by a railroad official and will cover nearly 3,000 miles.

L. O. Kettering, manager of the new Rush house, left last night for the Pacific coast. He will visit Yellowstone park, the canyon of the Colorado, Yosemite park and other points of interest in the northwest. He is in search of health and several months will be covered with that end in view.

Frank Ridgway, local United States weather forecaster, will leave this evening for Atlantic City to be gone one week. The office will be in charge of the chief clerk, James F. Atherton.

Frank VanDusen, chief assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, left last night for Cape Cod, where he will spend two weeks. He was accompanied by his family.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The nearby residents registered at the local hotels last night were as follows:

Seventh Avenue—J. F. Shanklin, West Elizabeth; James T. Allport, Hasting; N. M. McClain, Ridgway; J. C. Frederick, Leetonia; L. Bishop, Emlenton; J. S. Gorman, West Newton.

Duquesne—Mrs. O. B. Anderson, Beaver; William J. Brawby, Youngstown.

Henry—M. B. Evert, Greensburg; George J. Gary, Brookville; R. F. Hodges, Smithfield; E. C. Crosis, Parkersburg; F. W. Ward, Uniontown; F. T. Mynard, Dushore; H. L. Abell, Erie.

Newell's—E. R. Steyner, Parkersburg; W. H. Hughes, Wheeling; L. H. Harr, Latrobe.

Lincoln—F. B. Vaughn, Beaver; E. E. McElroy, Greenville; H. D. Townsend, Youngstown; H. Stewart, Rochester.

Anderson—P. R. McFarlane, Altoona; C. Philip, Corry; W. M. Valentine, Altoona; J. A. Jacobs, Donora.

Death from Smallpox.

Cohn Rolfe, a negro 43 years old, died of smallpox at the Municipal hospital yesterday. He had been there for eight days. His home was at No. 1 Carpenter Alley. The new cases of smallpox reported yesterday were: Isaiah Woodson, No. 86 Woodville avenue; George Sneed, No. 33 Crescent street; Ellen Doverspike, No. 705 Morgan street; Minnie Schillo, No. 1321 Charlotte street; Blanche Scott, No. 3440 Bismark street; Goldie Burke, No. 4 Janes avenue, and William Wagner, No. 1910 Harcum alley.

Wilkesbarre Woman Missing.

The police were asked yesterday to make inquiries for Mrs. R. L. Williams, whose home is in Williamsport, but who came here to live some months ago. Her son James Barndollar, of No. 424 Slown street, Wilkesbarre, sent a letter to Superintendent McTighe requesting him to locate her as four letters have been written to her here and the family received no reply.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For Internal and External Use.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

MEN OF NATIONAL FAME

Indorse the World's Famous Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

ISAAC SHARP, ex-Governor of Kansas, from Washington, D. C., 1227 I St., N. E., writes:

"I can earnestly recommend your Peruna as an excellent tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is firmly established by my friends who have been benefited by its use, and the public should know of its great curative qualities."—Isaac Sharp.

Congressman Powers, from Vermont.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.:

"Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy, and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

Register of Treasury Judson W. Lyons.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna."—Judson W. Lyons.

Senator Butler, from South Carolina.

Senator M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, two terms, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period, and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine and besides, a great tonic."—M. C. Butler.

John L. Burnett, Member of Congress, Seventh Alabama district, writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend my wife used it, and it improved her condition generally. It is a remarkable remedy. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as a good, substantial tonic and a very good catarrh remedy."—John L. Burnett.

Hon. Spencer Blackburn, Member of Congress from North Carolina, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., says:

"I cheerfully join my friend, Senator Prichard, in recommending Peruna as a very effective remedy for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles. Many of my friends have used it, with excellent results."—Spencer Blackburn.

Congressman Brookshire, from Indiana

Congressman E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"From what my friends say, Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire.

Senator Mallory, from Florida.

United States Senator Stephen R. Mallory, from Florida, in a recent letter written from Pensacola, Fla., says the following:

"I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and can recommend it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."—Stephen R. Mallory.

Lucien Young, Commander of gunboat "Hist" during battle of Santiago, was specially mentioned by Admiral Sampson for his gallantry. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says:

"The curative qualities of Peruna as a cure for catarrh have been fully established by the use of the same most successfully by many of my acquaintances, and I can recommend any one who is so afflicted to try it."—Lucien Young.

It is a well-known fact that the gunboat "Hist" was more effective in destroying the torpedo destroyers of the Spanish fleet than any other vessel.

Congressman Sparkman, from Florida

Congressman S. M. Sparkman, from Tampa, Florida, writes:

"I can endorse Peruna as a first rate tonic and a very effective cure for catarrh."—S. M. Sparkman.

Men of prominence all over the United States are recommending Peruna. Over fifty members of Congress have written their indorsement of it. Scores of other government officials speak in high praise of it. Thousands of people in the humbler walks of life rely upon it as a family medicine. Send for free book of testimonials.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system, wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Keep Your Insides Cool!

Here's a man who thinks he has heart disease, and is scared half to death. His face is all drawn out of shape from fear and agony. Every time he eats, his heart "palpitates"—that simply means that his stomach is swelled up with gases from fermenting undigested food, and his heart thumps against his diaphragm. Nothing the matter with his heart. In the summer time, this gas distention is much worse, his whole body and blood get over-heated, and his heart and lungs get so crowded for room, that he gasps for breath. There he is, look at him! Every minute he expects to drop dead. As a matter of fact, all he needs is to stop that souring and gas forming in his stomach and bowels, help his digestion along, and keep cool inside. You all know that whenever something rots or decays, heat develops. Same in the body. Keep cool inside! Take a candy cathartic CASCARET every night at bed-time. It will work while you sleep, clean up and cool your insides, give you a regular, comfortable movement in the morning, and you'll be feeling fine all day every day. Heart Disease! Fudge!

Cascarets — Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 567

The Following Retail Druggists Have All the Below Advertised Articles and Will Not Offer a Substitute:

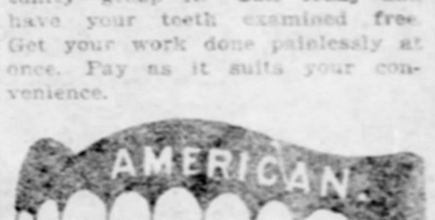
Jos. Fleming & Son, No. 412 Market St., Pgh.
May Drug Co., No. 506 Market St., Pgh.
W. H. Plough, No. 518 Smithfield St., Pgh.
E. E. Heck, Cor. Liberty Ave. and Smithfield St., Pgh.
W. G. Schirmer No. 451 Market St., Pgh.
Louis Emanuel, Cor. Grant St. and Second Ave., Pgh.
Hewitt & Jamison, Cor. Wylie Ave. and Fulton St., Pgh.
R. M. Sterrett, No. 6120 Penn Ave., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
A. R. H. Harper, No. 4730 Liberty Ave., Pgh.
Erskine Drug Store, Cor. Penn Ave. and Main St., Pgh.
E. J. Kretz, Cor. Webster Ave. and Roberts St., Pgh.
R. M. Totten, No. 4801 Butler St., Pgh.
H. F. Lange, No. 3505 Butler St., Pgh.
Horne's Pharmacy, No. 500 North Highland Ave., Pgh.
Henry A. Spilker, No. 5201 Butler St., Pgh.
John C. Smith, No. 5147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
John B. Edie, McKeesport, Pa.
Otto A. Schad Co., No. 175 East Ohio St., Ally.
Laercher Drug Co., Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts., Ally.
Glasser-Huckestein Drug Co., No. 113 Federal St., Ally.
Park Drug Store, Cor. Federal and Montgomery Sts., Ally.
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.
A. C. Anderson, Cor. Federal St. and North Ave., Ally.
Steinleder & Kutscher, Cor. Beaver Vista and Jackson Sts., Ally.

Trade Supplied By the George A. Kelly Co.

TEETH ON CREDIT

Have Your Teeth Fixed Now, Pay Later, Without Extra Charge for the Accommodation

To all those who do not want to pay cash we will do all dental work on easy weekly or monthly payments. This is your opportunity—grasp it. Call today and have your teeth examined free. ... painlessly at ... your convenience.



NOTE THESE LOW SUMMER PRICES:
Good Sets of Teeth, $5
Bridge Work, $4
Gold Crowns, $3
Gold Fillings, $1
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204 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. Market St., Pittsburgh.
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DR. CHARLES' FLESH FOOD
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DR. CHARLES CO., 19 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
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PRICE 15 & 25 Cents

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ONE BOTTLE FREE TO AGENTS.
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OLIVER IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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General Offices at SOUTH TENTH STREET WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

CORPSE'S ARRIVAL BROUGHT GLOOM

Many Mourners Attend Funeral of Gregg in Washington County.

STORY OF HIS TRAGIC DEATH

Mr. Wherry, Who Accompanied the Remains from Alaska, Tells How Victims Perished in the Golden Gate Hotel. Cook Held for Manslaughter.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 1.—The funeral of Sherman D. Gregg, who perished in the Golden Gate hotel holocaust at Nome, Alaska, on Sunday, July 5, which took place at the old Gregg homestead at Ashtree, near New Freeport, Greene county, this week, has spread gloom over many homes in both Greene and Washington counties, the family having large connections. The funeral was the largest in the history of the two counties. The services were held at the home and were in charge of the I. O. O. F., No. 1093, of Jolleytown, Greene county, of which the dead man was a member, the Rev. Herbert Broughton, pastor of the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church of Bluff, Greene county, conducted the funeral.

Long before the hour of the services the country roads leading to the home were crowded for almost three miles with vehicles, and friends and relatives poured in from all sides until the throng numbered nearly 3,000. The services were very impressive. The body was interred in the New Freeport cemetery.

Gregg was 26 years old and was a son of the late Daniel Gregg, an early pioneer of Greene county. He was an efficient mechanic and had been employed by Robert M. Hays of Pittsburgh for about five years. He is survived by two sisters and six brothers as follows: Mrs. G. W. Davis of Morgantown, W. Va.; Mrs. John Roberts of Ashtree, Greene county; William, Isaac and Harry of Prosperity, Washington county, and Garfield, James and Craven of Washington.

Hero of the Fire.

The remains were accompanied home by Lynn Wherry of Scenery Hill, Washington county, who was a friend of the dead man and who narrowly escaped with his life from the burning hotel and made himself a hero by rescuing Charles Thomas of Apolla.

Mr. Wherry arrived here today on his return from the funeral of his late friend and gave the following description of the great tragedy:

"I was asleep in a room on the fourth story in the southeast side of the building with R. A. Greene of Pittsburgh and Charles Thomas of Apollo, when I heard the first alarm of fire. Hastily looking at my watch I found it was 5:10 in the morning. There were about 200 guests in the hotel the night of the fire. I was a member of the Robert M. Hays party of Pittsburgh, which left Pittsburgh June 1, sailing from Seattle, Wash., June 6, and arriving at Nome on June 17 on board the Indiana after being tied up in the ice for several hours.

"After landing we were engaged in constructing a water line about 20 miles long for the J. W. Kelley gold mines. Mr. Kelley was a former resident of Pittsburgh. We had completed our work and were quartered at the Golden Gate hotel until the next outcoming steamer. While here we were informed of a break in the line, and we stayed to make the repairs. It was the second day of our delay, and another day would have seen us on the water well on our way home. But fate was against us, and we were caught in the ill-fated firetrap.

"Returning to the fire, I quickly ascertained that the hotel was burning, and before I could awaken my comrades and secure some clothing the flames were shooting out the windows of every story of the building. I opened the door leading into the hallway, and found that the building was filled with smoke. We at once started for the first floor, groping our way from floor to floor.

Mrs. Hays Fainted.

"Mr. and Mrs. Hays occupied a room on the third floor in the southwest corner of the hotel, fronting Second street. Mrs. Hays became frightened and fainted, and Mr. Hays lost his life in trying to reach the open air with his wife. They went the wrong way and reached a back room. Green made a mad rush and soon reached the first floor although the smoke was becoming deadly. Thomas fell and I seized him and bore him with me to the entrance on Second street, being almost exhausted when I made my exit.

"The fire company made every effort to save the building, but their attempts were vainless, for with the building of wood and paper and with short ladders and a poor hose arrangement it was useless. It was with difficulty that the postoffice, Sisters' hospital and the Presbyterian church were saved. The fire broke out at 5:10 and at 5:30 the building was entirely consumed. Sherman D. Gregg was also on the third floor, and when one of the boys called to him and told him of the fire, he replied:

"All right; will be with you in a minute."

These were his last words, and he, like Mr. and Mrs. Hays, was smothered to death by the smoke. The cabins in Second street and those in Hogan's alley were burned. The United States commissioner's office was saved. The papers and records were removed from the recorder's office, the prisoners were taken from the federal building and the guards aided in stopping the conflagration. The loss sustained by the fire will reach $110,000, $55,000 of which is the loss of the proprietors of the Golden Gate—Daggett & Harris. The building will be rebuilt.

"A coroner's jury, at the request of United States Commissioner Reed, investigated the fire. The jury found that Mr. and Mrs. Hays and Mr. Gregg came to their death through the criminal negligence of T. R. Barr, second cook at the hotel, and he was accordingly held for manslaughter. The investigation showed that Barr started a fire at 4:30, and used oil from a five-gallon can. In putting fire in the stove the oil exploded, and in trying to get away from the flames it is supposed that he upset the large can of oil."

IT IS DECLARED INSOLVENT.

New York Building Loan Banking Co. Said to Owe $317,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Justice D. Cady Herrick today confirmed the report of Referee James J. Farren declaring the New York Building Loan Banking Co. insolvent to the amount of $317,000. An order will be entered directing the publication of the report.

Justice Herrick said that after a careful examination of the report of the referee he had come to the conclusion that the company is in even worse condition than the referee reports. Neither the attorney general's office nor the company was represented in court.

IMMIGRATION SHOWS A LARGE INCREASE

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Six thousand more aliens entered the United States through this port last month than during the same month in last year. The total for July this year was 42,000, compared with 38,000 for July, 1902, and 28,000 in the same month in 1901.

Negro Girl Missing.

The description of Ida Brown, a 15-[year]-old colored girl of No. 6812 Kirkwood street, was given to the police last night. The girl left her home last Friday to go to the store and has not been seen since.

THOUSANDS TO BE LOCKED OUT

Building Trades Council Turns Down the Ultimatum of the Contractors.

HAD BEEN HANGING FIRE

Trouble Began Two Months Ago Over Hoisting Engineers—Demands Were Steadily Refused—Statement Made by Both Sides to the Affair.

At a meeting last night of the Building Trades council, composed of the various trades organizations in this district, it was decided to turn down the ultimatum of the Builders' Exchange league, made up of contractors. This will mean the locking out of about 12,000 workmen in this vicinity engaged in the erection of buildings, and will affect every trade in that line.

The lockout is the result of the A. & S. Wilson Company refusing to sign the scale of the hoisting engineers. The

THOMAS HUGHES.
Business Agent of Hoisting Engineers.

Building Trades council, after taking action, sent the following to the secretary of the Builders' Exchange league:

"The committee from the Building Trades Council authorized to confer with your honorable body submitted its report of the meeting held July 31, and at a regular meeting of the Building Trades Council the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Building Trades Council, in regular convention assembled, do hereby non-concur in the recommendation offered by the Builders league, viz., that all men go back to work on all jobs in dispute, and be it further

Resolved, That this body cannot see its way clear to urge the men to return to work at this time. We desire it understood that we stand ready at all times to arbitrate any and all questions that are in dispute or may arise in the future."

How the Trouble Started.

The trouble started two months ago, when the hoisting engineers presented a scale to the contractors. It called for an eight-hour day at 50 cents an hour. The contractors' association took action on the scale and decided against its acceptance. The engineers have been working for various contractors not members of the association.

Last week the A. & S. Wilson Company started on a job at the Horne building. This was the first member of the association requiring engineers. The firm engaged a non-union engineer. This was the starting of the present battle between the laboring men and the contractors.

As soon as the non-union engineer was put to work a strike was declared on the job. The business agents of the Building Trades council took the matter up and decided to call off all members affiliated with the council. This apparently had not the desired effect. A committee of the business agents appeared before members of the league, but no settlement was made. The league supported the action of the A. & S. Wilson Company.

The business agents' committee then brought the matter up before the Building Trades council Saturday night a week, when it was decided to call off from the A. & S. Wilson Company's jobs all men affiliated with the council.

Decided on Genearl Lockout.

The Builders' Exchange league then came to the assistance of the company, and last Thursday decided to order a general lockout in 48 hours unless the men returned to work. Friday evening the league met and drew up an ultimatum and presented it to the council. It stipulated that all the men return to work before it would meet with any person for the purpose of effecting a settlement. The council acted on the ultimatum.

W. A. Rose, president of the Builders' Exchange league, gave out a statement last night, as follows:

"The scales of the various trades employed in building work expire at various times of the season. The league considered it beneficial, both to the workmen and the contractors, that they expire the last of the year. In trying to put this plan into effect the league has met with many difficulties. The hoisting engineers, among the other trades, demanded the scale should expire May 1. In addition to this their scale is very unreasonable. They demand $4 a day and overtime for getting up steam ready for the day's work of other trades, and overtime for slacking the fires after the day's work and cooling down of the engine. This overtime, at rate and a half, would make the pay of the engineers $4.75 a day. There is little skill connected with running hoisting engines, and in proportion to what other trades are getting, the engineers' demands are excessive. We will stop all construction work until the men realize they must be reasonable."

Henry Legleitner, president of the Building Trades council, has this to say:

Views of Henry Legleitner.

"The hoisting engineers drew up a scale identically the same as other organizations in the council. They asked for $4 a day for eight hours. They have been and are still willing to submit the scale to a board of arbitration and the council will compel the engineers to abide by the decision rendered. If the board says they must work for $3 they must do so.

"The fight is not on account of the engineer's scale, but against the council. We will fight the matter to a finish, and are sure of winning. Many of our organizations are affiliated with national organizations, and the work of any contractor outside of this district will be stopped by orders from the different national bodies."

Edward Welsh, secretary of the council, said:

"We made every possible effort to prevent a fight between the council and the league. We agreed to have the agreement submitted to a board of arbitration. The league cannot effect a general lockout. Only about 30 per cent of the contractors doing work in this district are members of the league, and our men will work for those not affiliated with the contractors' association."

The Building Trades council was given a surprise yesterday when the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers withdrew from the Building Trades.

Intoxicated Man Killed.

COSHOCTON, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Worth Reed, 17 years old, while intoxicated, staggered between the cars of a moving Panhandle freight train tonight and was cut in two.

MONEY WILL BE PAID TOMORROW

Purchase of the Flinn-Magee Site for the Tech. School Is Complete.

LONG DELAY HAS BEEN ENDED

The Price, $350,000, Will Come Out of the $600,000 Bond Sale—History of a Deal That Has Had Many Ups and Downs.

The purchase of the Flinn-Magee tract, on which the Carnegie polytechnic school is to be built, has been completed and the representatives of the owners of the property have been notified to go to the office of the city controller tomorrow morning and receive the warrants for the payment of the money. The deeds have all been signed and other necessary matters attended to so that the city is now practically in possession of the property.

The payroll which was sent to Director E. M. Bigelow, of the department of public works, for his signature was received by the city controller yesterday morning, but it was too late to arrange to get the parties in interest to the office before time for closing on account of the half holiday and it was decided to fix Monday as the date for the payment of the money. The money will come out of the proceeds from the sale of bonds for purchasing of additions to Schenley park. There is now more than $600,000 in this fund and as the technical school site is to cost $350,000 there will be no question about there being enough money in the fund.

The closing of the deal for the purchase of this property brings to an end the long delays in obtaining a site for the school Carnegie has offered to build for Pittsburgh, which, for a time made it seem likely that the offer might be withdrawn. The proposal of Carnegie to build and endow a polytechnic school was made about three years ago, the only condition being that the city furnish the site, the school to be under the direction of the same board of trustees that has charge of the affairs of the Carnegie Institute.

The task of selecting a site was then begun and a committee of councils was appointed to take charge. The 11-acre tract in Oakland fronting in Forbes street was the first site proposed. Then the Schenley property lying between Center avenue and Fifth avenue consisting of about 52 acres was talked of and options on this land were obtained from Mrs. Schenley. About a year ago, after the controversy over the location of the school had been on for some time, the councilmanic committee held a number of meetings and decided in favor of the park site near the Steele entrance. The obstacle in the way of putting the school on this property was that the consent of Mrs. Schenley was necessary and the presidents of councils were appointed on a committee to devise means of inducing Mrs. Schenley to agree to the use of the land for this purpose. After several weeks it was found by the committee that little could be done in this direction and again the whole affair was at a standstill.

It was then that the proposition to buy the Flinn-Magee site was advanced and William H. Stevenson, W. N. Frew and William E. Sankey went to New York to see Carnegie. He said the site answered all the requirements and would be a splendid place for the school. The purchase ordinance was then introduced into councils and was reported favorably by the finance committee, when the city solicitor advised that it would be necessary to have an act of the legislature before the money in the bond issue could be used for the purchase. The bill was introduced into the state senate, and after numerous vicissitudes and strong opposition from a source that kept well under cover, it was finally passed the last week of the session.

It was thought that there would be no further delay, but as soon as councils took up the measure again the opposition to the measure on the part of Director Bigelow developed and it was passed only after one of the bitterest fights that has ever been known in councils, during which the force of public sentiment compelled the director to withdraw his opposition.

The ordinance was passed about two months ago, but there have been delays in getting the signatures to the deeds. The plans for the school will not be taken up by the board of trustees before September, as many of the members are out of the city for the summer and no meeting can be held until they return.

WOMAN'S FOUR ESCORTS ARE TAKEN IN CUSTODY

Miss Vernie Marston Finds Her Room Robbed While She Takes a Car Ride.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—The detectives say that it was a "put up job" that Miss Vernie Marston was taken for a car ride by three of her young men friends, while a fourth remained behind, and that while she was taking the ride her room was robbed of $200 worth of jewelry. Detectives arrested the four, who gave the names of Patrick Harrington, Robert McFarland, Charles McDermott and Walter Flippin. They are all waiters. In Flippin's pockets were found four rings, valued at $75, which were among the articles stolen.

Miss Marston rooms at No. 1350 Tremont street. She says that the four came to her room yesterday and proposed a car ride. When she was ready to leave one of the men suggested that she had batter leave her jewelry at home. She complied. Then Harrington remembered that he could not go, as he had to work. But whatever work he had before him was done before the afternoon was over, and he joined Miss Marston and the others at Orchard Place.

None of the four accompanied Miss Marston to her rooms when they returned to town, and when she arrived she found that her room had been robbed. The detectives recovered the rings, but there is still missing a diamond stud, valued at $125.

HEMPHILL CONGRATULATED

Captain of the Kearsarge Gets Praise from the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Acting Secretary Darling has sent the following letter to Captain Hemphill, commander of the Kearsarge:

"The department has received your report of the passage of the Kearsarge from Portsmouth, England, to Frenchmans Bay, Me., and congratulate you upon making such a successful run in spite of wind, sea, fog and ice encountered. The department notes with pleasure your praise of the officers and crew for their willing exertions, especially the navigator, Lieut. W. V. Pratt, and his assistant, Midshipman H. G. Wallace, and the senior engineer officer, Lieut. Commander Zane and all his department. You will communicate to them this expression of the department's commendation."

New Theatrical Syndicate.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—A syndicate backed by a capital of $1,000,000 is being formed to effect a theatrical circuit of the coal towns, including Pottsville, which will be independent and will oppose the Reis circuit, embracing 35 towns in the middle states. A new opera house is to be built here as a part of the plan.

POLICE COULD NOT GET AGILE BRIDGE WORKERS

Crap Shooters Were Too Lively on New Structure—Unwary Man Caught.

It will require a new kind of policeman to arrest bridgeworkers on their own grounds. The new variety will probably have to be as adept at climbing as a monkey if an attempted raid on a crap game last night on the South Side pier of the new Tenth street bridge is to be taken as a precedent.

Some citizens of the South Side discovered a game in progress and telephoned word to No. 7 police station. The workmen heard of the intended raid and took to the superstructure of the bridge. The officers were unable to climb after them, and simply lay in wait.

A. B. Carse, who climbed on the false work, thinking things had quieted down, slid to the ground and was taken in hand by Officer Daniel Walsh. At the police station $9.79 was found on his person, which, he said, was the amount of the "pot" at the time of the raid. He gave his address as No. 87 South Sixteenth street.

County Ticket Nominated.

ALLENTOWN, PA., August 1.—The Democratic return judges met today and canvassed the returns of yesterday's primary election. This ticket was named: President judge, Edward Harvey, Allentown; clerk of quarter sessions, Milton J. Hoffman, North White Hall; clerk of orphans court, Lewis S. Roeder, Upper Milford; jury commissioner, Arthur W. Buesch, Allentown; poor director, Erasmus F. Kern, Slatington.

FREIGHT TRAIN PLUNGES THROUGH DRAWBRIDGE

Fireman Killed and Engineer Hurt in a Terrible Wreck in New York.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—One of the worst freight wrecks in years in northern New York occurred at Coopersville on the Delaware & Hudson railroad today, when a freight train plunged at full speed through an open draw, killing the fireman, Edward Braw, and seriously injuring the engineer, Homer Elliott, both of White Hill, N. Y.

The drawbridge spanning the Chazy river at Coopersville was being closed after having been opened to allow a steam yacht, owned by James Averill, Jr., president of the First National bank of Champlain, to pass through, when the freight train came in sight. Before the draw could be completely closed the engine crashed into it, hurling the drawbridge into the river, bottom upward.

Eight of the 12 cars that plunged into the river were loaded with live stock, and the bellowing of the dying animals could be heard for miles. It will take three days or more before the wreck can be cleared up and a temporary bridge erected.

Rail Mill on Double Turn.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 1.—A night shift has been put on at the rail mill of the Alabama Steel & Wire Company at Ensley, which has heretofore been running on a single day shift. This is the first time in its history that a night shift has been employed. The output of the mill before the change was large, but it was not sufficient to enable the company to fill all of its orders promptly.

FOUND THEIR SON.

Judge John Wilson Traveled 7,000 Miles to Locate His Missing Boy.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Judge John Wilson of Tecumseh, who is 78 years old, and his wife, 82 years old, have located their son John in Rampart, Alaska, after a journey of 7,000 miles.

John Wilson left home in 1873 and had not been heard of until the parents made their trip. A spiritualist told them John was in Alaska, camping in a field of snow 50 miles from civilization. Judge Wilson expects to see his son in Tecumseh within a short time, while Mrs. Wilson has lost hope and declares she will be in her grave before her son returns. The "boy" left home to make his fortune and the parents have searched everywhere for him.

When Truthfulness is Linked to Upright Methods—A Busy Store is the Result

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

New Veils

Chiffon Veils—1½ yds. long; all colors; fancy border, at 25c

Chiffon Drapery Veils—plain hemstitched edge or tucked ends—colors blue, brown, black and white, at 48c

Chiffon Drapery Veils—solid or striped woven borders—also liberty chiffon veils with hemstitched edge—all colors—and the light shades as well, at $1.00

Silk Gloves

Kayser's Pure Silk Gloves—2-clasp—double finger tips—in black, white, grey and mode—every pair guaranteed—per pair 50c

English Suede Lisle Gloves—2-clasp—in all the new shades—wash like new—per pair 25c

Pure Silk Net Gloves—1 or 2 large pearl clasp—in black, grey, white and mode—very cool—per pair 75c

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:

The well-known Crystal Pharmacy, corner Liberty and Market streets, has been purchased by us. Under very efficient management of registered and able Pharmacists this Drug Store solicits trade. Prescriptions will be carefully filled—Toilet and Perfumery departments will handle high-class goods only—Patent Medicines as cheap as anywhere. The service at the Soda Water counter will be brought to a higher standard than any known in Pittsburgh—the best Ice Cream Soda—perfect cleanliness and polite attendants shall be the inducements. Every day will see a change for the better.

ARE WE MISTAKEN?

We believe that even August—usually accepted as a dull month—can be changed into one of business, if goods are right and prices low—your judgment will tell you this ad is chock full of low prices—you know the store is chock full of right goods. Therefore be sure to come Monday.

Silks Less Than Cost of Importation

Colored Silks

27 inches wide Japanese Foulard, the very latest styles in the choicest color combination, neat designs that make up so prettily in the gown or shirt waist suit. One important feature is that they are perfectly water and spot proof. Not a yard of this lot has ever sold under $1.00 yd.—40 pieces to be closed Monday at, a yd....... 49c

Fine Hair Line Stripe and Check Taffetas, in rich combinations of Blue and White, Black and White, Green and White, Brown and White, etc. A splendid quality of pure bright silk in the most wanted designs. We positively assert that like qualities cannot be bought under 75c yard—Monday's special price, a yard 48c

All Our Finest Grades of Satin Liberty Foulards. We have about 100 pieces left, so there is no doubt you will be able to make a satisfactory selection — all this season's choicest styles, in the most superb color effects, never sold under $1.00 and $1.25 a yard, for Monday only at, a yard 59c

Wash Goods

Fine White Dimity, full 32 inches wide; comes in neat, medium and wide stripe effects, also in various size checks, one of the most popular fabrics this season for the dress, a handsome, perfectly made cloth that has never sold for less than 18c yard—choice of 15 different styles, Monday, a yd. 10c

A Splendid Grade of Fine White Oxfords, with neat figures and dots of black; will make a handsome shirt waist suit or waist and will launder perfectly; same grade that is sold elsewhere at 15c yard—Monday's special price—a yard 10c

All Our Fine Grade French Lawns, exquisite styles and the prettiest color combinations. These come in lace stripes, figures, dots, etc., also plenty of the white ground with black figured effects, worth 18c and 20c, for Monday, a yard 11c

All our finest grades in St. Gall Swisses, a superb high-class imported cotton that have found ready sale this season at 50c, 65c and 75c—your choice of over 50 pieces, Monday, a yard ... 22c

Black Silks

27 Inches Wide Black Twill Foulard, a silk that is in great demand just now for the suit or waist, a good black, splendidly finished, and will give excellent wear. A grade that regularly sells for 65c yd. Special Monday at, yard ... 33c

5 Pieces of Extra Fine Quality Black Taffeta Silk; comes fully 20 in. wide, a good weight and a crisp, lustrous finish, suitable for dress or waist purposes and for the better grade of lining—has always sold for 75c yard—Monday's special price, yd ... 49c

Black French Peau de Soie, fully 27 inches wide, a soft, lustrous silk that is in great demand this season for the suit or separate skirt, well made and a perfect black; worth $1.10 per yd.—Monday's special price only, a yd...... 75c

Shirt Waist Suits at Less Than Half

Shirt Waist Suits — of lawns, Oxfords, pique, percale, dimity, chambray and grass linen — plain white, gray, green, salmon and linen color — either plain striped, polka dot and figures — lace or embroidery trimmed and tucked—perfectly tailored—value $8.50 and $10.00—Monday choice at.. $4.65

Shirt Waist Suits—Oxford, percale and madras cloth. The Oxfords come in green, tan and salmon color—percales and madras in blue-and-white, black-and-white and red-and-white — all come in stripes and figures — elegantly tailored; value $7.50—Monday choice at... $3.15

Shirt Waist Suits — lawn, madras and percale—plain white, black or colors—made with the new sleeve and stock collar—value $3 and $3.50—Monday at.......... $1.59

White Lawn Shirt Waists—trimmed with insertings of embroidery and hemstitched tucks—stock collar and pouch sleeves; value $1.50 and $1.75—Monday at...... 65c

Plain Black or Black-and-White Lawn Shirt Waists—trimmed with tucks to form yoke—full blouse, new sleeve and stock collar—value $1.98—Monday at........ 89c

White or Black China Silk Waists—trimmed with insertings to form yoke—lace trimmed sleeve—fancy lace stock collar — also several other styles, value $5.00, Monday........ $2.98

Dressing Sacques—black or white—large collar with ruffle and ruffle sleeve—full front, value 75c, Monday.. 39c

Black Taffeta or Peau de Soie Silk Coats—Monte Carlo or box style—trimmed with lace or plain—cuff or the new flare sleeve—value $7.50 to $10.00, Monday at.......... $4.75

Dress and Walking Suits, made of mohair, brilliantine, etamine or fancy wool mixtures and checks, in black, blue and white—made with 7-gore flare, accordeon pleated or kilt effect — all this season's popular materials—$6.00 to $7.50 values — Monday choice at.. $3.98

Dress or Walking Skirts—made of excellent quality brilliantine, voile or etamine — colors black, blue, tan, gray and white—accordeon pleated, trimmed or plain, $10 to $13.50 values, Monday choice. $6.98

Children's Black Silk and White or Black Brilliantine Coats—short and ¾ lengths — round or square collar — trimmed with braid and pearl buttons—pouch sleeve—also Monte Carlo back—$4 to $6 values, Monday... $3.25

Bedding

Cotton Blankets — White or grey with pink, blue or tan borders—good size—value 75c—Monday 45c

Summer Comforts—Covered with Simpson's best silkoline—filled with corded cotton—full size—always sell for $1.25—Monday.. 95c

Fringed Spreads — Beautiful Marseilles patterns—size 82x90 inches—Regularly sell for $1.68—Monday only $1.25

Bleached Hemstitched Sheets—81x90 inches, at 65c—72x90 inches, at 50c—and 63x90 inches at 45c

Bleached Hemstitched Bolsters—42x72 inches—value 35c—Monday at 28c

Bleached Hemstitched Pillow Cases—45x36 inches—value 15c—Monday at 11c

Vases, Bric-a-Brac, China

Direct importation of Vases and Bric-a-Brac, in Royal Hungarian, Royal Bonn, Royal Vienna, Teplitz, Amphora, Rudolstadt, Austrian, Old Moravian and Dickens Ware—newest conceits in shapes and treatment of decorations. How needless it is to pay extravagant prices for fine China and Bric-a-Brac, this stock with its low prices demonstrate to you.

French and Carlsbad China

In only latest shapes and decorations, so many new ideas that you will be pleased and easily suited.

A beautiful assortment of Carlsbad China Spoon Trays, Olive Dishes, Mustard Cups with Spoons, Bells, After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Ring Stands and Match Safes—choice at 25c

Beautiful English Ware in Delft blue underglazed Plates and Plaques—suitable for wall decorations and plate rails, all entirely new—worth 50c—choice for 25c

Elegant assortment of Bavarian China Salad or Berry Bowls. Some with gold beaded edges, floral decorations, others with tinted edges and groups of figures, or fruit in center—all entirely new, worth 50c—choice for 25c

Vienna Plates in newest designs of ruby and green edges, heavily traced in gold, and groups of figures in center. Suitable for Plate Rails and Dining Room decorations, worth 98c—choice for 50c

Handsome assortment of Dining Room Plaques, in game and fruit, at $1.25, $1.75, $2.48 and $5.25 each—all in French China handsomely tinted and decorated.

SPECIAL

SPECIAL

Fitted Wrist Bags

25c Walrus leather Wrist Bags, 4-in. nickel "hump" frame, long chain, each bag fitted with a perfume bottle and round mirror. Black, tan or brown.

Fitted Automobile Bags

39c Large size "Saffian" or walrus leather automobile bags, 5 or 6-inch curved nickel frames, fitted with purse, mirror and bottle, colors black, tan, brown, gray, red, green or blue.

Curtains and Draperies

Nottingham Lace Curtains — splendid Irish Point and Renaissance patterns — designed on double thread net—3½ and 4 yds. long—50 to 60 inches wide—value $1.75, $1.98 and some $2.25 pair—Monday, at $1.45

Pt. de Arab Lace Curtains—In straight and scroll border effects—plain centers—heavily corded borders—3½ yards long—various widths—value $3.50 pair, Monday....... $2.88

White and Colored Ruffled Curtains—in dots, stripes and floral designs—many pretty patterns—2½ and 3 yards long—various widths—value $1.25 and $1.50 pair—Monday, choice 80c

Rope Portieres—Made of heavy twisted rope—valance top and 12 tassels—in combination colorings—suitable for single doors or archways—value $1.48, Monday $1.17

Cheney Bros.' Renowned Silks—In floral and Oriental patterns—in all prevailing shades and colors—value 50c yard—Monday 25c

50-inch Tapestry—Suitable for draperies or furniture coverings—value 50c yard, Monday.... 25c

Another Special Sale
of Pure Silk Ribbons on Monday

Satin Ribbons, Taffeta Ribbons and Fancy Ribbons, 3½ to 6 inches wide in only the very choicest shades—all loom starts—worth 25c and 50c yd., at..... 10c

6-inch Pure Silk Soft Taffeta Ribbon, in black or cream, and because only these two colors are left we will sell this 30c ribbon on Monday at.......... 19c

Ladies' Best Dress Shapes. We have bought over 200 dozen of them. The choicest goods in white and colors—chip, fancy straws and Jap. braids, hats that we have been obliged to sell during the entire season for 75c to $2 apiece—tomorrow you can take your choice at....... 14c

Ladies' Feather Weight Jap. Straw Sailor Hats, low crown, wide brim, perfect finish, as good as you can buy in any store at $1.00—here at....... 50c

Ladies' Feather Weight Rough Straw Sailor Hats—wide brim, as good as you can buy in any other store at 50c—here for........ 25c

Ladies' Sailor Hat Bands, printed in gold with the names of the U. S. War Ships, for....... 15c

Full line of very newest shapes in Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Duck Hats, 50c to $2.50

Hosiery & Underwear

Misses' Imported Black Lace Lisle Hose—Lace to toe — high spliced heel and sole—sizes 5 to 9—value 50c pair—Monday....... 25c

Women's Black Lace Lisle Hose—High spliced heel and sole—value 18c pair—Monday....... 12½c

Women's Gauze Lace Lisle Hose—High spliced heels—lace ankle—also all-over lace patterns—value 50c pair Monday....... 35c

Cambric Skirts—Deep flounce with 2 insertions of cluny lace—with lace ruffle—value $2.00—Monday....... $1.50

Cambric and Nainsook Gowns—Either chemise style or high neck—daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon—value $1.25—Monday...... 87c

Nainsook Corset Covers—Lace yoke front and back—ribbon trimming—value 60c—Monday at....... 48c

Kayser's Vega-Silk Vests—Low neck and sleeveless—all sizes—value 50c—Monday....... 25c

Cotton Ribbed Corset Covers—Long and short sleeves—high neck—Monday....... 19c

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Trimmed hats reduced

NO between-season's apathy in our millinery dept. Something always going on to stir up your interest—excite your economic curiosity.

An entirely new line of midsummer trimmed hats just from our workroom; these hats are becoming, chic and just the captivating styles for summer wear —withal smart and serviceable.

Ordinarily these hats would cost you $6.50 to $7.50, to close them out quick we make the price only **4.65**

Women's and misses' hats, hand made of soft braids and chiffon, trimmed with flowers, ribbons, etc.—worth to $2.50, reduced to **98c**

Chiffon and braid dress shapes —genuine horse hair braid and chiffon hats, in prevailing styles—reduced to only **49c**

Petticoats and kimonas

THEY come direct from the maker to us, thus they make their initial appearance on our counters. We insisted on passing by all the staple and commonplace designs that have become hackneyed by over-use.

Women's white walking skirts and train petticoats, umbrella style, cambric or lawn flounces, prettily trimmed flounces with lace and embroidery, full width with dust ruffle—98c and **75c**

Women's cambric petticoats—trimmed with torchon or pointe de Paris embroidery, cut very full with extra wide dust ruffle, 15 different styles—choice 1.50 and **1.25**

Women's petticoats—umbrella style, cambric top, deep flounces with lace insertions and edgings, some trimmed with Val. lace insertion, all generously made, each having a dust ruffle—1.98 and **1.50**

Women's kimonas—long or short style, also many pretty effects in dressing sacques, made of good wash material, light or dark colors **50c**

Women's kimonas—long or short styles, made of dimity or lawn, pretty designs, also white lawn dressing sacques, worth up to $2, choice **98c**

Walking skirts—and train skirts, full and fluffy, trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries, at 3.98 and **2.98**

Practically our entire stock of women's novelty dressing sacques, made of silks or lawns in the most charming styles of the season, also several styles of long colored gowns—sale price **5.00**

We're assuming big losses on all women's summer costumes

WITH the approach of the new season we adopt severe price reducing measures; so unusual and deep are these cuts as to be cried down by less astute and foresighted, but more profit-loving merchants. These big losses which we assume now must clear our stocks and will also tip the beam of greater patronage in our favor in succeeding seasons. Don't let these chances hang in the balance—*come, and buy tomorrow.*

WOMEN'S fancy wash suits—Neither June nor July treated us just right—too cool. Fancy wash suits have lingered too long, now they pay the penalty and you save exactly ½ former price. This money goes into your purse and it comes out of ours in the shape of lost profits. But that's the fortune of business—we're satisfied and know you'll be mightily pleased. Select any hand embroidered linen, Persian lawn, organdie or any high class novelty wash suit in our entire stock and from the original marked price deduct **50%**

WOMEN'S shirtwaist suits—they'll cost so little tomorrow that it's equal to getting the making and trimmings as a gift. There are 350 shirtwaist suits, full of dash, light and airy, enough pretty styles to pleasantly puzzle one as to selection. We have selected these from our entire stock and the former prices range as high as $10; there are white linen, white lawn, white and colored madras, colored percale, dimity and other summer fabric dresses, trimmed with tucks, pleats, piping, tailor stitching, etc., choice **2.50**

Women's jackets—if you're weather wise you'll take along a jacket to the mountains or shore to meet the cold weather that comes unannounced and here's a chance to purchase jackets that have been marked up to $18; made of genuine Worumbo covert, single and double breasted styles, some have velvet collars, strapped and welted seams, lined with self colored and white taffeta silk—sale price **10.00**

Women's silk coats—for coaching, driving and motoring; they have a wide range of usefulness; made from the richest taffeta and peau de soie silks, in short, ¾ and full lengths, trimmed with lace collar, streamers, etc., lined and unlined, large puff sleeves, choice of a large quantity of garments (see window display), for **½ off**

Women's silk shirtwaist suits—50 included in this lot, made from taffetas, satin liberty foulards and pongees, dashing styles, trimmed with tucks, pleats, piping, laces, etc.—former prices range up to $18, sale price **8.75**

Women's walking and dress skirts—a kind for everybody, made of etamine, voile, canvas cloth, cheviot, melton, etc., colors are blue, black, tan, gray and mixtures; inverted pleat or habit back, some are lined, others with drop skirts—worth to $8, choice **3.98**

Girls' wash dresses

One and two-piece styles, cadet, Russian blouse and military effects, made of best wash materials, sizes run from 4 to 14 years; we are reducing our entire stock and offer the following values:

75c dresses,	$1.75 dresses,	$3 dresses,	$5 dresses,
39c	95c	1.45	2.49

Women's waists

Women's waists—fine mercerized oxford and cheviot, pleated front and back, pleated pouch sleeves, one tab stock collar, sizes 32 to 44, formerly marked $2.98, reduced to **1.98**

Women's waists—sheer white lawn, trimmed with embroidery, also Mexican drawn work waists, large pouch sleeves, fancy cuffs and collar, all new goods—specially priced at **1.25**

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Neckwear clearing sale

YOU know how you admire other women in pretty wash stocks. Don't you want them to admire you? Tomorrow we offer a large quantity of charming conceits in women's wash stock collars, all made with tab fronts and daintily trimmed with small pearl buttons, briar stitching, drawn work, etc., in plain white, or combinations of light blue, black, pink, etc. True, some of these 25c and 35c stocks are a little soiled or mussed, but a solution of soap and water will revive their freshness and make them as dainty as ever. They are yours tomorrow for **15c**

Sale of real cluny laces

TO get our lace stock to the lowest possible notch in the quickest possible time is our particular reason for this special sale that begins tomorrow. Not much need to dilate on the details, as each offer stands out as very best of its kind.

Treasures in hand-made linen Cluny laces will be found extremely plentiful, which a woman with deft fingers and little ingenuity can fashion into garnitures for summer costumes, table covers, bed spreads, etc., that will be the envy of her friends. These are not ordinary patterns—far from it. New effects in wheels, squares, circles, Paraguay designs, etc., widths 2 to 5 inches, white and Arabian shades, at, yard, 75c, 48c, 39c, 25c, and **19c**

Clearance of all imported wash goods

DOING the best business in imported wash goods presupposes widest variety at the different prices, as well as giving more value than usually goes for the money. We don't need to dwell on these points—they're firmly ingrafted into the minds of most women hereabouts. But, the season is passing and lines are getting disorganized. This August clearance at half price and less has for its object a quick weeding out from our stock of all small lots and broken color assortments.

Stylish linen and crash suiting—in all the most wanted colors, sold earlier in the season for 39c, now reduced to only yd. **19c**

Grenadine striped lawns—with mercerized finish, champagne color or black—sold earlier in the season for 25c, now reduced to, yd. **15c**

Printed satin damask, mercerized crepe foulard and silk gingham—sold earlier in the season for 39c, now reduced to only, yd. **19c**

White ground printed madras, percale or batiste—sold earlier in the season for 25c, now reduced to, yd. **15c**

Shepherd checked foulard—highly mercerized—sold early in the season for 39c, now reduced to, yd. **19c**

New oxford suiting—finished like silk, in the most favorite shades—sold earlier in the season for 45c, now reduced to, yd. **25c**

French organdie—exclusive patterns, in lovely floral effects—sold earlier in the season for 39c, now reduced to, yd. **19c**

D. & J. Anderson's fine zephyr and madras, sold earlier in the season for 35c, now reduced to only, yd. **17c**

All summer silks must go

AS soon as the color assortment of a fabric becomes broken, the whole line loses its original value to us, and down goes the price. But this clearance embraces not only the broken lines, but the full lines as well—if they're summer goods.

24 in. embroidered dot pongee—imported to sell for $1 and $1.25, in dots of nile, reseda, royal, navy, red, ciel, etc.—now reduced to only, yard, **49c**

Colored silks—27 in. colored India and Jap. silks, in 64 different shades, covering the entire color gamut—reduced for this sale to only, yard, **42½c**

27 in. white habutai—extra strong and lustrous silk for unlined waists, dresses, etc., will wash and launder perfectly without losing its luster or turning yellow—reduced to, yard, **42½c**

24 in. polka dot silks—single and cluster dot designs, on navy, royal and black grounds, very fashionable for shirt waist suits, waists and dresses—reduced to, yard, **49c**

Black silks—21 in. black India silk, excellent weight for unlined dresses, suits and waists, deep lustrous black—former price, 39c, now reduced to, yard, **25c**

36 in. black taffeta—most desirable for lining, skirting and ruffling purposes, owing to its wear resisting quality—former price, 85c, reduced for this sale to only, yard, **62½c**

36 in. black taffeta—guaranteed to wear and not to crack, split or turn gray, one of the most staple $1.25 black silks—reduced for this sale to, yd., **92½c**

Clearance wash goods, linens, muslins, etc.

THESE greatly reduced prices right in the face of an advancing market are not made by us through any charitable motives. It's business sagacity alone that actuates us. No matter how staple the goods, we will not carry over any small lots or broken lines. Here's the way we compel their departure.

Fancy printed lawn and dress gingham, yd.
Fine and sheer white Manchester lawn, yd.
Good quality 17 in. roller crash toweling, yd.
500 yoke lengths of lace lawn, all cut, each,
Good quality 36 in. unbleached sheeting, yd.
Fringed huckaback towels, fancy border, ea.
—worth 10c, choice for **5c**

All linen Barnsley crash toweling, yd.
Zephyr ginghams, printed lawn or dimity, yd.
Remnants 36 in. silkalines and cretonnes, yd.
Hemmed huckaback or damask towels, each.
36 in. full bleached sheeting, extra quality, yd.
Remnants spun glass or percaline lining, yd.
Black and colored crepon for shirtwaist suits, yd.
—worth 15c, choice for **8⅓c**

Fine 32-in. Persian lawn or India linen, yd.
Silk taffetaline dress lining, short lengths, yd.
Dresser scarfs, center pieces and doylies, ea.
Ready-made hemmed pillow cases, 2 for 19c.
45 in. white hemstitched lawn, per yd., only
Odd lot of towels, some slightly soiled, ea.
—worth 25c, choice for **19c**

45 in. white butcher linen for shirtwaist suits, yd.
Full bleached sheets, size 81x90 in., each
Imported white madras or English pique, yd.
70 in. cream table damask, new patterns, yd.
Fine sheer Persian lawn, 45 in. wide, yd.
Odds and ends of table napkins, per half doz.
Very sheer hemstitched skirtings, with deep hem, yd.
—worth 50c, choice for **38c**

Sale of watches & jewelry

THESE are watches for men who need an accurate timekeeper, but to whom expense is a weighty matter. We've consolidated all that's possible of goodness with all that's prudent in economy. Nothing cheap about them except the price.

Thin model Meteor watches—made by the Ansonia Clock Co., made on the same thin model as the highest price gold watches; every one guaranteed—for this sale the price will be only **1.25**

Fancy bead chains—in black, blue, green and pearl, with swivel or tassel ends, **25c**

The "Security" chatelaine hooks—when once your chatelaine bag is attached it is impossible to lose it—price **25c**

Novelties in the new Butler finish brooches—something different from the old style— **50c**

Butler finish metal fob chains—choice of 6 styles—worth up to $1.50—choice **98c**

Hat pins—sterling silver, knot and golf stick design, **25c**

Waist sets—3 pieces, large size Roman pearl, latest novelty, **48c**

Enameled watch pins—all shades, every pin securely riveted, **25c**

Solid gold baby rings—set with garnet, emerald or pearl, **50c**

Birth stone rings—solid gold, Tiffany setting, a distinct stone for each month, **1.50**

Last week of that most phenomenal offer of
all men's suits marked $8, $9, $10 and $12 for 6.00
all men's suits marked $13.50, $15, $16 and $18 for 10.00
all men's suits marked $20, $22, $25 and $30 for 16.00.
Common prudence, therefore, dictates that you come
in at once, before this sale has passed into history.

$5 "Hanan" oxfords, 3.50

HERE'S a shoe shot that hits the bulls-eye of economy. All men's and women's $5 "Hanan" oxfords in finest imported patent leather or vici kid, all styles, all sizes—reduced to only 3.50. But you must come in tomorrow, as this offer is restricted to Monday only.

All men's $3.50 & $3 oxfords now 2.25

Take notice that this 2.25 offer is not confined to a few odds and ends or broken lots, but applies to our entire lines of $3 and $3.50 oxfords, all styles, all sizes. And observe another thing, you must make your purchase tomorrow to obtain this big price concession.

Special for women—fine French kid oxfords, kid and patent leather tips, plain and blucher styles, hand sewed welt soles, Broadway last—reduced from $3 to only **2.00**

Women's oxfords—in kid and patent leather, plain or tip toe, Cuban heels, turn soles—reduced from $2 to 1.25 and **1.00**

Pointers to true economy in groceries

IT'S better to pay the "butcher" than the doctor. Inferior or adulterated foods keep the doctors busy. Avoid all such. In other words, buy your groceries here where you are absolutely sure of always getting only the freshest, purest and most wholesome goods. We pay the freight to any railroad station within 300 miles of Pittsburgh, on all purchases of $5 or over.

SUGAR—Best American granulated (with orders) per lb. **5c**

LIMA BEANS—"Luxury" brand, extra small, doz. cans 1.10, can, **10c**

CHILI SAUCE—Lippincott's & Cree's or McMeechen's best quality, 30c bottles at 20c—15c bottles at **10c**

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S chow chow, gherkins, mixed walnuts or onions pint patent capped bottle, **30c**

HAMS—"Cold Band" brand, finest selected, per lb. **13½c**

TOMATOES—"Reese" brand, extra Maryland canning, doz. 1.10, can, **10c**

Butter—"Sterling" prints—the highest standard of butter excellence, per lb. **22c**

FLOUR—"Sleepy Eye" or "Royal"—⅛ bbl. sacks, **1.20**

CONDENSED MILK—Gail Borden's "Eagle" Brand—doz. 1.60, can, **14c**

PEAS—marrowfat extra tender, doz. 90c, can, **8c**

CORN—"Sweet Clover" brand, shoepeg can, doz. 1.15, can, **10c**

"HONEY" BRAND PEAS—extra sifted early June, doz. 1.50, can 13c—sifted early June, doz. 1.25, can 11c—early June, doz. cans 1.00, can, **9c**

COFFEE—our best 35c Java and Mocha, per lb. 30c. Extra quality 20c Santos coffee, per lb. **14c**

ASPARAGUS—Hickmott's "Signature" brand, 2 lb. cans, doz. 3.35, can. **29c**

SOUPS—Campbell's best, all varieties, doz. cans, 1.00, can, **9c**

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Shrewsbury's, doz. cans 1.95, can, **17c**

BISCUITS—freshly baked, inner seal packages—aquarium, animal, butter thin, Elgin creams, golden gates, lemon biscuits, oatmeal crackers, royal milk, social tea, water thin, etc., **2 pks. 15c**

All panama and straw hats at ½ off marked prices

Pushing out boys' wear

SELLING is uneven in spots—an unexpected demand for a style or size causes some lines to become depleted before others. It is these unevenly sold lots that we are now weeding out from our stock at a third and a half off the former prices.

Boys' $4 and $5 suits reduced to 2.50

These are all fine two-piece dress suits. Among them may be found fancy striped and checked worsteds, fine serges and cheviots. A large number of Norfolks are also included at this price. All sizes in the lot.

Boys' $6 to $8 suits reduced to 3.90

Over 500 suits are included in this offer—practically our entire line of light colored two-piece, single and double-breasted and Norfolk suits—garments which you'll take pride in seeing your boy wear.

Boys' wash suits that have been selling for $1.50 and $2.00—sailor, Russian blouse and kilt styles, in all linen chambray and galatea cloth—to be closed out tomorrow at **98c**

Any boy's wash suit in our entire stock, no matter what the former price, whether $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 or $6.00, whites as well as fancies—now offered at only **1.98**

Boys' all-wool suits—about 200 of them, representing the ends of lines of double-breasted, sailor, three-piece and Norfolk suits—all sizes in the lot, choice while they last, **1.00**

Boys' all-wool pants—odds and ends of lines that have been selling for 50c—also boys' corduroy pants—reduced for this sale to only **25c**

All parasols at half marked prices

WE'RE willing to sustain a loss on the balance of this season's parasols. We don't really count it a loss, though. To be true, half price means selling these parasols for less than we paid for them, but as we are thereby enabled to start next season with a brand new stock, we feel justified in selling now at a loss.

Over 600 parasols still remain, ranging in price from $1 to $15, including plain coaching styles, dainty creations of ruffles, laces and embroidered effects, etc., many imported direct from Paris and Vienna—all now go at **½ the marked prices**

In china and glassware

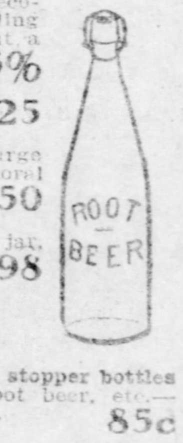
BARGAINS are doubly possible just now—we are willing to accept a loss on small lots to get our stocks straight—manufacturers and importers are also anxious to dispose of remainders of this season's goods.

Toilet sets—a number of high class decorated toilet sets, including some sample sets—to be closed out tomorrow at a discount from the marked prices of **25%**

Toilet sets—6 pcs., neatly decorated, two color band—reduced to **1.25**

Porcelain toilet sets—of 6 pcs., including large combination slop jar and chamber, decorated floral spray designs—reduced from $3.50 to **2.50**

Porcelain toilet sets—of 12 pcs., including slop jar, underglazed floral and tinted decorations—reduced from $5 to **3.98**



Royal fruit jars—best made—half gallon, doz., 1.50—qts., doz., 1.00—pts., doz. **75c**

Mason fruit jars—porcelain lined cap, pts. or qts., doz. in box, at, each, **3½c**

Dinner sets—100 pcs. English porcelain, underglazed decorations in two colors—reduced from $8.50 to **5.87**

$10 dinner sets—112 pcs. English porcelain, underglazed spray decorations in three colors, extra large pcs.—reduced to **6.87**

$11.50 dinner sets—112 pcs., "Victoria" pattern, underglazed decorations in two designs—reduced to **8.98**

$15 to $18 dinner sets—103 and 112 pcs., finest porcelain, lovely floral spray decorations with gold embellishments—reduced to **12.50**

Table tumblers, each, **2c**

Cut glass tumblers, each, **19c**

Patent stopper bottles—for root beer, etc.—doz. qts. for **85c**

Glassware sets—consisting of four doz. thin blown tumblers and sherbet glasses, per set, **2.48**

New books

WE predict a great sale for the latest book by Thomas Dixon, Jr. (author of "The Leopard's Spots.")

"The One Woman" just off the press—price **1.08**

Other late publications.

The Mettle of the Pasture, by James Lane Allen at 1.08.

Gordon Keith, by Thos. Nelson Page—at 1.08.

The Call of the Wild, by Jack London—at 1.08.

Pigs in Clover, by Frank Danby—at 1.08.

People of the Whirpool, by author of "Garden of a Commiters Wife"—at 1.08.

Sheet music

"PEACEFUL Henry"—We predict a big demand for this latest instrumental selection.

In The Merry Mouth of June—'twill be a second "Good Old Summer Time" for popularity.

Lazarre—an excellent selection of waltzes.

Three Little Maids (new).

Checkers—a new characteristic two-step.

Lollita—a tropical dance.

I Could Love You In a Steam Heat Flat.

You Are My Little Honey Bee, (just out).

Under The Rose—(new and catchy).

Choice for **23c**

½ off on all mattings

SUMMER is the main season for mattings. We find our stock larger than it should be, and adopt drastic measures to quickly cut down our surplus. For a short time only we offer our entire stock at just half the present selling prices. For instance:

All mattings marked 20c, now at ½ off, or yd., 10c.
All mattings marked 25c, now at ½ off, or yd., 12½c.
All mattings marked 30c, now at ½ off, or yd., 15c.
All mattings marked 40c, now at ½ off, or yd., 20c.
All mattings marked 45c, now at ½ off, or yd., 22½c.
All mattings marked 50c, now at ½ off, or yd., 25c.
All mattings marked 60c, now at ½ off, or yd., 30c.
½ Off

Domestic rug prices greatly lowered

9x12 ft. wilton velvet rugs—high art designs—reduced from $22.50 to **12.95**

Plush axminster rugs—size 9x12 ft., in soft, delicate tones or dark, rich Oriental effects—reduced from $28.50 to **19.98**

Size 36x72 in. reduced to 2.85.
Size 27x54 in. reduced to 1.85.

Roxbury brussels rugs—also Alexander Smith brussels rugs, size 9x12 ft., best 10 wire goods, in Oriental and floral designs—reduced from $22 to **15.98**

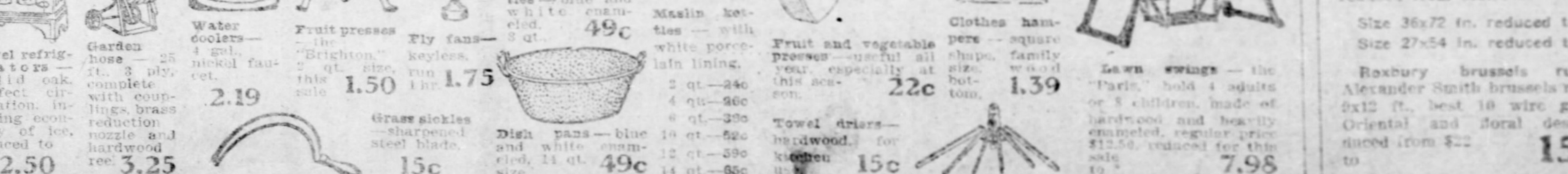
All wool Smyrna rugs—reversible, high art Oriental effects, in strictly fast colors—size 9x12 ft.—reduced from $28 to **18.75**

Size 72x36 in. reduced to 2.75.
Size 36x18 in. reduced to 89c.

Room size brussels rugs—also 9x12 ft. reversible Cashmere art rugs, in dining room, sitting room and bed room designs—reduced from $15 to **10.95**

Straw matting rugs—size 72x36 in., also Jap. rugs—reduced from 1.25 to **69c**

A profit surrender sale of housefurnishing goods



Jewel refrigerators—solid oak, perfect circulation, insuring economy of ice, reduced to **12.50**

Garden hose—25 ft., 3 ply, complete with couplings, brass reduction nozzle and hardwood reel **3.25**

Water coolers—4 gal., nickel faucet. **2.19**

Fruit presses—the "Brighton," 2 qt. size, this sale **1.50**

Fly fans—keyless, run 1 hr. **1.75**

Grass sickles—sharpened steel blade, **15c**

Preserving kettles—blue and white enameled, 8 qt. **49c**

Dish pans—blue and white enameled, 14 qt. size, **49c**

Maslin kettles—with white porcelain lining.
2 qt.—24c
4 qt.—26c
6 qt.—39c
10 qt.—52c
12 qt.—59c
14 qt.—65c

Fruit and vegetable presses—useful all year, especially at this season. **22c**

Towel driers—hardwood, for kitchen use, **15c**

Clothes hampers—square shape, family size, wood bottom, **1.39**

Lawn swings—the "Paris," hold 4 adults or 8 children, made of hardwood and heavily enameled, regular price $12.50, reduced for this sale to **7.98**

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALL THE LATEST LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH NEWS. EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

NEWS FROM OLD WORLD BY SPECIAL CABLE

NAPOLEON'S NIECE DANGEROUSLY ILL

For Half a Century She Has Been Very Prominent in Paris Social Circles.

HER AGE IS AGAINST HER

She Is the Daughter of King Jerome Bonaparte and Was Born at Trieste in 1820—Remained With Empress Eugenie on Fall of the Second Empire.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, August 1.—The last surviving niece of Napoleon, the Princess Mathilda, is dangerously ill. She is well known in Paris, where for more than half a century she held one of the most prominent positions in Paris society. She always spent the summer season in her magnificent chateau of Saint-Gratian, where she is now staying. A few days ago she stumbled on a bit of carpet, and in falling broke the femoral bone.

She was immediately attended by Dr. Landolt, who was at the time visiting her at the chateau. Prof. Berger, the eminent surgeon of Paris, was called in to reduce the fracture. She is attended by her niece, the Countess Raspoul, and her sister-in-law, Princess Clotilda, who came at once from Italy when she heard of the news.

But, on account of the age of the princess, the fracture and especially the shock occasioned to her nervous system, it is looked upon as serious. She was born in 1820, at Trieste, and is a daughter of King Jerome Bonaparte.

When her husband wrote to her from Florence on the eve of the fall of the second empire, telling her to leave Paris, as a revolution was imminent, she said that her duty was to remain at the side of the Empress Eugenie. In fact, she refused to stir from Paris until the empress had succeeded in escaping. Then, before returning to Italy, the princess visited alone all the charitable establishments, which she was in the habit of patronizing.

When the prince imperial was 18, the Bonapartist party resolved to fete his coming of age with great eclat at Chislehurst. Prince Napoleon refused to join in any such demonstration, which, he said, would make the party ridiculous. The princess interfered, saying that it was necessary that her husband should go. He was bound in duty and in honor to do so. Prince Napoleon was still obdurate, but when his wife insisted that the interests of the family were at stake, he went off to Chislehurst at once.

FIFTY-SEVEN DAYS SPENT IN ASYLUM BY SANE MAN

Mariott, the English Author, Finally Released from Charenton Madhouse.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, August 1.—Great surprise was manifested in literary circles in Paris when, some time ago, the well-known English author, Bertie Marriott, was said to have become insane, and was confined in the notorious insane asylum at Charenton.

He was known as a clever writer in the English and French press for the last 33 years. It so happened that he was able to communicate with some friends to let them know that he was not insane at all, and was being confined by someone's spite. They brought the case before the British ambassador, who asked for inquiries to be made. It turned out, in fact, that Marriott was never insane and enjoys to this day the full use of all his faculties. He was liberated after having spent 57 weary days in the asylum in the midst of fools and raving maniacs. He blames the director of the asylum as responsible for the mistake, as the latter had been confined on the simple certificate of a single doctor, who seems to be himself a member of the staff of the asylum.

Mr. Marriott is determined to bring the case before the courts, and has already engaged a lawyer, who sues the asylum for 50,000 francs damages.

The laws concerning the confining of insane persons in France are very antiquated, and there is urgent need of their reform. A bill is actually before the chamber providing for certain amendments.

PETER'S MANY DEBTS.

New King of Servia Owes Large Amounts of Money in the French Capital.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Among the surprises which the recent events in Servia had in store was the revelation that although King Peter was poor and living in a modest manner in Geneva, he had debts in Paris and other places amounting to more than 1,000,000 francs.

His two sons, on the other hand, are nominally wealthy, having the right to property worth some 2,000,000 francs in the name of their mother.

But as it is under the control of the prince of Montenegro, and the latter was never friendly to his brother-in-law, they are kept from enjoying its proceeds.

The Parisian creditors want the skouptchina to vote a bill to pay their claims.

MOVEMENTS OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ABROAD

LONDON, Aug. 1.—(Copyright Cable).—Mr. P. Garvan and family of Pittsburgh have left the Carlton on a tour of Ireland and Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Clark have gone to Paris in their automobile. The Misses Phipps, Mr. Howard Phipps and Mr. W. L. Shafer, of Pittsburgh, who were passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., are at Claridges.

EDWARD VII. HAS PASSED WHERE NO KING HAS BEEN

English King and Queen Have Pushed West of the Sharon—They Are Mixing With the Populace.

(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—No English king, prior to Edward VII. was ever west of the Sharon. In Connemara, as in Dublin, the royal visit has been a triumphal progress.

The King and Queen obliterated from their program anything of the sectarianist. Their visit to Maynooth College, which has sent many priests to America, gave the greatest satisfaction to the Roman Catholics. Their majesties were presented with an address of welcome, which the King took and examined very carefully before handing it to Lord Dudley, to whom he said:

"Take care of that I value it above anything I have received."

One of the things upon which the King commented in Dublin was the healthy appearance of the barefooted children in the slums. "How is it to be accounted for?" he asked an official. "Is it the air or the potatoes?"

"I expect it is a little of both, Your Majesty," was the reply.

Queen Alexandra received a characteristic Irish response from a Connemara peasant whom she visited near Glenagara. It was a wretched clay cabin, with a thatched roof and smoke dried rafters, where Patrick Kerrigan, 80 years of age, has lived more than a half century. As the cabin is some distance from the road, the King and Queen walked through the soft boreen. Mrs. Kerrigan received the visitors, but had no idea who they were. When the Queen asked if it wasn't very cold in winter, the old lady replied:

"Shure, an' if there were more holes in the roof it would be much colder."

A keen-eyed Irish reporter noticed that the King wore what he described as a bracelet or bangle, apparently of gold on his left wrist. A London authority says this ornament is one quite familiar to all the members of the royal entourage. It possesses an interesting history in which is a most tragic item. Maximillian, the ill fated Emperor of Mexico, wore it at his execution.

SANTOS-DUMONT HAD PREDECESSOR

Percival Spencer Navigated an Airship Right Across London.

CROSSED CHANNEL FOUR TIMES

Talks of a Balloon to Make the Journey to the North Pole—Began Inventing Aerial Machines Before Brazilian, Emperor of the Air Was Heard of.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The principal rival of M. Santos-Dumont in England is Percival Spencer, who belongs to a family of professional aeronauts, owning the principal balloon factory in England. Months before the Brazilian "Emperor of the Air" had succeeded in flying any considerable distance or had escaped from the persistent ill-luck which attended his experiments, Mr. Spencer navigated his airship successfully right across London.

Mr. Spencer made his first balloon ascent with his father in 1872, when he was only 8 years old. Since then he has navigated the upper air in all parts of the world, and has crossed the English channel in a balloon four times. Undaunted by the melancholy fate of Andree, Mr. Spencer seriously considers the possibility of reaching the north pole by balloon.

His idea is not that the whole journey should be attempted by balloon, but that the latter should be attached to an expedition which would push on as far toward the pole as possible, establish headquarters at the most northern point for the winter, and then set off with the first wind blowing from the south in the following spring or summer.

Such a balloon, in Mr. Spencer's judgment, should be of sufficient size to carry the weight of a complete sledding expedition of two men, with the necessary sledges, dogs, ammunition, food and victuals.

With this load the balloon could set forth and the pole would be reached, according to Mr. Spencer, in about 35 hours. The aeronauts could then descend to earth—or ice—and abandon their balloon, making the return pourney on the sledges taken with them.

TO OBLITERATE BOERS.

British Hope to Destroy Last Trace of Kruger's Government.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—One of the chief objects of the British administration of the Transvaal is to obliterate all traces of the Boer government.

Mr. Kruger's former residence at Pretoria, the presidency, was made Lord Roberts' headquarters when the army occupied the Transvaal capital, and now it has been sold to an enterprising boarding house proprietor, who has had it "thoroughly renovated and furnished," electric light installed, and hot and cold baths put in.

The latter luxuries are an innovation at the presidency; Mr. Kruger had no use for them.

The familiar stoep, where before 1900 the venerable Oom Paul was wont to sit and smoke and sip his coffee, and later was the center from whence Lord Kitchener's great campaigns were organized, has now become a lounging place for business men, tourists and other quite ordinary people.

Three Perish in the Alps.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—(Copyright Cable).—Despite all precautions, the usual Alpine disasters have occurred. This week three guides found an unfortunate Alpinist in a dangerous position and were unable to render assistance to the man who perished. A young soldier of 22, on the same spot slipped over a precipice and was killed. The body of another young man was recovered on the ice.

FAIR MILLIONS A GREAT TROUBLE

Causing Nearly as Much Excitement in France as the Dreyfus Case.

SYMPATHY FOR WITNESSES

Judge Ganneval Severely Criticised for Causing Arrest of Mauranne and Masse Who Testified in Favor of the Heirs of Mrs. Fair.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The arrest of Louis Mauranne and Frederick Masse, the two cyclists who testified in favor of the heirs of Mrs. Fair, has caused quite an emotion in Paris. The two witnesses are known as respectable employes in the city, and their testimony before the law courts in New York was looked upon as sincere. The general impression seems to be that the arrest is merely a desperate struggle to prevent the heirs of Mrs. Fair from inheriting the fortune. The action of Judge Ganneval in acceding to the request for the summary arrest of the two employes is looked upon as uncalled for. Maitre Virant, their lawyer, states that he will have the prosecutors arrested in return for malicious prosecution.

If the matter comes to such extremes it is likely that the Fair millions will cause more excitement and dispute in France than in America, and may assume greater proportions than the Dreyfus affair.

A parade has already been organized on the boulevard Monparnasse, with banners flying on which there were injurious inscriptions against the judges and the liberation of the prisoners was demanded. The police had to intervene and disperse the manifestants.

The historic chateau of Ponteaux-Dames, near Morin, a short distance from Paris, which was formerly a Benedictine abbey, and which Louis XIV. transformed into a stately mansion, in which he relegated the notorious Madame Dubarry, is being turned to a new use.

M. Couquelin and Sarah Bernhardt, who have been actively organizing a syndicate for the relief of aged and invalid theatrical artists, have purchased the estate, and a committee is building a comfortable home alongside the old structure.

The corner stone of the new building was laid by Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, who had given his support from the beginning to the great philanthropic work.

One of the amusing spectacles of the celebration was that a number of the most prominent Parisian actors and actresses, among them Coquelin, Monnet-Sully and Sarah Bernhardt, had the pleasure of seeing themselves imitated by one of their comrades.

The mimic was so perfect that he scored a tremendous success, and it is said that Waldeck-Rousseau, usually very serious, had never laughed so much in his life.

Hereafter Parisian actors and actresses, in case of infirmity and need, will have a comfortable home, as more than 2,000,000 francs have been subscribed for the new institution.

Pittsburgher at the Races.

AIX LES BAINS, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable)—The pivot round which interest circles this week has been racing. Unfortunately the weather was not good and the attendance was consequently smaller than it would have been. I saw Mr. Perry Belmont there, with Mrs. Belmont. The other American visitors included Mr. George Webb, of Pittsburgh.

CABLE BRIEFS.

LONDON—A supplementary estimate grants an additional $250,000 for the aid of the royal commission to the St. Louis exposition for the period ending March 31, 1904.

LONDON—As a result of the collapse of a grandstand at Perth, Scotland, during a cricket match today, 30 people were more or less injured, but there were no fatalities.

HAVANA—Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, just been retired, sailed today on the steamer Morro Castle, for New York. He was given an enthusiastic farewell by the American officers and his many friends here.

LISBON, PORTUGAL—King Charles, the prince royal, Louis Phillipe, and Minister of Marine De Sousa, visited the American squadron. They were received aboard the Brooklyn by Admiral Cotton and United States Minister Bryan.

DARMSTADT, HESSE—A great gathering of sovereigns is expected here on the occasion of the wedding of Prince Andrew of Greece to Princess Alice of Battenberg. The czar, Emperor William, King Edward, King Christian of Denmark and King George of Greece have promised to attend.

FRENCH ARTIST WILL HUSTLE STATUE TO COMPLETION "A LA AMERICAINE"

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Mr. Paul Bartlett, the American sculptor, is engaged in getting his Lafayette statue erected on the Place du Carrousel. The plaster cast is being taken down and replaced by the bronze casting which arrived from America a few months ago.

The papers say Mr. Bartlett's intention is to work "a la Americaine," and complete the erection in a few weeks. This will be a good example for Paris, where this sort of work generally drags on for months.

KING CHEERED WHERE HOOTING PREVAILED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Policies, like politics, make strange bedfellows.

The king has been cheered in Ireland. Years ago he would have been hooted.

Nowadays his majesty is as popular with the people of Ireland as any sovereign of England ever can be who visits the country when it continues to be denied home rule.

The king is the best English friend Ireland has nowadays, and his ministers must do whatever they can to conciliate Ireland and the Irish people.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons it is believed that the king is the person who initiated the land purchase bill, which is in a fair way of becoming law before the middle of August.

The bill nominally was drafted by George Wyndham, secretary of state for Ireland, but it is known that his majesty used his personal influence to induce the cabinet to "stand for it" in every detail. The bill will do more to wipe out the worst features of Irish landlordism than tons of parliamentary speeches and good resolutions. The bill on its passage through the House of Commons has been backed by all the influence of the Tory cabinet and the Tory government. It has gone through all the legislative stages without friction. Perhaps the Irish cheers that greeted the king on his tour of "the Emerald Isle" will repay his majesty for his interest in the welfare of Ireland. Ireland is very near to being "a happy isle" once again, after centuries of strife and political agitation.

CENTENARIAN ROBBED.

His Report to Police Revealed Long Life of a Feeble Youth.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—(Copyright Cable.)—An interesting case of longevity of a feeble youth was revealed in the police court on Tuesday. A man called to complain of burglary in his department. He said his name was Duval and he was aged 100. His story was confirmed by papers.

Duval was born July 4, 1803 and as a youth was refused as a conscript. He has lived in one house 60 years and grows progressively stronger. He eats and drinks well, walks long distances and has a stentorian voice. He remembers seeing Napoleon in 1815.

Advance Styles Without Advanced Prices at

GUSKY'S

EVERYTHING TO WEAR
300-400 MARKET ST

"BUSY AS BEES"—no time, no place for summer dullness—here. The great store fairly throbs with business. Values—mighty values, the reason. Every department vies with the other in offering the greatest, most extraordinary, money-saving offers. Result, one vast, ever-changing aggregate of bargains—bargains that daily crowd this store, irrespective of heat or other adverse weather conditions. Tomorrow's doings:

EVERY BLOCK A BARGAIN—WORTH GOING BLOCKS TO GET.

Oxfords.

Big Clean-Up.

Sale of every Man's, Woman's and Child's Oxford in stock. Immense assortment! Powerful values! Details:

Men's Stylish Oxfords:
Were $4, now $2.95.
Your choice from six lines—in patent Corona kid; hand welted soles; lace and blucher styles; perfect in fit—THIS SEASON'S GOODS; marked for immediate clearance, Monday at....... $2.95

Women's High Grade Oxfords:
Were $4, now $2.95.
By far the most shapely, fashionable shoes that ever graced fair woman's foot; in popular leathers; high, military or Louis XIV. heels, as you prefer; lace, button or Newport ties; choice from all lines, Monday, only............ $2.95

Misses' and Children's Shoes:
Were $2 and $2.50, now $1.24 and $1.48.
Values these, that every frugal-minded discriminating mother should consider. Well made, hygienic footwear, in desirable materials; button or lace styles; Goodyear welted soles; with patent or kid tips; spring or low heels—just "IT" for children; marked Monday, sizes 11½ to 2, $1.48, sizes 8½ to 11............ $1.24

Boys' Shoes.
Shoes that'll last and give good satisfaction, in wanted leathers, lace or blucher cut; sizes 1 to 5½—positively unsurpassed bargains at regular price, $3, all go tomorrow at only $2.19

MONDAY 9 TO 12:
Little Gents' $1.50 School Shoes, in box calf; heavy weight, extended soles; sizes 9½ to 13½; Monday, 9 to 12. $1.00

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS. and Drawers, well made and finished, were 50c and 75c, Monday. 25c

GIRLS' STRAW HATS. All trimmed; bewildering display, neat, becoming effects—very popular at regular prices, $1.50 to $2, Monday 79c

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS. In black or colored effects; luxuriously rich; always sold for $8.50 to $12.00, yours Monday for $4.98

WOMEN'S DRESS WAISTS. In fine silk-colored or black; large pouch sleeves, bishop stock, etc.; A1 values at $6.50 to $15, choice Monday at $3.98

WOMEN'S SHIRTWAISTS, Were $2.50, $3.00 and $5.00. In fine lawns, silks, all lace and madras; unique, out of the ordinary styles — yours Monday for $1.69

WOMEN'S SHIRTWAIST SUITS In fashionable summery materials; chic, becoming garments, in new effects; worth $4; Monday only $1.50

WOMEN'S SHIRTWAISTS Come in Jap. silk, white or black colors—very dressy and decidedly THE thing for outing wear, worth $3, all go Monday at $1.98

WOMEN'S DRESS OR WALKING SKIRTS. Odds and ends of our regular $5 to $8 goods; up to the Gusky standard in every respect; big values Monday at only $2.49

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS In linen crash; faultlessly made and tailored; brimful of style and up-to-dateness; regular price $1.25, Monday. 49c

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS In chambray or duck; made to sell regularly at $2.50—a dollar more elsewhere—marked your free choice Monday. 98c

WOMEN'S WASH DRESSES In popular fabrics; made in latest effects; lace insertions on waist and skirt; fast sellers at $7.50; free choice Monday. $2.98

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES. For tots ages 1 to 4 years; handsome assortment; made for good hard usage; worth $1.00, choice Monday. 39c

GIRLS' BLOUSE DRESSES. THE correct garment for misses 6 to 14 years of age; very chic, stylish and serviceable; sold at $2 and $2.50, Monday. 75c

Monday, 9 to 12—Women's $2.50 White Lawn Shirtwaist Suits, 75c.

Boys' Wear

You bet, there'll be some fine dressed chaps in town after mothers' shopping is finished tomorrow. SUCH values as these are rare—just note them:

Boys' Tub Suits: Still an endless array—chic, up-to-date patterns, in chambrays, linens, crashes, etc.; suits daintily trimmed; fancy collars and shields; sizes 2½ to 8; regularly sell at 50c, to $5, now.............. ½ off

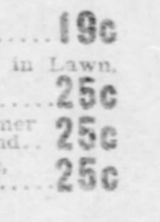
Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits:
Were $1.25, now 59c.
No false wear 'bout these—just exactly what we claim them to be—A1 garments, full of style, just what every healthy youngster needs; in plain blue cheviots; sizes 3 to 8, marked your unrestricted choice, Monday 59c

Boys' Double Breasted Suits:
Were $3 and $4, now $1.90.
Every young man has ideas, usually firm ones, too, as to what shall constitute his wearing apparel. These matchless Double Breasted Suits are bound to please both parents and child. In fancy mixed cheviots and cassimeres; good, serviceable, honest suits; sizes 7 to 16, marked for quick selling, Monday at.... $1.90

Boys' Norfolk Suits:
Were $3, now $1.90.
And marked absurdly low, indeed, scarcely equals cost of materials. But that's not your fault, nor ours—the makers'—got hard pressed for cash, sacrificed the whole lot. On sale Monday first time—in cheviots, cassimeres, etc.; sizes 3 to 8, only.................. $1.90

Monday, 9 to 12:
Boys' White Duck Odd Knee Pants: Slightly soiled; sizes 3 to 12; worth 39c and 50c, Monday, 9 to 12.................. 15c

Women's Furnishings.



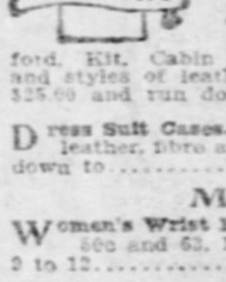
Women's Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, with wing sleeve, 15c values, now.......... 10c
Women's 25c Swiss Ribbed Vests, now.......... 19c
Women's 50c Lace Weave Vests, in Mercerized Silk, now.......... 25c
Women's 25c Lace Weave Stockings, with Silk Embroidery, now.......... 19c
Women's Summer Neckwear, in all the new effects, in Lawn, P. K. and Linen; stocks with tabs, etc., dainty styles at 50c and.......... 25c
Women's Belts, splendid showing of all the new Summer styes, in silk or leather, special value at 75c, 50c and.. 25c
Women's Taffeta Silk Lisle Gloves, in back or white, unusual values at 50c and.......... 25c

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:
50 dozen Women's Lace and Embroidery Stockings; were 13c and 15c, Monday, 9 to 12.......... 9c

Closing Out All Straw Hats AT HALF PRICE.

This means your free choice of any and every Man's, Boy's and Child's Straw Hat in our entire stock at just half the marked price.

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND SAILORS—600 in all; regularly sell at 25c and 50c, Monday 9 to 12.......... 10c



In the Trunk Department.

Business is at high pressure—selling more trunks than EVER before. Good reasons for it, too. Quality and prices count. That's why OUR business grows and grows and grows—seventy-five styles to choose from—all good ones, at prices ranging from $40.00 and down to.......... $2.50

Satchels. Think we have little the best line in these two cities. In fact, know there's none better. All the new ideas in Club, Oxford, Kit, Cabin and Gladstone Bags, in all kinds and styles of leathers, prices the lowest, commence at $25.00 and run down to.......... 89c

Dress Suit Cases. 30 styles to select from. In leather, fibre and rubber; prices $25.00 and down to.......... $1.19

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:
Women's Wrist Bags; plain or fitted; were 50c and 63, Monday, 9 to 12.......... 25c

Chance to Get $8.50, $10, $12 and $15 Outing Suits for $5.

Sale began Saturday. And what selling! Men came by companies, platoons, battalions. Suits disappeared as if by magic. Never did we see such animation, SUCH enthusiasm. Tomorrow we expect a bigger day still.

Suits come in homespuns, wool crashes, flannels and cheviots in fancy stripes, overplaids and mixtures—stylish, up-to-date garments — perfect in workmanship, fit and finish — always sold at $8.50, $10, $12 and $15 — now marked your free choice at.......... $5

SALE OF MEN'S BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS

Continues with unabated interest. To say they're going fast is putting it light. Entire surplus stocks of two manufacturers, together with balance of odds and ends of our own stock — representing values ranging from $13.50 to $20.00, now marked uniformly at only.......... $10

THAT TROUSER EVENT—don't miss it—$4, $5 and $6 goods, now $3.00.

Men's Outing Shirts

Special Sale of $1.50 and $2.00 Shirts for $1.00.

Sale started off with a rush—hundreds and hundreds of 'em sold Saturday—still immense assortment to be had! Think of it! Custom made Star and Duquesne Shirts, made of imported madras, zephyr, oxford, matopolan and cellular cloths, in whites, fancy figured, striped and Jacquard weaves, in plain or pleated fronts—crisp, NEW goods that were made to sell at $1.50 and $2.00, now only.......... $1.00

Men's Outing Shirts at 50c: Choice from lot of Men's 63c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 Outing Shirts, in madras, percales or oxford cloths, in plain or pleated fronts, stripes, figures or plain white, well made, perfect fitting goods, now yours for only.......... 50c

UNDERWEAR.

Men's 50c and 63c Underwear: Odds and ends in fancy mottled and plain color balbriggan underwear, to close Monday at.......... 34c
Men's Elastic Seam Jean Drawers, were 50c, now.......... 37c
Men's $1.00 and $1.25 Summer Underwear: In French balbriggan or mercerized ribbed goods, to close, choice. 75c

Men's Half Hose—Special.

3,000 pairs Men's 35c, 50c and 63c fancy Half Hose, in stripes, figured and lace weave; lisle, balbriggan and mercerized silk Half Hose—closed out from an overstocked importer, and now offered at

19c per pair or 6 pairs for $1.00

BOYS' BLOUSES.

Boys' 25c and 34c Waists and Blouses: Odds and ends, in percales or cheviots, now.......... 21c
Boys' Star Make $1.00 Shirt Waists: With collar or in neckband style, in percales and chambray cloth, now.......... 50c
Boys' $1.50 Star Blouses: In white or striped madras cloth, now.......... $1.00
Boys' Outing Shirts: Special values in Boys' Outing Shirts, in newest effects, in stripes, figured and white madras cloth, at 75c and.......... 50c
Boys' Star Make Outing Shirts: were $1.50, now.......... $1.00

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:
Boys' $1.00 Star Make Blouse Waists: in madras cloth, with collar attached; sizes 4 to 9 only; Monday, 9 to 12.......... 37c

ALL THE NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY SPECIAL CABLE

STONEHENGE IS NOW FOR SALE

Ancient Druid Monument Will Be Disposed of by Owner for $250,000.

EDWARD VII. ON TEMPERANCE

Humble Donkey Usurps Place of Highbred Pony With English Polo Players. Marquis of Graham Is a Candidate for Parliament—Peer of Immense Type.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Most American tourists visiting England during the summer go to Stonehenge, that ancient Druid monument that is the oldest, perhaps, in this kingdom of antiquities.

Stonehenge is now for sale. It isn't to be bought by any casual American millionaire, for its owner, Sir Edward Antrobus, tired of the care of it, has offered to sell it to the Wilshire County Council for $250,000.

That's a lot of money for a heap of ruins, but it isn't too much for a memorial of a prehistoric race as wonderful as any in Europe.

Sir Edward recently fenced in the ruins and charged an admission fee to tourists.

The public "kicked" strenuously, claiming that the fence was a breach of an ancient right of way. The people threatened to take Sir Edward into court.

To avoid litigation, Sir Edward now says he's willing to sell the monument of a vanished people for a trifle of a quarter of a million.

It seems probable that he will get the money, for Wiltshire without Stonehenge, or with Stonehenge boarded up from sight would cease to attract tourists from all the world.

King Edward on Temperance.

Temperance enthusiasts have been greatly delighted by a message which the king has caused to be sent to a naval officer with reference to what has become a habit with many officers of both services.

The gallant and abstemious sailor recently wrote to his majesty asking if an order could be issued to the effect that his majesty did not consider it necessary that the toast of his health should be drunk in wine.

Lord Knollys, the king's secretary, replied that, although his majesty would not issue an order, he would be glad if word was circulated privately that his majesty considered that his health was as much honored by those who drank it in water as by those who drank it in wine.

The problem which the king has thus solved with characteristic tact was a very real one in army and navy circles, where it had always been felt that the toast "The King" must be honored in wine, and consequently the increasing number of officers who held temperance views found themselves in a difficulty.

Donkeys Instead of Ponies.

Some fashionable English polo players have discovered that the strenuous excitement of serious play with regulation ponies may be diveringly relieved, and hearty amusement afforded to their friends, by the employment of the humble donkey in place of the highly bred and trained polo pony.

At Roehampton, one of the principal polo grounds near London, a large gathering of society people spent an afternoon full of laughter recently in watching the efforts of a score of the best polo players in England to carry out a series of matches mounted on donkeys hired from local coasters.

Four teams from the crack polo clubs competed for a trophy, which the Old Oxonians actually succeeded in winning, defeating Rugby by two goals to nothing.

Whip and spur being tabooed, and the "mokes" fully acting up to the reputation of the species for subborness, and utterly failing to enter into the spirit of the game, the players had ample scope for the exercise of their tact and horsemanship.

Viscount Ingestre, Lord Shrewsbury's heir, who was one of the players, was heard to call out during the struggle: "A horse! a horse! My future earldom for a horse!"

All the same, everybody declared at the end that it had been "ripping good fun; the best afternoon's sport we've had."

Lord Graham's Adventure.

The marquis of Graham eldest son and heir of the duke of Montrose, has become a candidate for parliament from Stirlingshire. This fact is not very extraordinary, as it is quite common for the sons of peers to seek to enter the lower house, but the personality of the candidate is very interesting. Although not quite 25, he is a clever speaker and has had varied experiences with life.

As a boy he took great interest in the sea and was put on board a training ship. On qualifying for the post he became an officer on board Lord Brassey's famous steam yacht, the Sunbeam, and finally obtained his master's certificate.

During the late Boer war he served in South Africa as an officer in the army service corps and nearly fell a victim to a Boer bullet. Lord Graham visited a farmhouse, where the vrouw welcomed him and assured him that there were no male Boers in the district. But when riding away he was fired at by a concealed burgher, his life only being saved by his bow to his hostess, who was waving her handkerchief to him. As the marquis was unarmed he put spurs to his horse and galloped for dear life. To his distinctions Lord Graham adds the degrees of D. L.

Peer of Unusual Type.

The earl of Tankerville, who has been fighting in the house of lords in the cause of dumb animals against the vivisectionist, is a peer of a rather unusual type. His father, whom he succeeded in 1899, was in his day one of the most popular men in England, an adept at all manly exercises and renowned for his singing.

In later days he fell under evangelistic influences, retired from the world and renounced the songs he had been famed for in favor of revivalist hymns.

The present earl follows his father's footsteps and is a powerful patron of the Evangelistic movement. In his youth he served both as a midshipman in the navy and as a lieutenant in the rifle brigade, and was at one time aide-de-camp to the lord lieutenant of Ireland; so that he was not always a recluse.

But the chief interest this versatile nobleman has for Americans is that some years ago he married an exceedingly beautiful girl whom he met at a religious meeting. Their little son, Lord Ossulston, is already quite a prominent member of society, appearing as a page at the smartest weddings.

Lord Tankerville owns 30,000 acres of land, including the famous Chillingham park, which harbors one of the few herds of English wild cattle.

REFRIGERATORS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Bartlett Furnace and Range Co.,
No. 116 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMIRES GENIUS OF VANDERBILTS

Achievements of Guest's Father Responsible for Attentions to American.

PRINCE PLAYS BICYCLE POLO

Heir Apparent to German Throne Shows Intense Liking for New Pastime—Golf Is Making Progress Throughout the Fatherland—Alpine Dangers Increased.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Sensible and well-informed Germans are not included among those who have been protesting so loudly against the attentions paid by the emperor to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Ignorant editors, who have called the kaiser's guests "shoddy Americans," have discovered to their confusion that not the immense wealth of the Vanderbilt family, but Cornelius Vanderbilt's achievements as an inventor and mechanical genius are responsible for the honors which the young American and his wife are now enjoying.

No one more than the kaiser respects distinguished personal achievement in any worthy direction. His majesty has a passion for watching and encouraging efforts toward progress in the world of mechanics. He knows all about young Vanderbilt's sacrifice of fortune for the sake of the woman he loved, and his subsequent career in the machine shops of the great railroad which the Vanderbilt family controls.

The kaiser has discussed with Mr. Vanderbilt the details of the latter's inventions, particularly the fully tested and successful locomotive firebox. The simplicity of this device and the saving of fuel which it makes possible deeply interests his majesty, and the very Germans who are incensed at the attentions paid to the young inventor may soon find the railway service of their own country improved through the use of Mr. Vanderbilt's and other American devices.

Deadly Effect Upon Bacteria.

Dr. Pfeiffer and Dr. Friedberger, of the Hygienic institute of the Konigsberg university, have concluded some highly interesting experiments with radium, which prove the deadly effect upon bacteria of this marvelous element.

They exposed for forty-eight hours in a dark room a gelatine plate which had been freely sown with typhoid bacilli to the radiation from a small quantity of radium bromide. The effect was most decisive, by far surpassing the results achieved in the same field by X-rays. The bacilli were either killed or their growth completely stopped. It was also proved by further experiment that the radium had worked its effect upon the bacilli themselves, and not merely upon the gelatine.

Similar results were obtained in the case of cholera bacilli, and this even in a shorter time (16 hours), while in the case of anthrax bacilli it took three times 24 hours to have them destroyed by the radium rays, or, as they are also called, "Becquerel rays."

The practical importance of these experiments lies in the hope which they give of using the rays of radium for therapeutical purposes in infectious diseases of the skin (as, for instance, lupus). It is, however, possible that the injurious effect upon the tissue cells, caused by the radium rays may prove too strong to admit of their being used in therapeutics.

Crown Prince Plays Bicycle Polo.

The crown prince's new pastime at the present moment is bicycle polo, for which he shows the most intense liking. Nearly every day, early in the morning and again in the evening, before and after his military duties, he rides across from the Kabinets Haus to the Lustgarten, the enormous space in front of the Stadt Schloss, accompanied by half a dozen brother lieutenants. These gentlemen, clad in uniform but wearing the short jacket used for such occasions, indulge in a lively game, and all being good cyclists, there are few tumbles. The crown prince is very skillful and evidently enjoys himself extremely. Bicycle polo has quite taken the place of tandem driving at the present moment in his imperial highness' affection.

Prince Eitel Fritz, who is on a tour in Switzerland, was 20 last week. The kaiser's sons are growing up rapidly, and will all be marriageable before long. Prince Eitel is an important prince, and next heir to the throne should the crown prince die or have no son.

Queen Wilhelmina and her husband are coming to Germany early in August on a visit to Prince Heinrich's relations. Her majesty will spend some days in Schwerin and Scholss Rabensteinfeld, and will then probably go to the Black Forest.

Golf is slowly but surely making progress throughout the Fatherland. The Germans are slow to adapt anything new in sport or anything else, but when they do, and find it good, they stick to it. Thus it will no doubt be with the noble game of golf. The Berlin Golf club professional has just been to Leipzig, where he has been laying out a course. This is an immense boon for the English and Americans who are so plentiful in that town, and other large provincial centers are going to follow suit.

Alpine Travelers Warned.

Lately there have come from Switzerland a series of warnings respecting new dangers which confront Alpine travelers. These are brought about, it appears, by the fact that lines of train and tramcar service now run in all directions up he mountain peaks, and mountaineering by rail is becoming daily more and more popular.

Dr. Zanger of Zurich, who has studied the subject, declares that this method of attaining lofty peaks and high altitudes rapidly and without physical exertion involves an enormous strain and shock upon the heart and lungs.

He strongly warns all those who are not robust and accustomed to high altitudes to take the greatest precautions when starting on such trips.

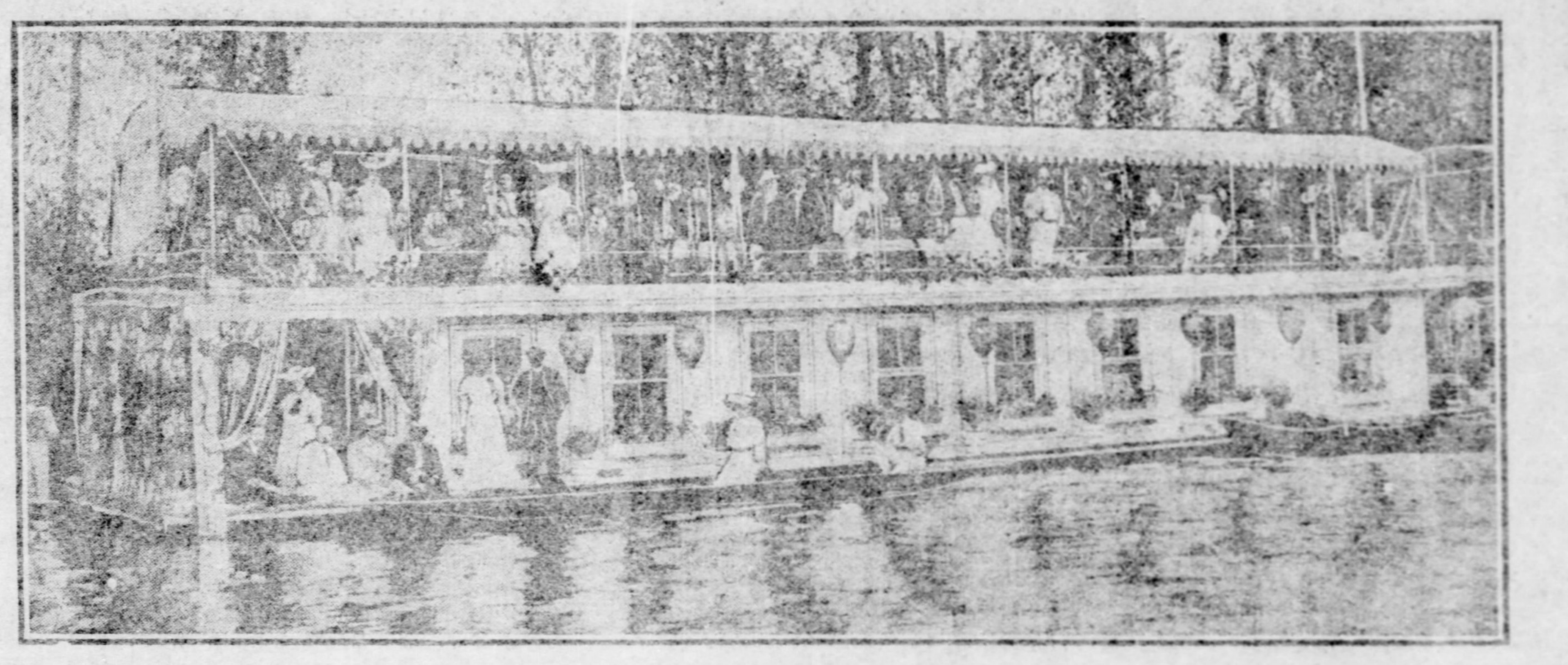
For a fatal chapter of accidents which breaks all records the village of Unter-Korrvelyes, near Arad, in Hungary, has just been the scene, according to telegraphic reports just received. It destroyed in one day a whole family named Senk.

The father drove with his wife to a neighboring town, leaving his 14-year-old son and 16-year-old daughter at home. The boy was tampering with a loaded gun when it exploded and the barrel burst. Both brother and sister were killed instantly, and two servant maids in the room were mortally injured.

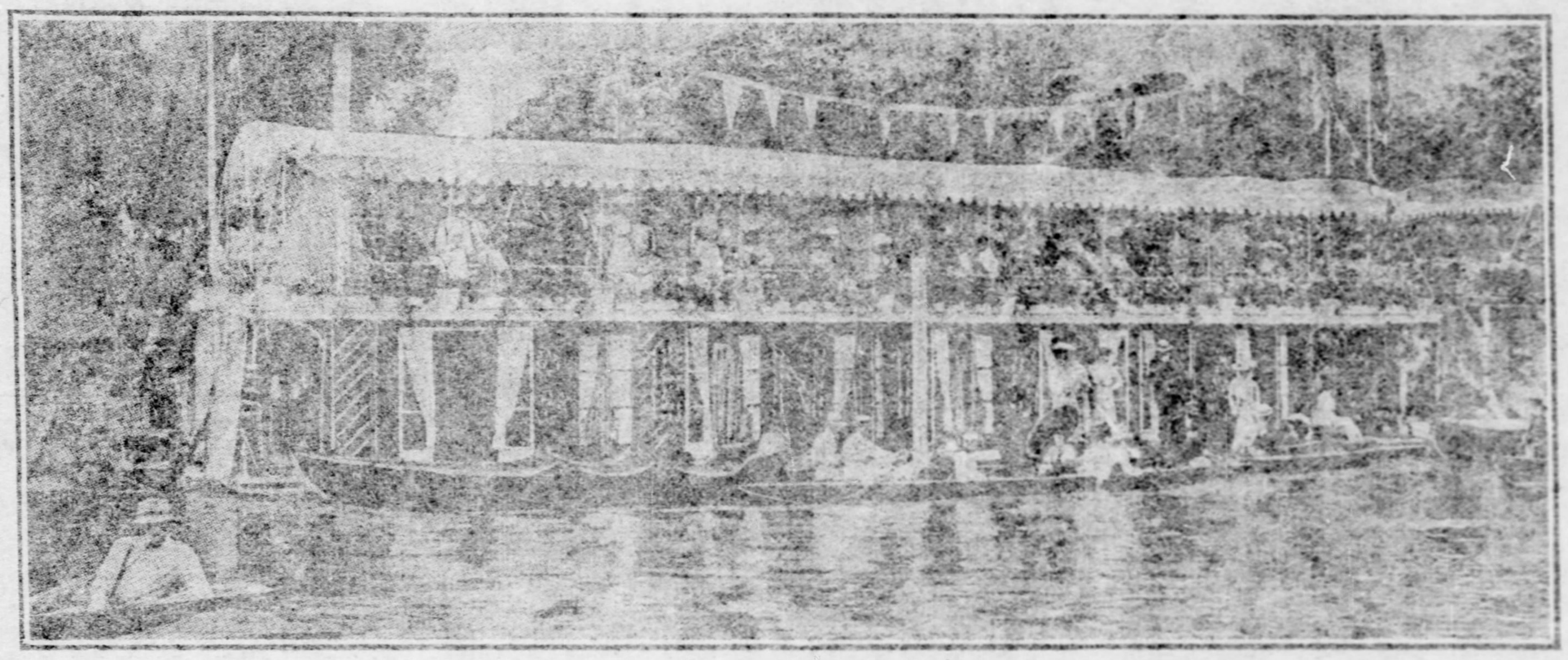
The father, on being informed of the calamity, drove home with such haste that he collided with a heavy wagon and the carriage overturned, with the result that his wife was killed and he himself died on the way on the hospital.

$5.00—Niagara Falls and Return—$5.00
Saturday, August 15th.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Trains leave Union Station, Pittsburgh, at 9 a. m. and 11 p. m., Eastern Standard time. Tickets good five days returning.
Standard day coaches and Pullman cars on both trains. Secure your Pullman space in advance.

Beautiful Floating Homes on the Thames River.



THE VENEZIA.



THE GENISTA.

A feature of life in England that is comparatively unknown in the United States is the use of house boats during the summer months, especially on the Thames during the Henley week. These floating palaces are owned by some of the best families of the nobility and are fitted out with every comfort and luxury. They are the scenes of many enjoyable house parties and especially during the boat race season are they thronged with the smart set who give to the aquatic event a social standing of no small value. The Thames in the vicinity of Henley is one of the most beautiful spots in the world and because of this it is dotted with the houseboats, which, as the illustrations show, are well fitted for the entertainment of their hundreds of occupants.

CHAMBERLAIN HAD WEAK CASE

Made Able Argument, However, in Behalf of Sugar Convention Bill.

CARRIED ON SECOND READING

Policy of Bill Was Riddled With Effective Criticism by Conservatives—Nation Now at the Mercy of the Foreign Board.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The government carried the second reading of their sugar convention bill, in the house of commons on Wednesday by a majority of 80, which is about 50 below their normal figure. Mr. Chamberlain made a long and very able speech on behalf of the treaty, which violates his own principle of preference for self-governing colonies, as well as the older and sounder principles of free trade.

Unfortunately no reply was made to him, the leader of the opposition having already spoken and the division was taken as soon as he sat down. But the policy of the bill was riddled with effective criticism, from the Conservative side of the house by Winston Churchill and Sir Edgar Vincent.

How weak the case is, may be seen from the fact that the strongest part of Mr. Chamberlain's argument was that in which he sought to demonstrate the smallness of the issue, forgetting that the ostensible object of the convention and of the bill, was to protect the sugar trade of the West Indies. That could only be done by a rise in the price of sugar to the British consumers. He labored, with great ingenuity, to prove that there would be scarcely any rise at all.

That there has been some exaggeration in this respect, is true enough, but that the foundation of the bill is rotten, almost all free traders are agreed. To procure the abolition of foreign bounties was no business of ours. The foreign taxpayers, especially in Germany and Austria-Hungary, had a just right to complain of them, but they materially assisted to promote large important industries in this country.

A trade in biscuits and confectionery of all kinds grew and prospered under their influence. To retaliate against hostile tariffs is foolish, because it substitutes two evils for one. Nobody who knows the West Indies, believes that the abolition of the bounties will restore the prosperity to Jamaica or Barbadoes, which are dependent upon the United States for the bulk of their traffic.

Meanwhile we have placed ourselves at the mercy of a foreign board, which will decide what sugar may be admitted into this country and what must be kept out. No wonder the chancellor of the exchequer was silent in the debate.

HERBERT PAUL.

REVOLUTION IN DUELING WITH NEW KIND OF REVOLVER

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A revolution is taking place in dueling in Paris. A number of eminent experts have proposed a special kind of revolver, which, instead of being loaded with metallic projectiles, is charged with parafine balls, which are just solid enough not to penetrate the skin. A number of trials have already taken place.

The revolver duel thus becomes like a sword duel, with all its imposing ceremonial, such as stepping up to the line, loading, and the order to fire. The adversary is not to be hit on the left side, and this gives occasion to very clever maneuvering.

Those who have made use of the new method of dueling are quite satisfied at the superiority of the new method over the old one. One thing is certain, that there is no danger of killing your opponent by mistake.

LADY CONSTANCE IS BACK FROM HER HUNT

LONDON, Aug. 1.—(Copyright Cable). —Lady Constance Mackenzie is back in London, after a shooting expedition in the hills of Cashmere. She went quite alone, except for her attendants, and was very successful, getting four ibex, which are very difficult game, and one bear. One of the ibex was the best shot of the year, so the Lady Constance has some reason to be proud.

A NEW DIVERSION AT A FRENCH GYMKHANA.

The French are always starting something novel in the entertainment line, the latest being that shown in the illustration above. Teams are formed by two girls blindfolded and driven by a youth, the object being to knock down as few bottles as possible on the way to the winning post.

FRANCE STANDS AS EXCEPTION

Humiliating Discussion Over Ministers Attending Funeral of the Pope.

BURDENED BY ANTI-DEUCALS

Odd Reversing of Former Ruling Concerning Official Honors to the Dead. Dawn of University Reform—Latin Culture Still Summit of Education.

(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, August 1 (Special Cable).—It is not without a small amount of humiliation that a French writer is forced to confess to strangers, that the chief political event of the past week was the discussion as to whether or not the ministers should attend the funeral service celebrated at Notre Dame in honor of Pope Leo XIII.

Everywhere in Paris as in other cities, the representatives of all the protestant, schismatic or even pagan powers considered it their duty to help at like ceremonies. From this we may conclude that all the peoples of the earth officially united in the morning. It seems strange that the French government should be the only exception.

Not only does it consider the Pope as a sovereign, but the ambassador of the Pope, the Papal Nuncio, ranks as the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. But we are burdened by our anti-clericals, who are only topsy-turvy clericals, and who seem to think it incumbent upon themselves to revive all the previous errors of the later party.

In former times the clericals absolutely refused official honors to those who died outside the pale of the church. Today the anti-clericals refuse similar honors to those who die in the sanctity of the church.

This week saw the dawn of a university reform. The principal speech during the distribution of prizes at the concours generale of the Sorbonne was made by a professor of English, and this was not done as a tribute in honor of the newly established cordial relations between them and France. It was because of a new tendency in the university, which favors living languages in preference to the dead languages.

The Latin thesis is no longer obligatory in obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Lettres and can be replaced by a thesis in a living tongue. We cannot name this tendency, whose aim is to better adapt education to the needs of everyday life. For it is certain that we need more people capable of writing English and German than we do those capable of writing in Latin.

Latin culture will still remain the summit of a literary education, but this summit need not be occupied by a crowd. A chosen few will suffice.

J. CORNELY.

NEW INSTRUMENT HAS SOME PRACTICAL USE

PARIS, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Professor Bouchard has explained before the Paris medical institute the new method by means of a diapason for auscultation invented by Dr. Mignon of Nice. It consists in applying the instrument to the affected part and noting the resonance of the organ graded exactly like the musical scale. The instrument is called a phonendoscope, and by its means certain affections can be detected, as the organs have varying sounding properties, according to their density and contents.

J. P. MORGAN IS LIKE KAISER DESPITE WIDELY DIVERGENT DAILY INTERESTS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In a subtle character sketch of J. P. Morgan, W. T. Stead in the Windsor Magazine, compares Morgan with the Kaiser, between whom Stead declares there is a great similarity. Yet the Kaiser was considerably disappointed in Morgan, owing to his lack of interest and total indifference to such phenomenon as the growth of modern socialism. Stead says the Kaiser is reported to have said of Morgan:

"Try as I could his conversation failed to reveal to me that he had any clear comprehension of the vast harmonies and conflicts of the commercial universe. I was amazed to find him not well informed regarding the philosophical and historical development of nations. His political economy leaves him unconcerned regarding socialism which undoubtedly will soon constitute the most stupendous question everywhere. Morgan confessed he had never been sufficiently interested to study exactly what socialism means."

SATIRISTS CONTINUE TO HAMMER VANDERBILT

Can't Forgive the Fact That the Kaiser Entertained Him as Royalty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The radical press continues its criticisms of the extraordinary honors showered upon Cornelius Vanderbilt by the Kaiser. One paper says:

"It proves that the time has past when as Frederick the Great said, 'the name of an honorable man is more highly esteemed in Germany than that of a millionaire elsewhere.'"

Maximilian Harden, the famous publicist, in a satirical article in the current issue of the Miukunft prints an imaginary description of Vanderbilt, of his impressions of his reception at Dantzig:

"What a pity," Vanderbilt is made to say, "Papa died so early. He always used to say I had nothing in me. When I returned to my yacht I asked myself: What have you done to deserve this? Two Prussian officers who don't know you, know nothing about you except you have inherited much money do formal homage to you, as if your presence were the highest honor. Why all this? what a stupid question. Because the Kaiser ordered it and he ordered it because he is genius enough to know who rules the world today."

BOTH STORES.

W. M. LAIRD CO., Smithfield St.
W. M. LAIRD CO., Market St.

Big Cut in Oxfords

Sale Begins Monday 9 A. M.

A Cleaning-Up Of All High-Grade Oxfords..

ANY PAIR of Edwin Clapp & Son, E. H. Stetson Co. or Strong & Garfield Co.'s $5.00, $6.00 or $7.00 Oxfords in either store (NO RESERVE) for

$3.50 a pair

5,000 pairs of Men's Finest $3.00 and $3.50 Oxfords, all leathers, for

$2.25 a pair

ANY PAIR WOMEN'S $4.00, $5.00 or $6.00 Oxfords in either store (NO RESERVE) for

$3.00 a pair

25 to 50% Off on all lines of Oxfords.
"See Them in Our Windows."

W. M. LAIRD CO.,
404 to 408 Market Street,
431 to 437 Smithfield Street.

61st Year in Business. Oldest in Allegheny County.

This Being the Dullest Month of the Year We Will Continue These

Special Prices for August

During this month we will give a discount of 25 per cent on all teeth.

$20.00	Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings, FREE.	$15.00
$15.00	Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling, FREE.	$11.25
$12.00	Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off With Gold Crown FREE.	$9.00
$8.00	Set of Teeth	$5.00

Remember, these are the best teeth, with which we give a guarantee for 20 years.
We offer $500 reward for the production of one person having our guarantee whose teeth we have refused to repair free of charge.
These prices include Painless Extraction or No Pay. No Cocaine, no Poison, no Torn Muscles.
GOLD CROWN, 22k, GUARANTEED, $3.50. GOLD FILLING, $1.00 UP.
BRIDGE WORK, GUARANTEED, $3.50. SILVER FILLING, 50c.
Open Sundays, 10 to 3:30. Evenings to 8:30.
SCOTT DENTAL OFFICES, 628 Penn Avenue.
P. & A. Phone 101 Main. Bell Phone 1175 Grant.

PEOPLE WHO WILL BE PROMINENT IN THE C. T. A. U. NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD HERE THE COMING WEEK.

J. W. Logue. Of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Union.

Joseph A. Weldon. Chairman of the Local Sub-Committee on Finance.

Rev. J. J. Curran. Of Wilkesbarre, Treasurer of the National Union.

Miss Nellie A. Counahan. Second Vice President of the Pittsburgh Diocesan Union.

Stephen Madden. Secretary of the Pittsburgh Diocesan Union.

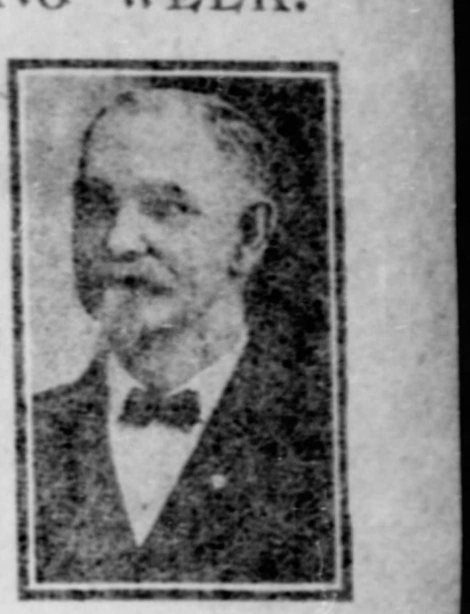
Rev. John G. Beane. President of the Pittsburgh Diocesan Union.

Rev. R. F. Hanagan. Of Philadelphia, President of the Philadelphia Union.

Rev. Walter Shanley. Of Hartford, Conn., President of the National Union.

P. H. Thornton. Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Diocesan Union.

C. D. McShane. Organizer of the C. T. A. U. of Pittsburgh.



P. McSteen. Well-Known Worker of Pittsburgh Diocesan Union.

CATHOLICS TO CONVENE HERE

Thirty-Third National Meeting of the Total Abstinence Union This Week.

PLANS ARE ALL COMPLETED

Duquesne Theater Will Be Used for the Business Meetings and Epiphany Church for Religious Services—History of the Union.

All arrangements have been completed for the thirty-third national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union, to be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The union of Pittsburgh, in charge of the convention, claims it will be the greatest of its kind, both in point of numbers and in importance of business transacted.

Delegates and visitors will be present from all parts of the United States, and in the convention hall at the Duquesne theater each delegation and club will have its own banner, designating the name and from where it comes. The color of the union is sky blue, and the decorations of the theater will be of that color, together with flowers, which are to be used in profusion.

Many of the local unions in different parts if the country have organized themselves into "tourist clubs" and will attend the convention in a body. Some of these clubs will bring tents and camp out during the week. Many cadet societies composed of boys affiliated with unions are to be here and will come fully uniformed.

Sessions in Duquesne Theater.

The sessions of the convention will be held in Duquesne theater, while the spiritual meetings will be held in the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington street. The committee on invitations urges that all attending the convention come on Tuesday for the reception to be held at the Hotel Henry. The delegates and visitors will assemble in Duquesne theater at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and march in a body to the church, where pontifical high mass will be celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, bishop of the Pittsburg diocese. The Rev. William Kelty of Crafton will welcome the visitors and preach the sermon. At the conclusion of the church services the meeting will be assembled in the Duquesne theater, where the convention will be formally opened by prayer by one of the archbishops in attendance. All sessions will be presided over by the national president, the Rev. Walter J. Shanley of Hartford, Conn. Routine business will be transacted at all the business sessions.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock a mass meeting will be held in the Duquesne theater, to which the general public will be admitted. Addresses will be delivered by Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn.; Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia; the Rev. Regis Canevin, coadjutor bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese; the Rev. M. M. Sheedy of Altoona; Mrs. L. M. Lake of St. Louis, third vice president of the national union, and many prominent ministers of other denominations in Pittsburgh.

Mass for Deceased Members.

At 9 o'clock Thursday morning the delegates and visitors will go to the Church of the Epiphany, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the deceased members of the order. Later the convention will hold a session in Duquesne theater. In the afternoon the selection of national officers will take place and in the evening the parks about the city will be visited by trolleys.

On Friday morning will come the close and the selection of a place for holding the next national convention. St. Louis has made the most strenuous efforts to have it held there, but Chicago and Hartford, Conn., are hustling to be the winner. At noon the convention will adjourn and in the afternoon the delegates and visitors will be taken on a boat up the Monongahela river to Bradock and a visit will be paid to the Edgar Thomson mills.

All the officers of the national union will be in attendance. They are the Rev. Walter J. Hanley of Hartford, Conn., president; J. Washington Logue of Philadelphia, first vice president and secretary; the Hon. Walter Gibbons of Chicago, second vice president; Mrs. L. M. Lake of St. Louis, third vice president, and the Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre, treasurer. Among the many prominent men of the county who will attend are the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.; the Rt. Rev. Thomas Couaty, bishop of Los Angeles, Cal.; the Rt. Rev. Patrick Teamey, bishop of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. M. M. Sheedy of Altoona; the Rev. D. J. McGulhinddy of Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. John Elcock of Philadelphia, Bishop P. J. Muldoon, spiritual director of the union in the Chicago diocese and most all the priests in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

Pitsburghers in Charge.

The officers of the Pittsburgh diocesan union, who have in charge the convention are: Spiritual advisor, the Rev. M. A. Lambing, Scottdale; president, the Rev. John G. Beane; organizer, Charles D. McShane; first vice president, A. B. Floyd, Irwin; second vice president, Miss Nellie Cannahan; third vice president, P. W. Joyce; secretary, Stephen Madden; treasurer, P. H. Thornton; marshal, W. J. Clair.

The chairmen of the committees who have the work of entertaining in charge, are: Executive—The Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin; reception at Hotel Henry—Joseph A. Weldon; public meeting committee—James Fitzmaurice; convention hall—P. W. Joyce; transportation—John M. Tighe; press committee—Charles D. McShane; hotels—John M. Tighe; boat excursion—Stephen Madden; souvenirs—Robert Reid; trolley ride—Patrick McSteen; trip to Braddock mills—Thomas Brown.

The Catholic Total Abstinence union was organized in Pittsburgh in the old St. Paul's cathedral in 1872, and while breaking away somewhat from the ideas promulgated by Father Mathew, nevertheless carries on the work begun by that great temperance advocate.

Father Mathew organized in Ireland on Irish Total Abstinence society. He traveled from one end of Ireland to the other and then came to America, where he established many societies. On Sunday afternoon, July 1, 1851, he came to Pittsburgh from Wheeling, W. Va., by stage, as no railroads were in existence in this part of the country then and the river was too low for navigation. He held a meeting in the old school house which stood in Virgin alley, back of the old St. Paul's cathedral, which had burned down. The building was crowded and from the start given then the movement grew, until in 1872 the Rev. James Cosgrove organized the first union; he was assisted by the Rev. M. M. Sheedy and William McLaughlin.

Union Is Very Strong.

The union is very strong in the United States and has almost 100,000 members, not including many unions of another name, but which are closely affiliated with it. Some of these are the Essex union of Massachusetts and the many children's and cadet societies now in a thriving condition. In the Pittsburgh diocese alone Bishop Phelan and the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin have administered the pledge to more than 10,000 persons. Most of the prominent archbishops and bishops in the country are enrolled in the work and keep the movement going at all times.

Before the union was organized in Pittsburgh the Rt. Rev. Canevin, then a very young man, was getting signers to the pledge, and assisting him in the work was the Rev. Father Connery of Alphsville, Pa., since deceased. It was several years before the efforts of these two, assisted by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, resulted in an organization, which took place in a permanent union in 1873, although the preliminary work was in 1872.

After they had organized one union it was easier to get others in Allegheny and adjoining counties, and they finally organized the different societies into the union of the Pittsburgh diocese, and the union became affiliated with the state organization. At the national convention held in Philadelphia in 1886 they had delegates in attendance and early in 1887 organized the present local union.

First Meeting in Old City Hall.

The first meeting was held in Old City hall and Father Connery was elected president. He was followed by the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, the Rev. James Cosgrove, the Rev. M. A. Lambing, the Rev. F. J. McCabe, who was followed by the present president, the Rev. John G. Bean, who is now serving his third term.

The organization in the Pittsburgh diocese is in a most prosperous condition and in the past two years rallies have been held in every parish in the district and many members have been added. The Pittsburgh diocesan union now has 40 societies, 29 of which are composed of men and 29 of women, besides a number of cadet societies. The Rev. Father Bean, being a young man and untiring worker, is rapidly getting one of the largest memberships of any diocesan union in the country, and the local union will make a strong bid for the prize offered for new membership each year.

Among the delegates to the convention will be many who attended the first national convention in Baltimore in 1872. Probably the most noted after Archbishop Ireland is the Rev. Father Patrick O'Brien of Toledo, who will be accompanied by a large delegation from Toledo and Cleveland.

EXPORT PORK MUST BE FIRST INSPECTED

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The question arose whether American pork must be accompanied by the certificate of microscopical inspection made by the specialists of the American government, according to the terms of the agreement of September 3, 1891. Some German inspection officers have interpreted the new law as abolishing these certificates because in any case the meat must be inspected in Germany. Chancellor Von Beulow, however, has just decided that these inspection certificates must accompany American pork.

COURT SCANDAL NOW IMMINENT

Washing of Belgian Royal Linen in Public Is Probable

SUIT ALREADY BROUGHT

Countess Longay Is Determined to Force King Leopold, Her Father, to Surrender Her Share in Her Mother's Estate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A number of fashionable dressmakers, corsetieres and creditors of the Countess Lonyay, have brought suit against the King of Belgium, the Duke and Duchess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clementine to force the liquidation of the estate of the late queen of the Belgians. The suit is not really to compel the payment of the Countess of Lonyay's bills, but it is the first gun in the legal campaigning of the countess to force her father, the king, to pay her share of the estate of her mother, the late queen.

Countess Lonyay claims 20,000,000 francs. The king offered to compromise for 1,000,000. The daughter contemptuously refused this and now intends to compel her father to pay. If the suit is pressed, Europe will be diverted by the washing of royal linen publicly in court, a result which the courts of Berlin and Vienna have been working for months to prevent. The countess is exceedingly bitter against her father, who refused to permit her to see the body of her mother.

The countess was the Princess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, whose tragic death saddened the emperor's life. She incurred Leopold's displeasure by marrying Lonyay after years of widowhood. The king resisted all the efforts of the emperor's of Austria and Germany to induce him to give his daughter her rightful share of her mother's estate and to avoid the scandal of a public trial. Leopold continues adamant hence the preliminary suit brought through the Parisian modistes to get the matter into court. Papers have been served on the king through the procurator at Brussels. The case will hinge on the question whether the late queen and king had a separate or joint patrimony.

SOLIDIFIED PETROLEUM.

Attempts to solidify petroleum have been numerous, but up to the present have not been by any means successful. In a new method introduced by Mr. Helbing, however, a medium has been discovered which will hold from 90 to 95 per cent of petroleum, says the Philadelphia Record. The process is a very simple one, and the inventor is able to transform as much as 90 to 95 per cent of petroleum of any description, light or heavy oil, crude or refined, into a solid mass. The advantages of such a preparation are numerous and considerable. The discovery of Mr. Helbing, a London chemist, is the outcome of prolonged work, and provides a product which, while possessing all the advantages common to petroleum, has not its disadvantages of easy inflammability of its vapors and difficulty of transport and storage. Moreover, the solid petroleum, when lighted, burns with an absolutely quiet and uniform flame, does not run, and is consumed practically to the last atom, only a minute trace of ash being left. It has already been produced on a large scale, and has received the appreciation of various high authorities. The rapidity with which the process can be worked is proved by the fact that tons of petroleum can be solidified in about half an hour.

As a demonstration, a piece of solidified petroleum was placed in a wire gauze, and, being lighted, it burst quietly into a uniform flame. The flame was also extinguished with a breath, and was lighted without free petroleum being visible on the piece, even after it had been lighted several times. Another piece of [illegible] same lump was boiled for several [illegible]utes in water, without the least dis[illegible]ciation taking place, or any trace [illegible] petroleum being noticed floating on [illegible] water or mingling with the stream. [illegible] piece of the dry product was burned [illegible] test tube over a Bunsen burner, and [illegible]ld not melt, and the petroleum could [illegible] be driven out by complete destruc[illegible] distillation.

[illegible]lthough the oil can be squeezed out [illegible] the solid piece between the fingers, [illegible]inary pressure does not affect the [illegible]duct, and only when very strong [illegible]ssure is used in conjunction with fric[illegible]n, the cells or globules, as it were, are [illegible] to pieces, when disassociation takes [illegible], and petroleum runs out. Another [illegible]portant point is that the solidified [illegible]oduct can be stored for years without [illegible] of deterioration of its adherent prop[illegible]ties.

LATE POPE LEO ENJOYED HUMOR

Many Interesting Anecdotes of the Pontiff Are Related in France.

OLD WAR HATRED REVIVED

Recent Events on the Frontier Have Renewed the Bitterness Against Germany Which Existed at the Close of the Franco-Prussian War.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Few people know that the late Pope Leo in his youth was an enthusiastic mountain climber. Joachim Pecci, as was his holiness' name before he was elected pope, as a young student spent all his vacations at Carpinetto, and from there made frequent excursions into the neighboring mountains.

Accompanied by a guide, Ludovico Salvagni, who has now been dead for many years, he ascended the Pozzo de la Neve, and later accompanied a party of peasants to the top of another mountain, Tre Croci, where three crosses were then erected under his supervision. Until Pope Leo was known to be dying it was never realized how great was his power and influence in France in spite of all government persecution of the Catholic religion, and now that he is dead you hear anecdotes without number which throw an interesting side light upon his character as a man.

One day an unknown Italian painter asked Leo to sit for his portrait in oil, and the pope, who was in an affable mood, sat down right then and there, but as he watched his likeness grow under the artist's brush the lines in the pope's face deepened, and he seemed very ill at ease.

The painting was really anything but flattering, and the likeness extremely poor. The artist, however, seemed exceedingly pleased with the result of his efforts, and when the picture was finished asked his holiness to inscribe upon it some quotation from the holy writ and affix his signature.

Smilingly and without a moment's hesitation Pope Leo wrote across the bottom of the portrait:

"Vatican, 4, 29, 02.
"Do not be frightened. It is I.
"LEO XIII."

Old War Hatred Revived.

Two recent events on the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine have brought the old hatred against Germany to break out with all the bitterness of the years after the Franco-Prussian war. In the little village Paguy-sur-Moselle an old French soldier, a hero of many battles, was recently assassinated in a most cruel manner by a German, who had evidently no other motif than the notoriety he would gain by killing a man who had fought valiantly against Germany.

The murderer, whose name is Barazzi, a German subject, who for some time has been doing odd jobs in a local factory, met Capt. Pauot, formerly adjutant in a cavalry regiment and decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, outside the village, and without the slightest provocation knocked the veteran down and plunged a knife into his heart. Then he calmly submitted to being arrested and insisted that he was perfectly sane and happy to have killed a man who had in time of war shed German blood.

The other incident took place near Belport, in the town of Maguy, where a German customs official, Scheiber, shot and killed one young Frenchman and wounded four others. Three of the young men, Menehez, Schoett and Mur, were quietly chatting near the German customs bureau when a little dog which was with them started barking at Scheiber, who wore a German uniform.

Enraged at what he called an insult to the uniform he wore Scheiber told the young men to stop the dog from barking, and when they smilingly declared that the animal meant no harm the German knocked them down with the butt of his rifle. Another Frenchman, Alphonse Gett, tried to interfere, but was shot down on the spot by the furious German, and a blow of the gun shattered his brain. At the sight of the blood the murderer fled across the frontier, but was immediately arrested and narrowly escaped a lynching.

Want a Book on the Sultan.

Pierre Loti, the famous novelist, and member of the French academy, is, as will be remembered, an officer in the French navy, under his real name, Capt. Julien Viaud. He has now been promoted to command of the first-class cruiser Vantour, which is stationed at Constantinople. Friends and admirers hope that this will give the author the impulse to write a book about the city of the Sultan in his inimitable style, which has won him fame all over the world.

I have just come across an old book published in England in 1763 under the title, "The Reign of George VI., from 1900 to 1925—a Prophecy." In the light of recent events the book is extremely interesting, though the prophet has made a few mistakes. This might, however, happen to any prophet, of course. Here is how Europe is described at the beginning of the twentieth century:

Russia has annexed not only Finland, and Crimea, but the whole Scandinavian peninsula. She has formed an alliance with France, which is still under the rule of the Bourbons. Not a word is said about the French revolution. The power in Germany has passed from the Hapsburgs to the Hohenzollerns, and the country in 1903 ruled by "Friederich IX., a weakling who is absolutely dominated by his wife." Italy has become united under one king, and the pope has been deprived of all temporal power. England, of course, rules the world, and her colonies in America have, in 1920, a population of 11,000,000. This possibility of the American revolution has not been considered at all by the prophet. In spite of these mistakes, the author, on the whole, has foretold the political future of the world with remarkable clearness.

A story of a most peculiar duel comes from the town of Lugo, in Spain. Two laborers, who were at work cleaning the brass and copper decoration on the doors of the cathedral with acid, started quarreling, and the one challenged the other to mortal combat. As they had no other weapons they began to belabor each other with their acid bottles. When the police arrived the bottles had been broken and both men so terribly burned by the acid that they died in the hospital the next day.

Leo Had Tooth of a Saint.

One of the most interesting collections left behind by the late Pope Leo is a very large number of relics he had been gathering for many years, very often adding a new number to it under great difficulties. Some years ago he desired to acquire for his collection part of the genuine skeleton of St. Martial, which is owned by the cathedral of Limoges. The priests of that church, however, positively refused to part with any part of the skeleton, which, it appears, is almost complete. Leo then, as pope, formally ordered the priests to obey him and send him a bone, but even then he met with a refusal.

Happily the bishop of Limoges had a bright idea, and suggested to send the pope a tooth of the saint. The priests consented, and one of the most celebrated surgeons of Paris was sent for. The tooth was extracted from the jawbone of the saint, imbedded in gold and sent to Rome, and Leo had to declare himself satisfied.

A German geographer has just figured out that in four hours and 40 minutes one can walk afoot through seven German principalities. Leaving Steinbach, in Bavaria, you walk to Lichtentanne, in Saxe-Meinigen. This takes about half an hour. Walking on for an hour you will find yourself in Rauschengesses, in the principality of Reuss, older line.

Forty minutes after you enter Glenna, in the duchy of Dudolphstad, and half an hour later you find yourself in the land ruled by the prince of Reuss, younger line, on the frontier of the kingdom of Prussia, and, crossing the frontier another half hour's promenade takes you within the lines of the duchy of Altenburg. All these little states have their own laws and are ruled by seven princes by the grace of God. The Almighty seems indeed to have been extraordinarily gracious to Germany.

A Long-Felt Want.

Dr. Holmes had an odd liking for ingenious desk accessories in the way of pencil-sharpeners, paper-weights, penholders, etc. The latest contrivances in this fashion—probably dropped down to him by the inventor angling for a nibble of commendation—were always making one another's acquaintance on his study table. He once said to me: "I'm waiting for somebody to invent a mucilage-brush that you can't by any chance put into your inkstand. It would save me frequent moments of humiliation."—Century Magazine.

BALFOUR MAKES POWERFUL APPEAL IN BEHALF OF A MEDICAL RESEARCH

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, August 1.—Mr. Balfour on Thursday made, before an audience of less than 50 persons, an appeal which he hoped would reach the 40,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain. The appeal was on behalf of the Cancer Research Fund, to which only 213 people have so far contributed, although, Mr. Balfour said, there was hardly a single person in the British isles, who, either in his own person or in the person of somebody dear to him, was not directly interested in the successful result of the investigations which the fund is intended to further.

Only about half of the $500,000 which the committee required has so far been subscribed. Mr. Balfour hoped that the future could be looked to with the knowledge of an assured financial basis, which would be the best guarantee of ultimate success. He called upon the public not to show impatience at the slow march of discovery upon a matter which had, after all, defied the greatest physicians of the world up to the present time.

NEW TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION

Eminent Chemist Suggests Use of Rays of Radium and Thorium

NOW USED FOR CANCER

Germicidal Action of the Rays Makes it a Practical Treatment for the Dread Disease — Gas Could Also Be Inhaled.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Frederick Soddy, the eminent chemist of University College of London, believes there is a possibility of curing consumption by applying weak rays of radium and thorium directly to the lungs. Soddy was induced to investigate the matter by Mackenzie Davidson's success in curing cancer by radium rays. Soddy says:

"The well-known general germicidal action of the rays of radium, suggests that the doctors may be interested in recent physical discoveries which make it practical to apply the same agency to the treatment of consumption. What is needed, of course, is a radio-active gas which can be breathed into the lungs."

Radium and thorium give off an emanation or gas, which may be stored like other gases it possesses the radio-active properties of the parent element with this difference, that its energy is dissipated in periods varying for the two substances. The radium emanation, which is a thousand times more energetic than the thorium, is produced much more slowly, retaining its qualities longer. Thorium, however, costs infinitely less than radium. The latter's emanation remains active for days, the thorium emanation for minutes. Both, however, possess this property in common, that they leave a film of radio-active matter on objects with which they come in contact.

On this Soddy bases the suggestion that by the inhalation of the gases the curative properties of radium and thorium already successfully tried in cases of lupus cancer may be directly applied to diseased tissue of the lungs, not otherwise accessible to the rays. Soddy, being a chemist and not a physician, expresses no opinion about the prospects of success of such treatment. After warning physicians to consider the enormous power of radium rays and describing the chemical vessels necessary for the inhalation of radium and thorium emanation. Soddy says:

"The simple nature of the treatment proposed, the infinitesimal quantity of active agents employed; the manner in which the emanations may be inhaled to do their work at the very seat of disease, leaving behind an excited radio-activity to continue the work in a general manner after they have been exhaled, make out a strong case why the attention of doctors should be directed to the new weapons physicians and chemists have placed at their disposal. Indeed, if nature had designed these phenomena for the purpose proposed it is difficult to see in what way they could be improved upon."

Taken at His Word.

A newly married Atchison man was sounding his wife's praises to his men friends the other day, says the Globe. "Why, she is so much better than I," he said. "I don't see how she came to marry me." His friends all agreed to this so promptly that he got mad; said he was as good as his wife any day, and wanted to whip the crowd.—Kansas City Journal.

KING WANTS TO VISIT AMERICA

Suggestion Made How Difficulties of Etiquette Could Be Overcome

CHAMBERLAIN WEAKENS

His Ill-Directed Energies Are Widening the Breach Between the Two Nations. He May Be Cast Out of the Cabinet.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—I observe that Garret P. Serviss has been expressing doubts on the subject of the Richardson telepathetic experiments. When dealing on the Servian clairvoyant case, Serviss took refuge in telepathy as a possible explanation. Telepathy from the subconscious mind of the transmitter to the subconscious mind of the recipient will no doubt explain anything except pre-vision. Prophecy, not even subconscious telepathy can explain.

As for the Richardson experiment I can guarantee that there was no deception, no collusion. Richardson is eager for me to arrange another experiment, this time between London and Scarborough, 100 miles farther north than Nottingham. I fully admit that so very limited a claim as Richardson puts forward, falls far short of establishing the ability of people generally to telepath anything to anybody at will, but so far as it goes it is promising and the experiment will be repeated. Richardson, I am sure, will gladly submit to any conditions Serviss suggests.

At present the character of the messages must be of the simplest and the experiment must be made within what Richardson regards as the limits of the possible. In other words other persons will be discovered to possess the same and even greater power. In saying this I speak of what I know.

The immense success of the king's tour to Ireland gives revival to the talk of a royal visit to the United States. Everybody agrees the king would dearly love to revisit the republic. There is much discussion of how the difficulties of etiquette could be overcome. It is now admitted there is no constitutional obstacles in the way of the president paying a return visit, but the practical difficulties, it is declared are absolutely insurmountable.

The president's work is so continuous it could not be transacted by cable. This being the case it is suggested that if the king were to go to Canada next autumn, the President might see him at Montreal and the king as visiting St. Louis might pay a return visit to Washington. If the sticklers for etiquette objected to the the president crossing into Canada, the precedent of Tilsit might be followed when Napoleon met the czar on a raft moored in the river.

The king and president might meet in a stately barge in the St. Lawrence.

While the courtiers and statesmen are dreaming of promoting friendliness between the countries by royal visits, Chamberlain and his friends are diligently endeavoring to widen the breach between the empire and republic by demanding the imposition of taxes upon American wheat, beef, and pork in order to give Canadian exporters a chance of cutting the American exporter out of the British market. So far with the exception of Carnegie, no American voice has been raised in protest against this unfriendly treatment of the American exporter. The American shipper seems to us here to be taking it calmly. In his own interest it might be as well as if he were to speak a piece of his mind on the subject before it is too late.

If the American exporter were to reply that he need not trouble himself about a wildcat scheme put forward by a minister in extremis he would, I admit, have a good deal to say for his indifference. The toils are closing around Chamberlain. The talk today is whether the free traders in the cabinet won't cast him out. Chamberlain has discredited himself badly by chopping and changing from day to day, proving at every turn he has never mastered the facts of the situation with which he set himself to deal. In a case of a division he will not carry with him one-third of the unionist party. Rumor today is that Chamberlain is to be dropped and the cabinet is to be reconstructed under the Duke of Devonshire.

When Randolph Churchill played his trump by resigning his office in the Salisbury government, he forgot Goshen. This is the reason to believe Chamberlain has forgotten the duke, who would make a good premier. I remember Alexander III. telling me at St. Petersburg he thought the Marquis of Hartington as Devonshire then was, ought to succeed Gladstone. Chamberlain called Devonshire Rip Van Winkle in the old days, but Rip seems to have wakened up and is likely to make it hot for Joseph.

WILLIAM T. STEAD.

MANY BABIES KILLED WITH OPIUM

MADRID, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Wholesale infant murder has been proved against students in the foundling hospital of Jaen, Andalusia. The attention of the authorities had been attracted by the high death rate among the children, and a judiciary inquiry was opened. The result has been the discovery that more than 80 children have died from opium poisoning. The poison had been given to the poor creatures by the wet nurses in order to make them sleep.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

When 4-year-old Elsie saw the buds on a fuchsia plant for the first time she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, look at the sausages growin' on this little tree!"

A small 5-year-old after tasting a cup of milk at the supper table one evening set it down and said: "Mamma, I'll bet a nickel to a doughnut that our milkman has got a sour cow."

Father—See here, Tommy, I can't understand why it is that you are always at the foot of your class.

Tommy—Well, I can't either, papa, but somehow it's awful easy.

Small Johnny—Are you fond of milk?

Mr. Staylate—Can't say that I am, Johnny. But why do you ask?

Small Johnny—Oh, sister said you always hung around till the cows come home.

Willie—I don't never own up when I get sleepy before bedtime.

Freddie—What do you do?

Willie—Oh, I just ask papa a few questions that he can't answer and then he makes me go to bed.—Chicago News.

ALARMING INCREASE OF INSANITY IN EUROPE

England Alone Has 113,974 Lunatics—The Chief Increase Is Found Among the Poorer Classes.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—England has been staggered by the appalling increase of insanity reported by the lunacy committee. Fifty years ago there were about 13,000 lunatics in England and Wales. Today there are 113,964. In 1859 the proportion of lunatics to the population, was one in 536; today it is one in 293.

The increase of lunacy since 1894 has been extraordinary. In 1894 there were 92,067 registered lunatics. In 1903 the number increased to 113,964. The year 1902 was prolific of producing insanity. Twenty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-one became insane in 1902, almost 500 a week. How far the war was responsible for the appalling increase in lunacy in 1902 is unknown. Physicians say it is large.

Students seeking to explain the cause of the extraordinary increase in insanity find drink accounts for about a quarter of the total cases among men and about ten per cent among women. Physical rather than direct mental causes are responsible for the great increase in insanity. Thirty per cent of cases are attributable to disease.

The chief increase was found among the pauper classes whose lack of nourishment causes a tendency to disease and to weaken the mind. The increase of lunacy among the well-to-do classes is not proportionately larger than in 1859.

In Germany also the enormous increase of insanity is arousing attention. Berlin alone has 6,500 lunatics. Insanity is increasing faster than the population. German alienists declare intemperance is the most prolific cause of insanity. It is stated seventy per cent of all the cases of mental disorders treated in state asylums are due to excessive beer and whisky drinking.

Moro Music.

Moro music is strangely unrhythmical to European ears. It consists mainly of a monotonous reiteration of sound, even a supposed change of air being almost imperceptible to an ear unaccustomed to the barbarous lack of tone. The Moro piano is a wooden frame shaped like the runners of a child's sled, on which small kettle-drums are balanced by means of cords and sticks laid horizontally. These rather resemble pots for the kitchen range than musical instruments, but each is roughly tuned, forming the eight notes of the scale. Women crouching on the floor before this instrument beat out a wailing sound from it with shaped sticks, while from larger drums, hung by ropes from a wooden railing at one side, two men accompanied the piano, and one old woman in the background drummed out an independent air of her own on an empty tin pan.—Everybody's Magazine.

Longest Legs Did Not Win.

The race is not always to the swift, even to the man with the longest legs. One of the prettiest races ever seen in Bay City was pulled off the other day between Alex. Wierwoski with pole legs and a bantam constable with mere stubs. Wierwoski was wanted on an execution running against his body, but on the approach of the officer his slim, Carl Schurz locomotors went into an instant action and a hot sprint resulted, the short legged constable breaking all the records of "creeper" runners and capturing his man while the town held on to its side and guffawed at the ludicrous acheivement.—Detroit Tribune.

Alaska's commerce last year, exclusive of gold production, reached $20,000,000, or nearly three times the amount paid for the territory.

Through giving his seat to a woman a man met an accident by which he was killed in a New York street car.

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HELD POPE'S HAND FOR TWO MINUTES

J. Ledlie Gloninger and Wife Probably the Last Pittsburghers to See Pope Leo.

RECORD MADE BY LOCAL MAN

Asked for an Audience With the Pope and Received an Invitation the Next Day, Thus Astonishing the Natives of Ancient Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ledlie Gloninger are supposed to be the last Pittsburghers who saw Pope Leo XIII. Mr. and Mrs. Gloninger returned on Friday from a four months' sojourn in Europe. They saw the pope on May 17, a little more than two months before he died, and a month and 11 days later than the Pittsburghers whose audience with the pope was described in The Gazette the day after he died.

So far as known, Mr. Gloninger has the record for getting an audience with the pope in far shorter time than any other American. He preferred his request on May 15, and two days later he and Mrs. Gloninger held the Holy Father's hand and received his blessing.

Mr. Gloninger is well acquainted with Mgr. Kennedy, the president of the American college in Rome. He called on the monsignor, and told him he would like to see the pope, as he had to leave Rome in a few days. Father Kennedy said it would be impossible to have an audience with the pope on such short notice.

"Why," said Father Kennedy, "a certain bishop has been here two weeks waiting for an audience with the holy father."

Would Not Be Put Off.

Mr. Gloninger said he knew the notice was short, but insisted that he must see the pope before leaving Rome, and finally Father Kennedy gave him a paper, a written request marked "imperative," asking for an audience with Pope Leo. Mr. Gloninger took the request to the vatican and was ushered into the presence of some kind of a clerical secretary, who figuratively threw up his hands when informed that the visitor intended to leave Rome in three or four days, and yet expected an audience with the pope, but Mr. Gloninger still insisted.

On Saturday, the following day, Mr. Gloninger and his wife were at luncheon, when the proprietor of the hotel entered the dining room and impressively announced in French, in a voice loud enough for at least a score of persons in the vicinity to hear, that a messenger from the holy father waited without and wished to see "Monsieur Gloninger."

Mr. Gloninger went without, saw the messenger and received from him a sealed envelope containing an invitation from the vatican to attend an audience that the pope would give the following day. The proprietor was astonished at this prompt response to Mr. Gloninger's request, and was heard to remark that "ces Americains" could do anything.

How They Saw the Pope.

The envelope also contained a slip giving in English instructions as to the costume that must be worn, already described in The Gazette.

On Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. Gloninger departed for the vatican in the carriage required by the regulations, were met by an officer of the Swiss guards, conducted through halls and corridors and chambers, till at last they penetrated to a large hall, where they, with perhaps 50 others, waited two hours. Then they were formed in a single line and were led to a reception room close to the pope's apartments. Leo sat on a slightly raised dais, surrounded by 20 cardinals and prelates and officers of the papal court. The pope was clothed in white. The line advanced, and one by one the visitors knelt and received the papal blessing.

Mr. Gloninger was peculiarly fortunate. Immediately preceding him was a man who carried a handsomely ornamented box, and just as Mr. Gloninger knelt the man arose and stood to one side. The box was evidently presented to the pope, for when Mr. Gloninger looked a secretary held a book taken from it, and was speaking to the man.

Held the Holy Father's Hand.

The pope took Mr. Gloninger's hand, and being interested in the conversation between his secretary and the visitor with the gift, retained the hand for fully two minutes, and then dismissed Mr. Gloninger with a blessing. During the wait Mrs. Gloninger stood immediately behind her kneeling husband and, of course, had an excellent view of the pope.

"The pope was thin and spirituelle looking," said Mr. Gloninger, "but the grasp with which he held my hand was warm and firm. I can't speak Italian, but at my request, a friend had trained me in the Italian equivalent for asking a blessing, and those words I used as I knelt. Of course, I knew I would get the blessing anyhow, but I wished to ask for it."

The pope also took Mrs. Gloninger's hand and gave her his benediction.

Speaking in general of his trip abroad Mr. Gloninger said, while sitting behind a great bunch of roses which decorated his desk on his first appearance at the office after his return: "Go to Italy and learn to love flowers. I did not study realty methods abroad. I looked at the roses and the lakes and the vine-clad castles more than at the ground. If I could live in Italy, I would buy a lake and an island in preference to any realty in Rome."

Employes of the Real Estate Trust Company, of which Mr. Gloninger is treasurer, made yesterday a sort of holiday, on account of the treasurer's return.

DANCE IS BARRED FROM STREETS OF CAIRO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Egypt does not want any "hoochee-coochee" dancers at the St. Louis exposition giving exhibitions which are represented to be typical of life in Cairo. A hitch concerning the Egyptian exhibition at the exposition, brought to the attention of the department of state by President Francis, has brought to light correspondence showing the attempt the Egyptian government is making to head off immoral exhibitions such as are said to have made the "streets of Cairo" such a good paying concession at other expositions.

MARINES GET RELIEVED FROM ASIATIC DUTY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The navy department has directed the return to the United States from the Philippines of all officers and men of the marine corps who have been in service there for 30 months or more. About 300 men will be affected. They will be brought home on the Solace and a like number will be detached from the naval stations here to take their places in the Asiatic station.

Midshipman Was Disciplined.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 1.—(Special.) Midshipman Fry of North Carolina has been sentenced to receive 50 demerits and be confined on the Santee for two months, for hitting a negro waiter on the head with a glass.

International Yacht Races.

Are you coming to New York city to the races? Stop at the Gregorian hotel, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth avenue and Herald square. Fireproof. Delightfully appointed. Cool.

SHAY SAYS HE IS NOT CHIEF

Claims That Secretary Ingraham Is Head of Locomotive Brotherhood.

NOMINATIONS ARE IN ORDER

Grand Officers of the Organization Meet in Cleveland This Week to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of A. B. Youngson.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 1.—Matthew H. Shay returned from Meadville tonight, where he has been since Wednesday of last week on business connected with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and where he was nominated for assistant grand chief of the order by Chief A. B. Youngson on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, standard time. Mr. Youngson died 14 hours later. Mr. Shay said:

"Under the laws of the order, Secretary Treasurer Ingraham of Cleveland is, by virtue of his office, grand chief of the order. It will be the duty of Mr. Ingraham to nominate a candidate for assistant grand chief. If Mr. Ingraham signifies his intention of respecting the wishes of Brother Youngson, he may have my name go before the grand officers next week when they meet in Cleveland. In that case there would be no doubt of my election. Mr. Ingraham has declared that he is not a candidate for grand chief.

"The grand officers number ten. Two-thirds of this number are required to confirm. Five of the grand officers are paid and have their headquarters in Cleveland. They are grand chief, assistant grand chief, first, second and third grand engineers. The death of the grand chief carries the succession down the line to the last man unless an assistant grand chief has been named and confirmed by the grand officers. The nomination made by Mr. Youngson was not made in time for confirmation, but if it is handed in out of respect for the wishes of the dead I will be grand chief."

Mr. Ingraham was telegraphed of the appointment of Mr. Shay as assistant grand chief by a son of Mr. Youngson immediately after the appointment was made. One of the grand officers of the order resides in Los Angeles, and another in Mexico, and it is probable that the session of the grand officers will not convene until the latter part of the week.

Secretary Ingraham has summoned the grand officers to Cleveland, and they are on their way there now. The laws of the order provide that the assistant grand chief shall take charge of the grand chief's office as grand chief in case of disability or death, and the promoted assistant shall appoint an assistant, who shall succeed in like manner. Had Mr. Youngson been informed of the death of Mr. Arthur after the funeral of the chief, he could have made the nomination of Mr. Shay in time for confirmation, but the serious illness of Mr. Youngson precluded this until the last minute for fear of the bad effect that it would have on the patient.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS LETTER IS RETURNED

Has Been Lying All That Time at Sailors' Home Awaiting Claimant.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—"General Post-office, Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1883," is the postmark on a sealed letter taken today to Postmaster Roberts in the Brooklyn postoffice. The letter was addressed to Thomas Stolguard, Sailors' home, Cherry street, New York. It had been mailed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and probably delivered the same day.

According to the superintendent of the Sailors' home it must have been put in the "S" box, for it remained there for 20 years without Stolguard claiming it. It was examined today, however, and in one corner was written "If not called for within 10 days return to N. Fanhenike, U. S. R. S. Colorado, Navy Yard, New York."

"I have charge of this letter now," Postmaster Roberts said today, "but I certainly do not know what to do with it. In the 20 years that it has been in the Sailor's home, both the man to whom it was addressed and the man who wrote it, have probably died. I have not decided how I will look for them."

FRANK A. PARKER.

CURFEW BELL MAY RING IN HOMESTEAD

The curfew ordinance, which the Woman's club and the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Homestead have been attempting to have passed by council, will be given a final reading tomorrow night, and Burgess W. Shaler Ross has expressed his intention of signing it.

The ordinance is similar to those now in effect in Swissvale and Turtle Creek.

Cool, Sparkling Water Comes from Westinghouse Building's Artesian Well at Depth of 70 Feet

Crowds Around the New Well To Sample the Clear Fluid As It Flows at the Rate of 200 Gallons a Minute.

Disgusted with the city's water supply and with the delay in filtration, the Westinghouse Company has probably solved the problem of obtaining pure water as far as its big office building at Ninth street and Penn avenue is concerned. The company has sunk an artesian well which furnishes clear water at the rate of 200 gallons a minute and sufficient for all the drinking, cleansing and boiler purposes of the building.

Work was commenced on the well on Tuesday and at 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon water was reached at a depth of 70 feet. The hole at the top is 10 inches in diameter. The water is apparently free from sulphur or other deleterious substances, and a bottle of it drawn on Friday showed no deposit yesterday after standing 24 hours. A quantity of the water has been sent out to the Westinghouse plant at East Pittsburgh for analysis by the chemist there, and if it proves to be what it is expected, the building will be supplied with it.

All day yesterday great crowds stopped in front of the Westinghouse building to dip their hands in the water to test its temperature, and to drink of it, glasses having been provided for the latter purpose. The water was cool, tasted well and sparkled like a spring as it came from the pipe.

TOMBS PHYSICIAN SAYS MILLER IS NOT SICK

Bills for Extra Food Bears Out Statement About the Syndicate Prisoner.

NEW YORK, August 1.—"There is nothing the matter with William F. Miller. He is as sound in health as you or I," is the way Dr. Jackson Campbell, tombs physician, expresses himself about the "520 per cent swindler." Today Dr. Campbell reiterates his statement and the bills rendered by the prison caterer, Beggs, for special food furnished Miller are cited as bearing out Dr. Jackson's opinion.

Comptroller Grout has held up these special food bills, although the district attorney has O. K.'d them. A glance at the bills rendered by Beggs shows that Miller has lived high in the tombs. Broiled chickens at $1.50 a pair, steaks, chops and delicacies of various kinds were the main feature of his meals.

Miller was brought from Sing Sing to testify in the trial of Robert A. Ammon, convicted of receiving from Miller the money stolen from the investors in the 520 per cent swindle. That was more than a month ago. Since then District Attorney Jerome has sent a letter to Gov. Odell asking for the commutation of Miller's sentence because of the service he rendered the state in the trial of Ammon.

FRANK A. PARKER.

FEVER STILL RAGING.

Yellow Jack Seems to Have a Firm Hold in Tampico and Many Deaths Occur.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Reports to the marine hospital service show that yellow fever is still raging in Tampico, Mexico, and that only the strictest care will prevent the spread of the disease from Mexico into Texas. During the week ending July 11 there were 60 deaths from all causes and of these 30 were from yellow fever.

Thirty-eight new cases were reported that week, making a total of 80 yellow fever patients in the city. During the week ending July 18 there were heavy rains and these caused the increase of mosquitoes and spread of the disease. In consequence 45 deaths from fever occurred.

Yellow fever also exists at Vera Cruz and at other points in Mexico and South America.

BELMONTS CONTROL ALL SURFACE ROADS

Big New York Traction Interest Wins Its Fight Against the Pennsylvania in Queens County—Woman Is Treasurer.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

The Belmont railroad interests in this city which includes the Inter-Borough Company, the Manhattan "L" and operators of the subway are to acquire all the surface roads in Queens county, through the purchase of the New York & Queens County Electric Railway Company. The purchase has been made for the Belmonts through the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and the deal was announced yesterday, but there was a question as to the purchaser.

In view of the fact that the Queens County Railway Company was controlled by Philadelphia capitalists it was thought that the Belmonts would surely lose their fight with the Pennsylvania railroad for the road.

It transpired today that a woman now occupies an executive post in a big traction system. At the last meeting of the directors of the New York & Queens County Company, Miss Ida M. Tritt was elected treasurer of the road. Miss Tritt, who is 28 years old, has been railroading for 10 years. She began by securing a clerkship with the Philadelphia Traction Company, where she worked her way to the position of assistant cashier.

When the Philadelphia capitalists secured the controlling interest in the Queens County road she was sent to Long Island City to act as assistant cashier of that road. When questioned today about her career she dismissed the subject with: "I started to learn railroading and am still at it."

FRANK A. PARKER.

WILL RAISE RENTS.

Building Strikes in New York to Cause a Famine of Living Apartments.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—As a result of the strikers and lockouts in the building trades during the summer, rents of dwelling houses and the better class of apartments are to be increased from 10 to 20 per cent and real estate men say there will be such a mad scramble after living places in New York about October 1 as has never been dreamed of here before.

This summer no dwelling houses or apartment buildings have been built, but demand for them has increased. Particularly on the upper west side of the city where high-class houses are wanted, the situation is already an extreme one. It was the opinion of real estate men in all parts of the city that the rentals of tenements and lower priced apartments would not be increased.

STOCKHOLDERS WANT RECEIVER APPOINTED

Sensational Charges Are Made Against Officials of a Small Railroad.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PONTIAC, MICH., Aug. 1.—A bill of complaint was filed in the Oakland county circuit court today by attorneys representing Charles H. Stone, Elijah W. Sells and William H. Barbour, all of New York, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern railroad, which is one mile in length, running from Pontiac to Saginaw Bay. The court is also asked to make an order that the road be sold, and the proceeds divided among the stockholders. Mr. Stone owns 4,000 shares of Pontiac, Oxford & Northern stock.

The bill of complaint makes some sensational charges against President Hugh Porter of New York. It is alleged that his salary of $12,000 per year is entirely out of proportion with the duties that he performs, and that other officers of the road also draw salaries larger than they should. According to the bill of complaint, this large salary list eats up much of the earnings that should go to the stockholders. It is alleged that the board of directors was recently reduced from seven to six in the interest of President Porter, and that Messrs. Sells and Barbour, who represent Stone on the board, are not allowed to have any voice in the management of the road.

The most sensational allegation in the bill is that President Porter has manipulated the finances of the road until he holds $400,000 that ought to be turned into the treasury. The bill alleges that at one time this amount was $565,000. An affidavit by Elijah W. Sells is made part of the bill in which he declares, as a practical railroad man, that the line is in very bad shape, and that the rolling stock is badly run down and cannot be used much longer without repairs. He also says that he was refused permission to examine the books in the general office of the company.

Judge Smith granted a temporary injunction forbidding the removal of the company's books, papers or cash from the jurisdiction of the court, and also restraining the present management from paying President Porter his salary of $12,000.

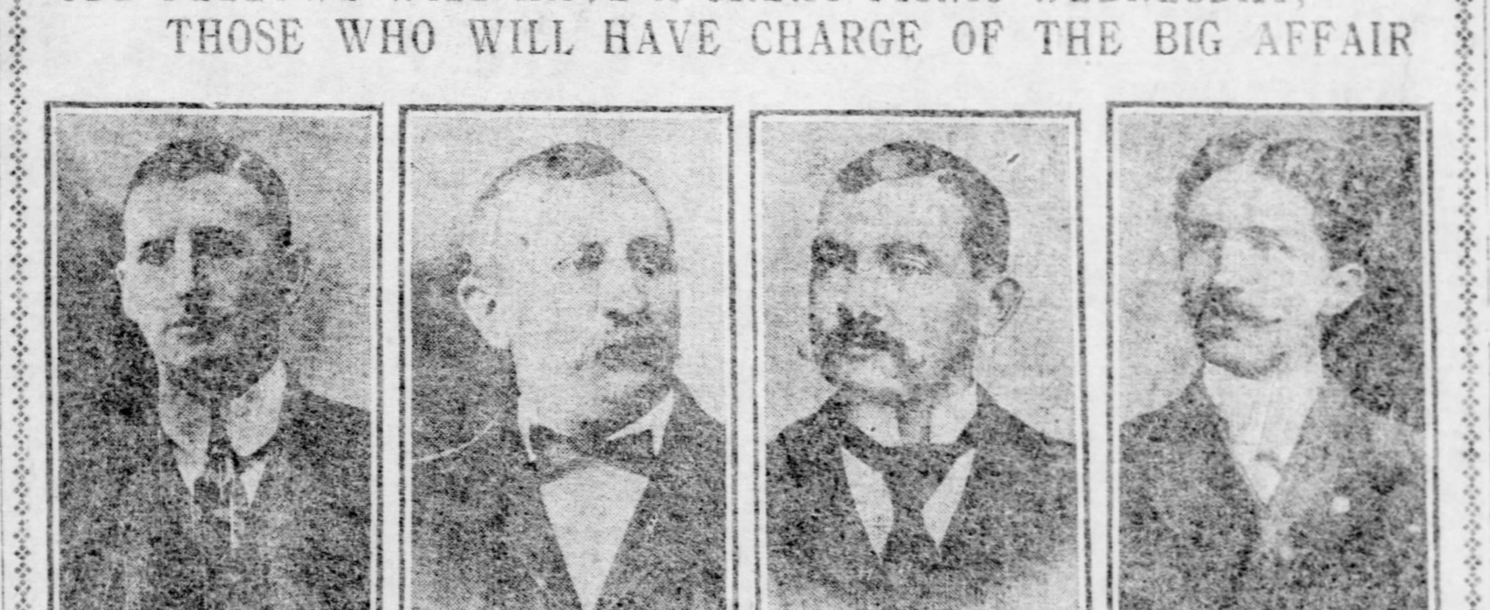
FOUR DEALERS ARRESTED.

State Food Inspector Makes Complaint Against Alleged Law Violaters.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Wholesale arrests of dairymen and restaurant proprietors were made in Connellsville and surrounding towns today as a result of the discovery made by agents of Dr. B. R. Warren, state dairy and food commissioner, that the milk they have been selling was embalmed with formaldehyde.

J. S. Stauffer, dairyman; W. H. Miner, dairymen; G. F. Pritchard and H. A. Glotfeity, restaurant men, of this place, all gave bond each for their appearance before Justice of the Peace Dawson of Uniontown next Wednesday morning for a hearing on a charge of violating the state pure food laws by adulteration.

ODD FELLOWS WILL HAVE A GREAT PICNIC WEDNESDAY; THOSE WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE BIG AFFAIR



W. G. Lang, President. — A. H. Neadhammer, Treasurer. — D. J. McCloskey, Recording Secretary. — P. M. Bennison, Financial Secretary.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Picnic association of Western Pennsylvania will hold their tenth annual outing at Aliquippa park next Wednesday. The Odd Fellows, at their last meeting in the Vilsack building, No. 6200 Penn avenue, last week, completed all arrangements for the outing. All the committees made their reports to the association, which were unanimously adopted.

Hundreds of members of the committee will be on the grounds next Wednesday to look out for the Odd Fellows and their friends. Tents will be located for headquarters, and there also will be a bureau of information. A tent will be erected as headquarters for the Red Cross department, with Dr. L. F. Ankrim of No. 5201 Penn avenue as chairman. Headquarters will be established for lost children during the day, and music will be furnished by the Haydn orchestra. There will be dancing and a full line of athletic sports conducted by William H. Emerich, chairman of the committee on sports.

The officers of the association for this year are: President, W. G. Lang; first vice president, Edward J. Kohlhammer; recording secretary, D. J. McCloskey; financial secretary, P. M. Bennison; treasurer, A. H. Neadhammer; five elective vice presidents, S. A. Steel, grand master; Dr. L. F. Ankrim, E. H. Ringer, H. B. Rossell and James Hardy, Jr. The chairman of the various committees are: Transportation, D. J. McCloskey; grounds, W. G. Lang; floor, P. M. Bennison; sports, W. H. Emerick; reception, W. E. Ekey; catering, J. A. Robinson, and check room, E. H. Ringer.

Trains will commence leaving the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad depot at Smithfield street, South Side, at 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and special trains will follow as fast as the crowds gather to be taken away. The last train leaves the grounds for Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock in the evening. Excursion rates for adults from Pittsburgh will be 60 cents and for children 30 cents. Special trains will be run from Fayette City, making all intermediate stops, and leaving Fayette City at about 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Trains will also be run from the Beaver valley.

From present indications this year's outing will be more successful than any previous one. The object of the association is to bring the Odd Fellows, their families and friends of Western Pennsylvania more closely together for a good social time. The money left over above expenses will go to the Home for Aged Odd Fellows, Grove City, Pa., and the Widows' and Orphans' home, Ben Avon, Pa.

GREAT ORDERS FOR NEW RAILS

One-Third of Steel Mills' Production Already Booked for Next Year.

BUSY TIME FOR WORKMEN

Predicted That Next Year's Production Should Exceed Three Million Tons at Present Rate of Booking Orders—A Remarkable Record.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

The United States Steel Corporation and the independent producers of steel rails have booked for 1904 delivery orders calling for nearly 1,100,000 tons of steel rails. This is over one-third of the total capacity of the steel rail mills, including the new Lackawanna Iron and Steel plant at Buffalo, which will have a maximum capacity of not less than 600,000 tons next year.

Estimates of steel men as to the output for the year and the excess orders that will have to be carried over into 1904, give 2,950,000 tons as the maximum output and 450,000 tons as the approximate tonnage ordered for 1903, but which will have to be carried over.

Thus, independent of the steel rails imported, the railroads of the United States will this year use $82,000,000 of rails, whereas they asked for $95,200,000, giving an excess of demand over production for the 12 months of $12,000,000.

Next year's total rail production should exceed 3,000,000 tons, and at the present rate of booking orders the steel corporation and the most important independent producers will have by the first of the year enough orders to insure their mills running full time for the entire presidential year.

If the new Rockefeller-Gould management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company carries out plans already outlined that company will during 1904 turn out not less than 250,000 tons of rails, an amount sufficiently large to take care of the urgent demands of roads in the Rocky Mountain territory.

FRANK A. PARKER.

DEATH CLOSES LIFE OF ECCENTRIC RECLUSE

Daniel Delourey, Who Lived With Pets, Starved Himself to Death.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 1.—In the death of Daniel Delourey at the Bridgeport General hospital yesterday, passes a character of singular eccentricities. Years ago he conceived a strong dislike for women. With his sister he lived in Lexington avenue, and when she died he lived a hermit life, surrounded by innumerable cats and dogs and chickens.

There was one live episode in his life. He left home one day, went up the Hudson river and brought back a wife, but when the bride saw the surroundings into which she had been introduced, she packed her trunk and returned forthwith to her former home, and so far as known has never been here since.

After that Delourey devoted himself more closely than ever to his pets and kept bachelor's hall. No woman was allowed to cross the threshold of his house. When taken ill he was sent to the almshouse for treatment, though owning an estate estimated at from $6,000 to $8,000. On reaching there he refused to eat or to take any nourishment, determined to starve himself. He was sent to the hospital three days ago, where he died.

FIVE HUNDRED WORDS A MINUTE POSSIBLE

Edison Says This Rate Can Be Attained in Marconi Trans-Atlantic Messages.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—"There is absolutely no reason why Marconi may not develop a speed of 500 words a minute in the transmission of transatlantic messages," said Thomas A. Edison today. "On the other hand," continued the inventor, "there are technical scientific and mechanical obstacles which make it absolutely impossible to increase the speed of transmission by ocean cables. There is absolutely no doubt but that the Marconi system is successful.

"All this talk about lack of secrecy, interruption and the interception of messages, is nonsense. No business man ever entrusts an important secret to the wires without employing a cypher code. There is no doubt but that code will be necessary in the wireless system just as it is in the cable system."

FRANK A. PARKER.

MRS. VANDERBILT BUILDS AND ENDOWS HOSPITAL WARD

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The trustees of the Newport hospital received from Mrs. Vanderbilt today a formal transfer by letter of the $250,000 ward which she has caused to be erected upon the hospital grounds as a memorial to her husband, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Accompanying the transfer was notice of the generous endowment of the building, the amount of which officials are not privileged to make public. The ward is for the needy poor, with outpatient, maternity and children's departments, and rooms for those who can only pay a nominal sum for treatment.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

North Braddock Congregation Preparing for a Four-Day Celebration.

The congregation of the First Free Methodist church of Hawkins avenue, North Braddock, is preparing for the dedication of the church building August 13 to 16. The general superintendent, the Rev. B. Jones of Jackson, Mich., will officiate, and nearly all the Free Methodist ministers in the Pittsburgh district will assist him.

The congregation has been organized for more than 30 years and is one of the oldest in the Monongahela valley. The building was erected a year ago, and is nearly clear of debt. It cost $8,000.

A Great Philanthropist.

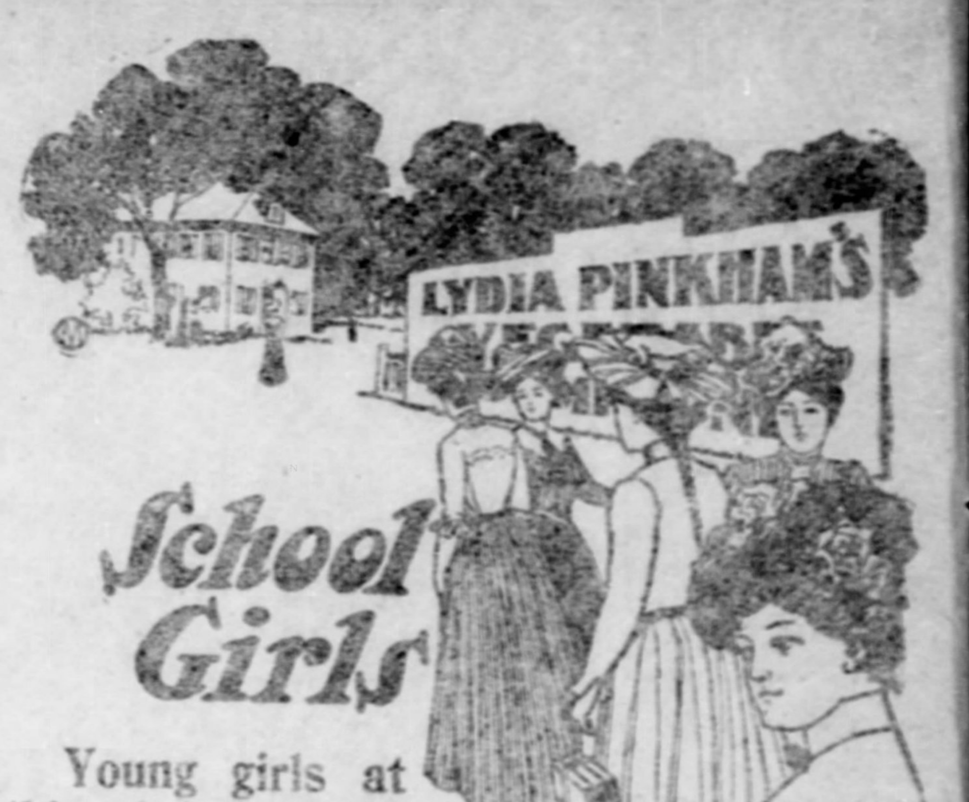
One of the greatest and oldest philanthropists of this country whose name is well known over the world, never drank wine until 77 years of age when, with old age and failing health he was advised by his physician to use Speer's Port Grape and Burgundy Wines, which he did, and he told everybody that it built him up, made him young again, and his health and vigor returned. He lived until 98 years of age. Speer's Port Wine is the wine to use.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR FURNACE OR RANGE.

Bartlett Furnace and Range Co., No. 715 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Finest Available Outing.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line steamers for Cincinnati, Mondays, Saturdays at 4 p. m. Fare, $7; round trip, $12 and $14, meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.



Young girls at this period of life, or their mothers, are earnestly invited to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice; all such letters are strictly confidential; she has guided in a motherly way hundreds of young women; and her advice is freely and cheerfully given.

School days are danger days for American girls.

Often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality. Sometimes it is never recovered.

Perhaps they are not over-careful about keeping their feet dry; through carelessness in this respect the monthly sickness is usually rendered very severe.

Then begin ailments which should be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, a tendency to avoid the society of others, are symptoms all indicating that woman's arch-enemy is at hand.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped many a young girl over this critical period. With it they have gone through their trials with courage and safety. With its proper use the young girl is safe from the peculiar dangers of school years and prepared for hearty womanhood.

A Young Chicago Girl "Studied Too Hard."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for the help and benefit I have received through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. When I was about seventeen years old I suddenly seemed to lose my usual good health and vitality. Father said I studied too hard, but the doctor thought different and prescribed tonics, which I took by the quart without relief. Reading one day in the paper of Mrs. Pinkham's great cures, and finding the symptoms described answered mine, I decided I would give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I did not say a word to the doctor; I bought it myself, and took it according to directions regularly for two months, and I found that I gradually improved, and that all pains left me, and I was my old self once more.—LILLIE E. SINCLAIR, 17 E. 22d St., Chicago Ill."

"Miss Pratt Unable to Attend School."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

As Beautiful as Venus and Fair as Diana

How Mme. De Maintenon, the Most Beautiful Woman in History, Retained Her Beauty and Youthful Appearance.

How Any Woman Can Attain Beauty and Youthful Looks

Mme. De Maintenon, said to be the most beautiful woman that ever lived, and the favorite of the luxurious court of Louis XIV., when seventy years of age, so history records, looked scarcely thirty. Her complexion was a marvel, and the envy of all the most noted beauties for which the court of Louis Le Grande was famous. Her youth and beauty, it was asserted, were ascribed to a secret lotion of Paracelsus, that kept her complexion in its youthful vigor and radiant glow, warding off the wrinkles and keeping away the lines and removing the blemishes that are the arch enemies of beauty and youthful looks.

This secret, for which Mme. De Maintenon paid a fabulous sum, can to-day be obtained by every lady at a very moderate cost.

By a diligent research into the laws of nature and a careful study in the realms of chemistry, Mme. Ruppert, the most noted Complexion Specialist of the present day, has discovered a formula that not only equals the secret formula of Paracelsus, but in many respects far surpasses it.

MADAME A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH does all that the secret formula of Paracelsus did. It keeps the complexion youthful, retarding wrinkles and lines, removing the discolorations and blemishes, giving that delicate pink and white glow, so natural to youth; making the skin smooth, clear and a marvel of beauty. Freckles, pimples, moth, blackheads, sallowness and oiliness of the skin rapidly disappear with its use, and there is scarcely a defect to which the complexion is heir which will not readily yield to its marvelous curative and youth-restoring qualities.

IT CANNOT FAIL to produce these grand results, and to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate complexion, as its actions harmonize perfectly with the laws of nature and hygiene, the two factors which must be closely adhered to and followed, to improve permanently one's personal appearance.

FACE BLEACH has a twofold action on the skin: 1st, a magnetical action, which attracts and draws to the surface the impurities and discolorations which collect below the outer skin, similar to the attracting property of the magnet for iron; and, 2d, a chemical action which scales off imperceptibly (in the form of a very fine dandruff) a slight surface of the outer diseased and dead cuticle, leaving the skin—beautiful and youthful looking by nature—clear, smooth and perfect.

THIS IS THE ONLY METHOD by which the complexion can be safely and positively rejuvenated.

A positive guarantee is given if Face Bleach is used according to the new special directions, which are furnished with each order, that it will remove every discoloration and impurity from your complexion.

All of Mme. A. Ruppert's world renowned preparations are sold by us at reduced prices.

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST.
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

CHASED TO ROOF BY A MAD BULL

Remarkable Experience of a Wyoming School Teacher and Her Seven Pupils.

DRIVEN FROM PLACE TO PLACE

Infuriated Beast Close at Their Heels Until the Lofty Perch Was Reached, and Then He Lingered in the Immediate Vicinity Three Hours.

GARRETT, WYO., August 1.—Driven to take refuge on the top of the school house by what is described as a "large and furious looking bull," held captive on the roof for three long weary hours, is the strange and exciting adventure that befell Miss Retta Heiteshew, a pretty young school teacher at Garrett, and seven of her pupils one morning last week.

The pupils were assembling for the morning classes when the bull marked them as his legitimate prey. Mayhap he took offense at a red shirt or auburn hair worn by some of the children. Mayhap he wished to join in the game of "tag" that was being played by the scholars before school "took up." Or mayhap—well, whatever "mayhap" entered his fancy (if he has one) he suddenly started things going at this knowledge dispensary in the state of Wyoming.

The bull bellowed and pawed the ground as if to attract the teacher's attention, and then charged the scholars. The youngsters immediately ran for the school house, and reaching it a few lengths ahead of the bull, entered quickly and closed the door.

The bull, not to be baffled in his desire "to go to school," attempted to enter through the window. But this inlet proved too small for his huge frame, after breaking it he turned his attention to the door. Two charges reduced the door to kindling wood and made an opening large enough for the bull to enter. The teacher and her pupils had, in the meantime, escaped through the broken window.

The bull, after knocking desks and books around and demolishing things in general, left the building to find the scholars. Miss Heiteshew and two pupils were on the ground and the other five were on the roof. When they saw the bull coming toward them again teacher and pupils started on a run for an outbuilding about 150 feet distant.

The race between the teacher and pupils was exciting, but the pursuing beast was distanced. The bull was not disconcerted at his defeat in sprinting. He backed off a few yards, and then with head lowered and eyes gleaming viciously charged down upon the outhouse. Just before his impact the teacher and two pupils slipped out. The bull crashed through the door, tearing it from its hinges. The impact broke off one of the boards at the back and, sticking his head through the aperture, he carried the house for some distance.

Before the animal could disentangle itself Miss Heiteshew and the two pupils reached a place of safety on the roof of the schoolhouse. The bull kept guard for three hours while the teacher and her scholars sat on the roof, until the animal got tired and departed.

Miss Heiteshew and her oldest girl pupil have borrowed six-shooters and are spending all their recess time at a target shaped like a bull. They vow they will kill the bull if it ever trespasses on school ground again.

WORLD'S ODDEST TRIBE.

Queer Customs and Primitive Manners of the Ainu.

The Ainu live in the most primitive manner possible, says Jessie Ackermann in the Housekeeper. They have adopted the dress of the Japanese, but the houses are very unlike any seen in Japan. They are made of rice straw, roofed with a thatching of reeds. How the natives ever survive the winter is difficult to understand. In the center of the room is the fireplace, from which the smoke floats out into the room, at times becoming almost suffocating. An opening in the roof is supposed to serve as an outlet, but the smoke does not always find it. Over the fire hangs a huge iron kettle and into it are thrust all sort of fish, animal and vegetable food, to be dished up later in a sort of composite chowder. Around two sides of the room is a slightly raised platform, upon which the whole family range themselves for the night, without bedding of any sort in summer, and only a scanty supply in winter.

During the winter the favorite pastime of the Ainu is hunting, the prize find being a bear cub. This is never killed, but the mother having been disposed of, the cub is captured alive and carried home amid great rejoicings. A place of abode for the cub is erected near the family hut, and every attention is bestowed upon it.

As a race the Ainu are sturdy in appearance, but are peaceable and not given to war like the Japanese. The marked feature of the men is a hairy growth upon the entire body like that upon a wild animal. A creepy sensation takes possession of one in looking upon these walking, talking creatures, so intelligent and yet presenting somewhat the outward appearance of gigantic monkeys.

The women have the same large, heavy features as the men. They are generally disfigured by an ancient custom of tattooing a large portion of the face around the mouth, the upper part of which takes the form of a moustache. It signifies nothing whatever except a badge of distinction for the race. The process of tattooing is long and painful. When a girl is about two years old the mother begins operations on the lower lip and by degrees covers the space of two inches on each side of the mouth. As the child grows this increases in size until it extends half way across the face toward the ears. The preparation used in tattooing is made by the women from ash bark. This is soaked for some days and when ready for use soot, produced by burning birch-bark, is added to the liquid and the concoction is applied to the surface of the skin. The lips are scratched with a sharp instrument, more of the fluid applied and from time to time, as the irritation ceases, the work is continued. In olden times other marks were added as the girls became wives or mothers, but these are now seen only on the very old.

A True Socialist.

"Johnnie," quoth the socialist agitator to his 10-year-old, "did you sell that old iron today."

"Yes, pa."

"Well, what did you get for it?"

"Five dollars."

"That's good." And the silver-tongued orator of the hoodlums rubbed his hands joyfully. "Give it to me."

"Give it to you pa! Why, I haven't got it all. Here's your share—one dollar."

"My share, you young reprobate! What do you mean?" roared the advocate of plunder.

"Well, I'll tell you, pa. Me an' Jimmie an' some other fellows formed a society, you know, for making things equal. You see, we heard you speak once, and ever since we've believed in dividing things equally, so we just divided up that five dollars."

As the two returned from the woodshed, Johnnie was very thoughtful and he walked with a painful limp.

"Pa," he said at last, "these here ideas ain't meant to apply to us, I guess. They're only for other people who have money, ain't they?"

And then the father's heart was glad, for he knew his son would make a true socialist.—Chicago Post.

HISTORY OF A CLOCK.

Bought With Money a Gambler Had to Pay for His Freedom.

Perhaps no clock in America has a more interesting history than the one in the steeple of the city hall and market house at Alexandria, Va., says the Richmond (Va.) Times-Despatch. Back in the days before the war, Alexandria was one of the southern cities which was known as a pretty rapid place for the sporting fraternity, but in those days it was a square game and no cheating—a gentleman's game from start to finish.

On one occasion the town had been visited by several gamblers from the southwest, who had come hither "seeking whom they might devour." At length a respectable citizen, who occasionally took a flyer with cards, fell into a snare which was set for him, and after a series of games, carried on on different nights, he found himself fleeced out of something like $2,500. As a "true southerner," he had to make good, and this he did without bickering, but with the determination to get even. He was too honorable not to stand the hazard of the die.

A lucky thought enabled him to bring about his revenge on the blackleg. He had knowledge that there was an old law in Virginia—and a similar law is now on the statute books—established while she was yet a colony, in which it was "made and provided" that if any man could not show that he was pursuing some "lawful means of obtaining a livelihood" he should be sold or hired out at auction to prevent, by his labor, his becoming chargeable to the town.

Going before a justice of the peace he immediately entered complaint against the gamester. The man was arrested, tried and condemned to be sold at auction. Here was a dilemma. The gambler was at first disposed to treat the whole matter as a joke. But he soon found out his mistake. He was taken to a public stand, "put up" for sale, and the bidding began—the sale "peremptory." His victim started the bid with "one hundred dollars."

"Two hundred," said the blackleg.

And so the gambler and his victim went on bidding until the amount reached $2,000, when the former begged to be let off, pleading poverty; but all his pleadings would not cause the cheated man to relinquish his determination to make him pay dear for what he had done. There was no alternative, the gambler must either be forced into a service of degrading labor, under the supervision of a man who had small cause to love him, or he must go on bidding for himself, which he was actually compelled to do, until the sum had actually reached $3,500, when he was permitted to pay over the amount and depart from the town, a crowd of hooting, yelling men and boys following him to the wharf, when he took the steamer.

The citizens then gave the proceeds of the "man sale" to the city, to be used in putting up a clock and steeple on the town hall and market house, which building was torn down a few years ago to make room for a larger and more modern structure.

Not a great many of the citizens knew the history of the old steeple and clock, but Capt. Edward Dangerfield told the building committee that he was particularly desirous of seeing the steeple and clock preserved, and that he wished to defray all expense of having the clock repaired and "modernized" for the new building. This proposition was accepted, and today the people of the good old city have practically the same steeple and clock their old-time citizen made a gambler pay for.

A CONCRETE SKYSCRAPER.

Novel Architectural Experiment Being Tried in Cincinnati.

In Cincinnati an experiment in construction is being made which is attracting the attention of builders, contractors and capitalists. It is the erection of a skyscraper, with concrete for foundations, columns, girders, stairways and floors. It is to be a solid piece of concrete, from the sub-foundations to the roof, practically one piece, as if carved from the solid rock, except the exterior. For building purposes concrete is as old as the hills. There are still standing small houses and arched bridges built before the Christian era. In late years some buildings, six to eight stories high, have been built, but the Ingalls building, 15 stories high, is the most ambitious attempt yet made. It now approaches completion, and thus far there is nothing to indicate failure in any particular.

The process followed in the erection of the Ingalls building, says the New York Tribune, is known as "reinforced concrete." To erect a building of this nature the carpenter first constructs a mould or frame in sections. In the case of a column the mould is made upright, and is almost watertight, being held by bolts and placed accurately by level and plumb. This is filled by concrete, mixed and handled by machinery. An entire story is carried forward and upward at the same time, all girders, columns and floors of the story reaching completion at the same time, approximately. The molds are then removed, after the material has hardened, and placed in position for the next story, the workmen using the top floor for a foothold for the addition to be made.

The outside finish does not differ from the finish of the steel skyscraper. It may be marble, brick, stone or terra cotta and in its application the same rules are followed. In the Cincinnati example the lower stories are covered with white marble and above that white enameled brick.

Some steel is used in construction. Within the columns are twisted square rods, embedded in the concrete, and in the girders are round bars, about three inches in diameter. A patent is involved in the twisted rods, which are supposed to allow for expansion. The use of the steel rods gives additional rigidity, though the weight is insignificant compared with the weight of steel in steel buildings.

In the Ingalls building the interior decorators follow fast on the heels of the concrete. At present the lower floors are practically ready for occupancy, as rain on floors above would have no effect whatever on the material beneath. In cost, the concrete is from 20 to 40 per cent below the cost of steel construction.

sermon.

QUEENS WHO SMOKE.

Several Fair Members of Royalty Are Fond of the Weed.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who was assassinated near Geneva, used to smoke 30 to 40 cigarettes daily, either Turkish or Russian, and used also to indulge occasionally in small Italian cigars.

The czarina smokes cigarettes now and then, and on her desk there are always a couple of golden and engraved cigarette cases, a silver ash tray and a malachite matchholder.

The queen of Italy seldom smokes, but the mother of the king of Spain consumes a large number of Egyptian cigarettes every day.

Former Queen Natalie of Servia owns a magnificently jeweled smoking outfit, and is very partial to the habit.

The queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylvia, also owns a large number of gold and silver cigarette cases, but she does not much like the aroma of tobacco.

The queen of Portugal, on the other hand, is an ardent lover of the weed. She prefers a special brand of German tobacco, which is sent to her specially from Dresden. Her mother, the Countess of Paris, occasionally indulges in a Havana cigarette or two.

At the English court the ladies are strictly prohibited from smoking by Queen Alexandra, who will not allow smoking in her presence. Many fair members of the English aristocracy are far from pleased thereat, because among them are many confirmed smokers.—New York Press.

Hot Time in the Old Town.

Pete Burns is stacking hay this week.

Mrs. Emma Burns was shopping at Monticello last Saturday.

Miss Maggie Burns called on Misses Maud and Ella Tate last Friday.

Miss Elsie Wilson assisted Mr. Burns in picking blackberries on last Tuesday.

Miss Sue Moore of Monticello is assisting her aunt, Mrs. Burns, with her work.

Pete Burns is plowing up one field of his oats and is intending to sowing it to wheat.

Christian Endeavor in the evening led by Miss Maggie Burns, was well attended last Friday.—Monon (Ind.) News.

FAMOUS FIREMAN AT THE BIG FAIR

Former Chief George C. Hale Will Be a Prominent Figure on "The Pike."

WILL HAVE A CONCESSION

Fire Fighter Noted for His Invention and Triumphs at Home and Abroad Arranges for Service and Exhibitions at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—George C. Hale, probably the most famous fire fighter in the world and for 21 years head of the Kansas City fire department, is in St. Louis getting ready the fire fighters' exhibit at the world's fair.

Chief Hale, whose career as a fireman began more than 30 years ago, has in that time come to be known to all civilized nations, not only as the chief of the fire department that won highest honors at the Paris exposition, but as the inventor and perfector of two pieces of fire apparatus which are at present being used in every well equipped fire house in the world. The lives that have been saved and the property snatched from the flames with the aid of these two inventions are too extensive to be given an estimate of. They are the hanging harness and the Hale water tower, two parts of a modern fire house equipment so necessary that a company without them is badly handicapped.

In 1871 George C. Hale went into the Kansas City fire department as a master mechanic. From the very first he devoted his brain and muscle to the invention of life-saving fire apparatus. Shortly after entering the department he hit upon the idea of the hanging harness, which would not only save time in hitching up but would be of great value in allowing the horses to go to their stables unharnessed, where before the tired animals were obliged to stand with the harness on day and night.

The new device was brought to St. Louis by Chief Hale and shown to H. Clay Sexton, who was then fire chief of St. Louis, and it was adopted at once. Shortly after that every city in the United States had adopted it, and in a few years it was introduced into Europe and Asia, where it is considered indispensable.

Amazed the Londoners.

In 1893 an international tournament of firemen was held in Agricultural hall, London, in which every civilized nation on the globe competed for honors in equipment, quickness of movement, rapidity of hitching up and general display of apparatus.

Chief Hale was chosen as head of the American delegation, and he, with 17 men and all the fire apparatus he could carry, was sent to London. The water tower was unknown then outside of the United States, and when this strange device was taken through the streets of London there were many head shakings and doubts as to its availability.

Several thousand people, including Queen Victoria, the prince of Wales and other royalty were gathered in the great hall to witness the contest. As one after the other of the famous fire companies of the world exhibited the skill before the assembled thousands new records were made.

The contest for which was to be awarded the grand prize was one wherein the time of hitching up was to be taken: that is, from the moment the gong sounded when all the men were in bed, till the moment the hind wheels of the last vehicle crossed the threshold of the fire house.

The best record of any European or Asiatic company was that made by No. 6 company of London, which did the act in one minute and seventeen seconds.

The last to try was the Kansas City crew from America, and when the time was counted by the judges it was found to be just 8½ seconds.

Immediately after that all the companies of Europe adopted the hanging harness and the Hale water tower.

At the Paris exposition in 1900, before President Loubet, the minister of war and about 150,000 people the Kansas City department, led by Chief Hale, went through the exhibition of running a quarter of a mile, rescuing two people from a burning building and returning all the apparatus to its proper place in three minutes and 42 seconds, while the next best was 12 minutes and 17 seconds, performed by a company from Italy.

His Plans for the Fair.

The fame of the Kansas City department which the brain and experience of Chief Hale had made possible, spread over the civilized world, and when the crew returned to London in 1900 the lord mayor dined the chief and his 17 men at a public dinner in the Mansion house.

Chief Hale retired from active life about one year ago, and has since that time been planning for the concession at the World's fair. President Francis was approached over a year ago about the scheme and went heartily into it and has engaged Chief Hale and a crew of 20 men to be selected from the different cities of the country to go into service at the grounds on the 15th of August and to remain until the end of the fair.

The concession will be one of the Midway features and will have a space allotment of 100 by 305 feet, costing about $100,000. Several capitalists are behind the scheme, which it is proposed to make the most complete and thoroughly equipped fire house in the world.

The concession will be composed of a six-story building, which will be set afire every day, and the fire company's movements from the sound of the first alarm till the return of the men to bed will be in full view of the audience.

There will be rescues and all the spectacular features of a great conflagration bringing into service the highest that inventive skill has yet accomplished in the construction of fire fighting apparatus.

Aside from being a concession, the company will act as the guardian of the Pike against fire, and Chief Hale will be paid $25,000 for his services as the chief.

90-YEAR-OLD BLACKSNAKE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Record sends these weird snake stories from Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa.:

The age and size of blacksnakes are popularly supposed to be exaggerated, but an authenticated case of one recently killed on the farm of Jacob Snively (Locust Grove farm), near Greencastle, goes far to prove both the longevity and length of this constrictor of the temperate zone. The black snake referred to was known to Mr. Snively's father. For years the old snake used to sun himself behind a log in the lonely meadow; but always escaped the attacks of the boys. When the snake grew so large that he became a menace to the young calves, orders were given to sacrifice any sort of agricultural implement to despatch him, but it was not until Mr. Snively had grown-up sons that the old snake was finally killed. He measured nine feet in length, and, having lived through three generations of men, was presumably 90 years old.

One variety of black snake is known as the racer. It has a white throat, and will chase a full-grown man. Mr. Karl, being in the woods, heard one of these snakes following him. He did not run, but when his acute ear told him it was near, he turned suddenly and faced it. The snake rose straight up on the tip of its tail and stood face to face with the man, who then broke its neck with a stick he was carrying. The snake measured exactly six feet in length.

OLD TOPERS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT

Law Enacted Many Years Ago Put Into Force in State of Washington.

ROUNDING UP DRUNKARDS

Their Names Published by Order of a Judge at Walla Walla, and They Are Notified That They Must Live Up to the Letter of the Law.

SPOKANE, WASH., August 1.—Terrified lest their names shall be posted in every saloon, habitual drunkards are making careful investigations of the provisions of an ancient Washington statute. The statute defines an habitual drunkard. Although the law was passed in 1883, it has remained for Judge Brents, at Walla Walla, to dig it up from the musty recesses of oblivion and startle the state—and especially that part of the state which is given to imbibing intoxicating liquor—with an enforcement of the statute.

Judge Brents has had published a list of the drunkards of his county, and has announced that they must live up to the letter of the law or there will be further and more startling developments.

The habitual drunkard law is new to Spokane. Court house officials declare that no enforcement has ever been attempted here and that if it were no small per cent of the male population of Spokane would be compelled to appear before the judges of the superior court. No one denies that the enforcement of the law would be a good thing, but officials declare that such enforcement would be difficult.

Attorneys say that to prove a man an habitual drunkard in a divorce proceeding, where that charge is brought by a wife, is a most difficult task. The law makes the definition plain.

By the provisions of the enactment any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor to excess, may, upon complaint thereof, be adjudged by the judge of the superior court an habitual drunkard. A father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, or any other relative or friend, may complain to the superior court judge of an habitual drunkard. Their complaint must prove that such person is squandering his earnings, neglecting his business or maltreating his family. Any man who has been twice convicted before a justice of the peace of intoxication is an habitual drunkard and may be placed on the list. In this event it is the duty of the justice to certify the facts to the superior court.

After the complaint has been filed by a relative or friend the man must be brought before the court, where, if it is so proven, he is formally declared to be an habitual drunkard. The judge shall furnish a list of all habitual drunkards in his county to every saloon keeper selling liquor under license. The notice must be posted in a conspicuous place in the saloon. Failure to do this on the part of the saloon keeper will be followed by punishment similar to when he is charged with selling without a license. Penalty for selling liquor to a declared habitual drunkard is a fine for the saloon keeper or his bartender of not less than $50 nor more than $300 and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months. Any person who may be injured, in person or property, by an habitual drunkard, while intoxicated, shall have right of action against the man selling such person intoxicating liquor.

The law provides that if an habitual drunkard, after the expiration of two years, shows the court that he has been a total abstainer, his name shall be removed from the list.

The law passed the Washington state legislature in 1883. Previous sections were introduced and passed in 1879 and 1881.

The judges of the superior court in Spokane said that no habitual drunkard complaints had been entered in their courts. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Poindexter says that, so far as he knows, no habitual drunkard lists had ever been published in Spokane county. "I fear the list, if published, would cover the entire walls of some saloons," said Mr. Poindexter.

CHILDREN'S DEFECTIVE SENSES.

Shortcomings in School Not Always Due to Stupidity.

Perhaps most of my readers can remember the time when children were cudgeled if they made mistakes in spelling, says Prof. M. V. O'Shea, in Worldly Work. The teacher, and parent, too, proceeded on the principle that mistakes are due to carelessness, and carelessness is a disease of the will and can be cured only by dermal stimulations. But investigations made in these last few years in various parts of the world have shown that bad spelling is in a large percentage of cases due to a defect of vision, which prevents a clear imaging of the parts of a word in the exact sequence in which they occur.

Children are still whipped for careless writing, but there again, defects of vision that distort the copy which the child is expected to imitate. Superintendent Whitcomb, of Lowell, in the examination of one such case has reproduced samples of the child's writing before her eyes were examined, and immediately after she put on glasses, showing the most extraordinary improvement in a moment's time. These instances are but illustrations of the causes of "carelessness" and "stupidity" that are being revealed in many parts of the world by an investigation of children's senses and nervous condition.

A great many shortcomings in school children have been shown by recent investigation to be due to other defects than those mentioned, but almost no attention has been paid to them because they have not been regarded as of any consequence. Eighteen per cent of our Madison school children were found to be "mouth breathers." In a majority of cases adenoid tissue, or a sort of third tonsil, was found obstructing the respiratory passages; and it is the opinion of physicians that this exerts a very baneful influence upon both bodily and mental development. I have been able to follow very carefully for some time the careers of two children who were afflicted with this difficulty. They would go to school in the morning in a condition of indifference and lethargy, and it was impossible to interest them in anything that was done. They were behind their grade, and had acquired the reputation of being hopelessly stupid. Both teacher and parents were severe in their treatment of the children, thinking to arouse them to action. I found that in their sleeping they had great difficulty in breathing, and were tossing about throughout the whole night. They gained little sound, restful sleep, and as a consequence were in a fatigued condition all the time.

A DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT.

How the German Government Watches Suspicious Characters.

Least pleasing of all duties was looking after fugitives from justice or birds of prey, evidently seeking new victims, says Andrew D. White, in the Century. On this latter point I recall an experience which may throw some little light on the German mode of watching doubtful persons. A young American had appeared in various public places wearing a naval uniform to which he was not entitled, declaring himself a son of the president of the United States, and apparently making ready for a career of scoundrelism. Consulting the minister of foreign affairs one day, I mentioned this case asking him to give me such information as came to him. He answered: "Remind me at your next visit, and perhaps I can show you something."

On my calling, some days later, the minister handed me a paper on which was inscribed, apparently, not only every place the young man had visited during the past week, but everything he had done and said, his conversations in the restaurants being noted with especial care; and while the man was evidently worthless, he was clearly rather a fool than a scoundrel. On my expressing surprise at the fullness of this information, the minister seemed quite as much surprised at my supposing it possible for any good government to exist without such complete surveillance of suspected persons.

ANECDOTES OF WHISTLER.

They Disclose Characteristics of Artist Who Recently Passed Away.

It is told of Whistler, says Harper's Weekly, that upon a certain occasion he appeared at a dinner party with no tie on. A friend of his remonstrated.

"For heaven's sake, Whistler, you've forgotten your tie!"

"Not at all," he returned, "not at all! Why wear a tie? My white collar rises from my white shirt, which is fastened by a gold stud. Everything simple, excellent. Why put another white on top of that? I'm much better dressed than you!"

A certain Lady So-and-So, who admired Whistler's genius to the extent of purchasing one of his pictures, never was able to obtain possession of her property. One day she drove to the studio in her victoria. Mr. Whistler went out to the sidewalk to greet her.

"Mr. Whistler," she said, "two years ago I bought one of your pictures, a beautiful thing, and I have never been able to hang it on my walls. It has been loaned to one exhibition or another. Now, today I have my carriage with me, and I would like to take it home with me. I am told it is in your possession."

"Dear lady," returned Whistler, "you ask the impossible. I will send it to you when I have it again, but it is not here. You have been misinformed." And so forth and so forth, to the same effect, and the lady drove off without her picture.

After she had departed, Whistler commenced to poke around the studio, and, to the great astonishment of a friend who had been an involuntary listener to the above conversation, he brought forth a canvas.

"Here it is," he said. "She was right about one thing, it is beautiful." And it was beautiful.

"But the impudence of these people," he continued, "who think that because they pay a few paltry hundred pounds they own my pictures. Why, it merely secures them the privilege of having them in their house now and then! The pictures are mine!"

Whistler was unsparing to sitters who annoyed him—in fact, a sitting with him was an ordeal that it required courage to face. It is said that one man annoyed him horribly by saying at the end of each sitting:

"How about that ear, Mr. Whistler? Don't forget to finish that!"

At the last sitting, everything being done except the ear, Whistler said:

"Well, I think I'm through. Now I'll sign it," which he did in a very solemn, important manner, as was his way.

"But my ear, Mr. Whistler? You aren't going to leave it that way?"

"Oh, you can put it in after you get home."

Whistler's laxity in the matter of engagements was notorious. No one ever knew if he were coming or not to affairs. But his point of view is explained in his answer to a friend of his, who knew that he had an engagement to dine with some swells in a distant part of London, and who felt that it was most impolite for Whistler to offend them. It was growing late, and yet Whistler was painting away, madly, intently.

"My dear fellow," he said to him at last, "it is frightfully late, and you have to dine with Lady Such-a-One. Don't you think you'd better stop?"

"Stop?" fairly shrieked Whistler. "Stop, when everything is going so beautifully? Go and stuff yourself with disgusting food when I can paint like this? Never! Never! Besides, they won't do anything until I get there—they never do!" And the entire speech is most characteristic of the man.

THE YELLOWSTONE CANON.

First Impression a Confused Sense of Bigness and Barbaric Color.

Imagine, if you can—but you never can—a mighty cleft in the level earth a third of a mile wide, its brinks sharp, precipitous, reaching over 1,200 feet downward, some times almost perpendicular, sometimes banked with huge heaps of talus or buttressed with spindling pinnacles and towers often surmounted with eagle nests, and all painted, glowing with the richest color—vast patches of yellow and orange streakings of red and blue, with here a towering abutment all of red, and there another all of yellow. At the bottom flows the gleaming green river, says R. S. Baker in the Century, and at the top the dark green forest reaches to the canon edge, and sometimes, even, rugged and gnarled pines, the vanguard of the wood, venture over the precipice, to find footing on some ledge, or to hang, half dislodged, with angular dead arms reaching out into the mighty depths, a resting place for soaring eagle or hawk.

The sides of the canon, being not of solid rock, but of crumbling, soft formation, have furnished plastic material for the sculpturing of water and wind, which have tooled them into a thousand fantastic forms. One's eye traces out gigantic castles, huge log forms, bird forms, titanic faces—all adding to the awful impressiveness of the place.

For miles the canyon stretches northward from the lower falls. From numerous well-guarded outlooks the spectator, grasping hard upon the railing lest the dizziness of these heights unnerve him, may behold a hundred varied views of the grandeur, looking either toward the falls, which seem to fill the canyon end like a splendid white column of marble, or off to the northward, where the stupendous gorge widens out, loses some of its coloring, admits more of the forest, and finally disappears among rugged mountains.

Everywhere the view is one that places the seal of awed silence upon the lips; it never palls, never grows old. One soon sees all too much of geyser and paint-pot; savage immensity is so overpowering that the spectator gathers only a confused sense of bigness and barbaric color; but when he has made the perilous descent to the canyon bottom below the falls, when he has seen the wonder from every point of view, he begins to grasp a larger part of the whole scene, to form a picture which will remain with him.

Mosquitoes Spoiled His Sermon.

Old attendants at the Ocean Grove meetings tell a story of the way the late Dr. Daniel Curry, for many years editor of the Christian Advocate, and a man of peculiarly sardonic humor at his own expense, dealt with the situation one Sunday night when the New Jersey "varmint" was doing a land office business at the grove. Dr. Curry was discoursing from a text in the book of Revelation and had grown warm with theme and action. Mosquitoes, anywhere from 50 to 500, circled about him, the preacher's vigorous and varied gesture serving the double purpose of emphasizing his points and keeping off the insects. By degrees he approached the high levels of his argument and entered upon an apostrophe to St. John, the Revelator.

He had just closed an eloquent passage with the sentence from the apocalyptic vision, "And I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps," when a big mosquito reached him and nipped him near the nose. It was too much. He paused, stood still and put the insect out of misery with a resounding whack. Then addressing the 4,000 before him, with all solemnity he said:

"Men and brethren, if St. John had been pestered with the singing of a hundred Jersey mosquitoes he could never have heard the heavenly harps at all."—Chicago Chronicle.

The Venerable Joke.

"Did I understand you to say that you are the author of this jokelet?" asked the editor.

"That's what I said," answered the self-appointed humorist.

"Well, you certainly don't look it," said the man behind the azure pencil.

"Don't look what?" queried the jokist.

"To be 200 years old," replied the editor as he playfully pulled a whisker from the bit of humor.—Chicago News.

A LONG SEARCH FOR HER CHILD

Mrs. Egbert Pursues Husband and Baby From Chicago to the Far East.

SHE WEARS GARB OF A NUN

After Three Years She Discovers Her Little One in Madras, and in the India Courts Procures a Divorce and the Custody of the Child.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—"I have found my darling, have triumphed and am bringing her home."

This message, signed "Marion Thornton Egbert," and received from India, caused a flutter of excitement in aristocratic society circles of Hyde Park, where Mrs. Egbert, because of her strong literary ability and social accomplishments, is very popular.

The "triumph" means that Mrs. Egbert's search for three years has ended in her discovering her infant daughter Erica, who, on September 23, 1900, was carried away by Mrs. Egbert's husband, Dr. William J. Egbert, a dentist. From the hour that the five-year-old daughter was stolen Mrs. Egbert sought her without rest.

Her first step was to disguise herself as a nun. Having traveled more than 30,000 miles at an expense of a large fortune furnished by her father, a wealthy citizen of Iowa, Mrs. Egbert is leaving India for her home in this country, having defeated her husband in the courts of India in his endeavor to keep their little one.

One sunny afternoon in September three years ago Mrs. Egbert and her daughter were walking in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue. The child was doing her utmost to carry a doll almost as big as herself, and the mother was smiling at her efforts, when she was surprised by the appearance of her husband, who she supposed was then in Madras, India, their former home, practising dentistry.

"Aren't you going to say you are glad to see me?" asked the husband, extending his arms, and Mrs. Egbert falteringly said she was pleased, though exceedingly surprised. It was the first time she had seen her husband in two years.

He had sent her from India that she might have a surgical operation performed, and subsequently had written that she should remain here until he could come for her. He sent her no money, and rather than appeal to her parents for aid she had turned to literary work for support.

While she was thinking of her unhappy experiences and wondering how her husband could expect her to be glad to see him, Mrs. Egbert heard her daughter scream, and turning, beheld the little one in the arms of its father, who leaped into a closed carriage. With a crack of his whip the driver was off and Mrs. Egbert fell fainting. Dr. Egbert outwitted all investigators. Every train was watched by detectives, but no man with a little girl answering the descriptions could be found; yet it was certain that within two hours after the occurrence father and daughter were on a train, being borne rapidly to a distant locality.

Disguised as a nun sometimes, and sometimes as a boy, the mother visited hospitals, office buildings and various institutions in 20 cities of the United States. She was almost despairing of success when she learned that Dr. Egbert was in San Francisco. Hurrying to the hotel at which he had been living, Mrs. Egbert learned he had taken a steamer that morning for China.

Mrs. Egbert fell in a swoon, and for weeks was ill in a hospital. As soon as convalescence was reached she bought a steamer ticket for the Orient and searched China, Japan and parts of Russia. Then she turned her steps toward India, having obtained a slight clew on which to build hope.

By this time her money was exhausted and she begged her way, appealing to American citizens whom she found in the various places visited, or throwing herself upon the charity of United States consuls and other officials.

At last she reached Madras, to which she had gone as a bride seven years before. At their old home where she had been happy she found lights burning one night, and watching carefully, soon beheld the face of her little one looking out. The next day she began suit for a divorce, and demanded the custody of her child. Her message from the far off land of the Rajahs tells of her victory.

M. A. C.

She gathered sobs of Autumn.
Her eyes opened to every shape of sorrow
As in the moment of farewell with life;
Her life was a black December night.
She learned to spell the words of tears
Before she was born, her radiant sad voice
Was like that of a midnight star,
As the silent moonlight over a weary rose.
The darkness strangely wrapped her thought.
Her face struggled to choose one saddest dream
From a thousand dreams which hung like clouds.
She walked in the night land abandoned by Light,—
A hollow echoing the cry of Death
Where gray phantoms wandered by.
There was nothing more dreadful unto her
Than speech of man; she had fled from it
As from Winter storm; she was glad to die
As a Summer night breeze into the golden bosom of the moon.
—Yone Noguchi in The Reader.

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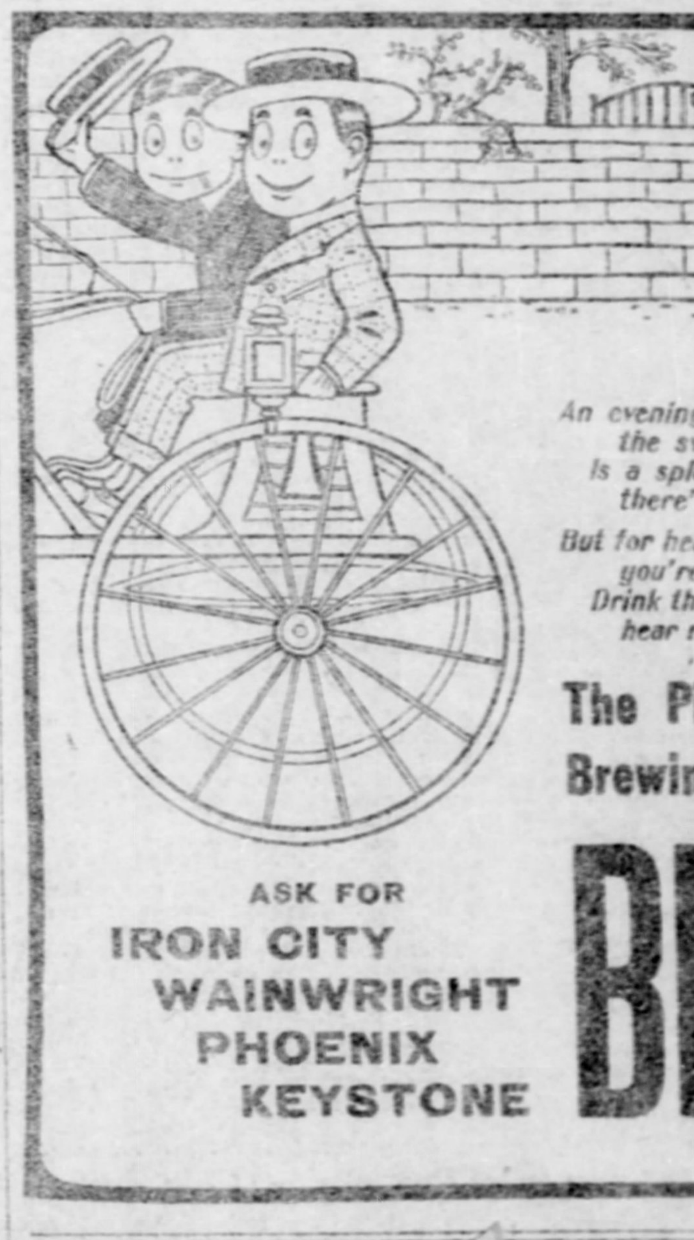

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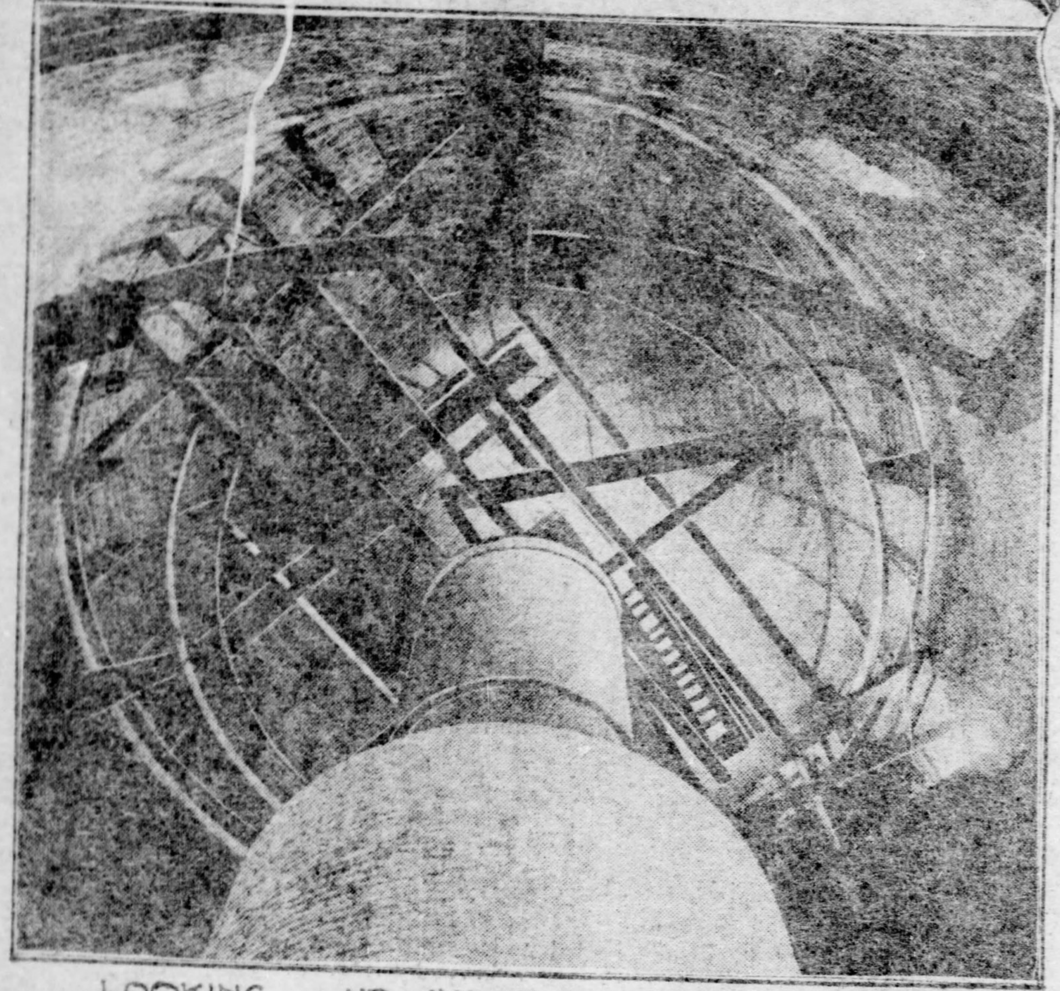
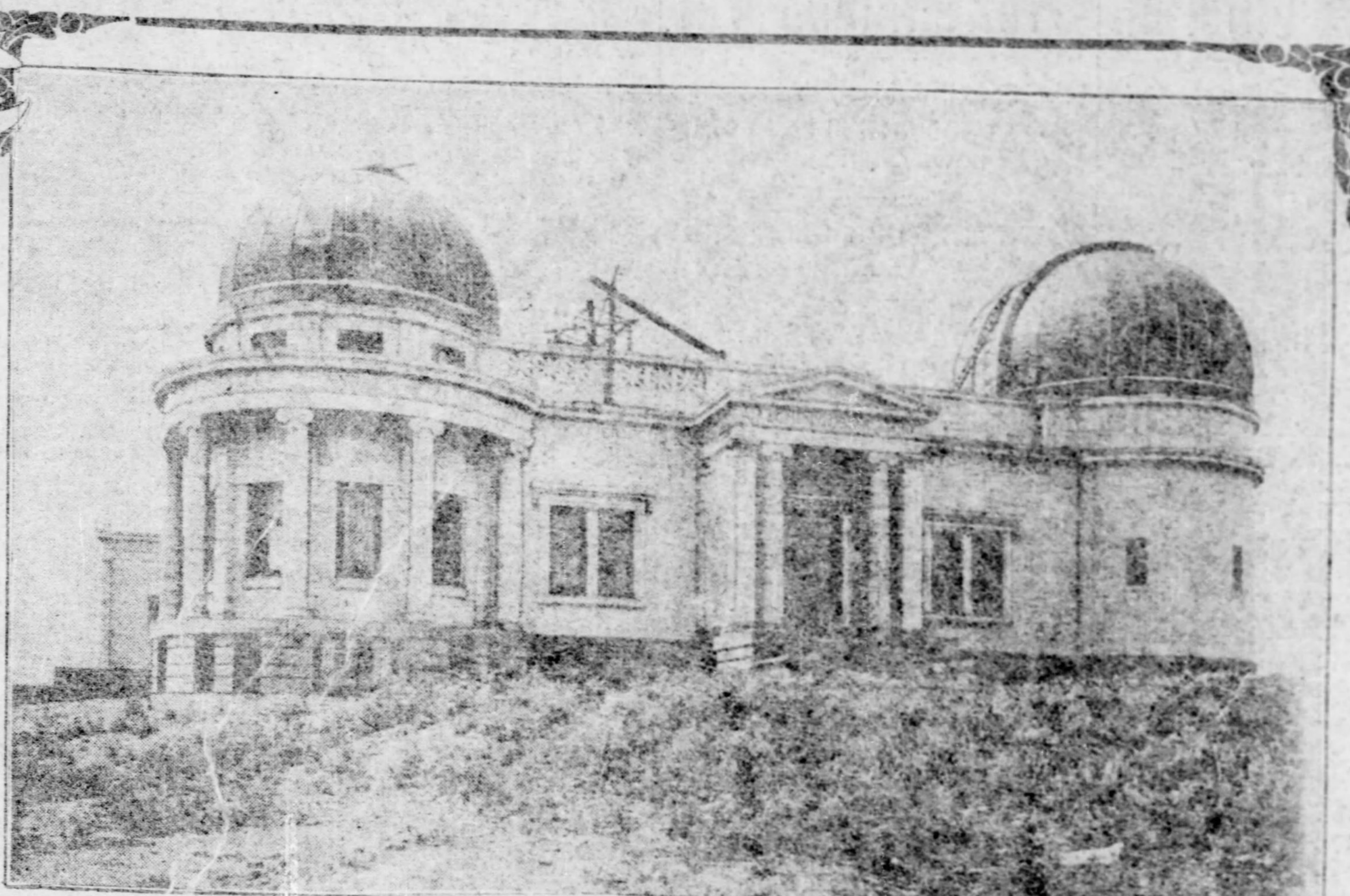
SPLENDID CHANCE TO STUDY THE STARRY HEAVENS WILL SOON BE AFFORDED

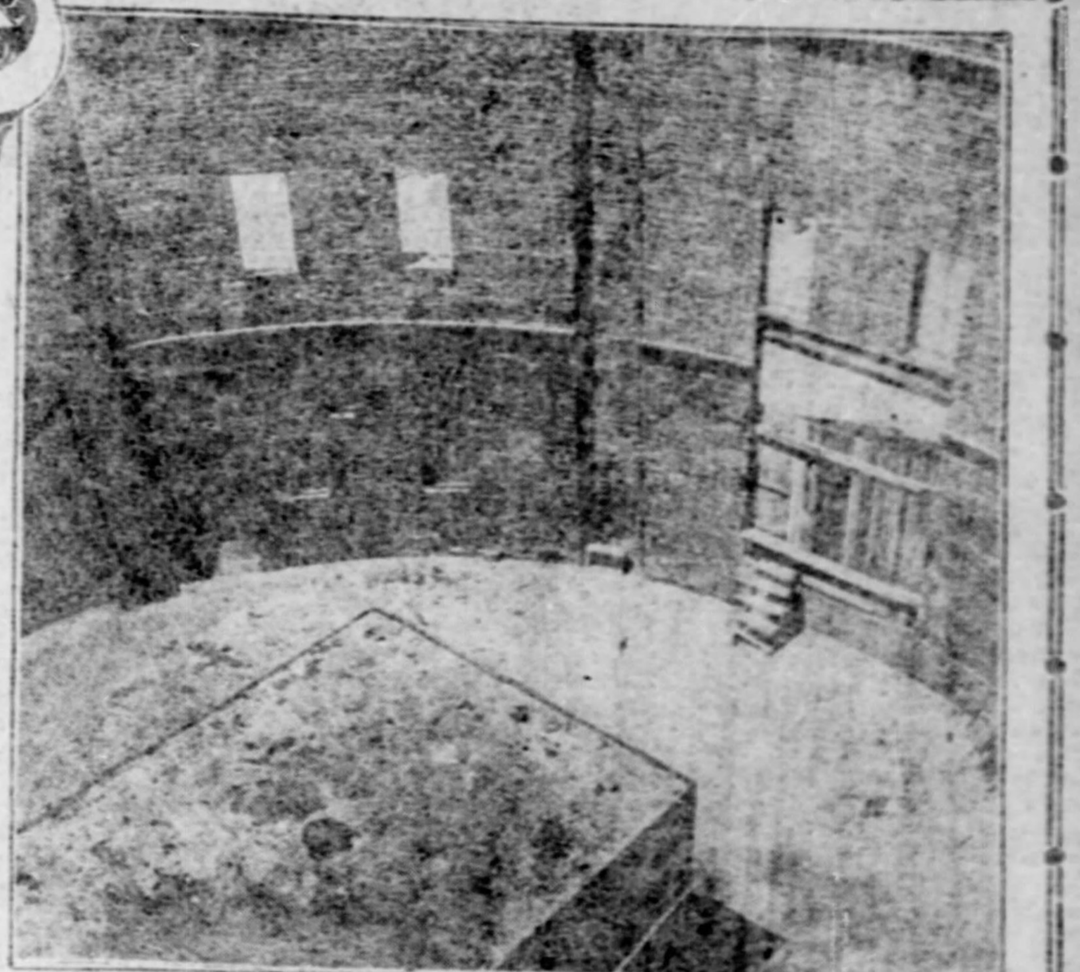
(Photographs by Emil J. Kloes, Staff Photographer of The Gazette.)



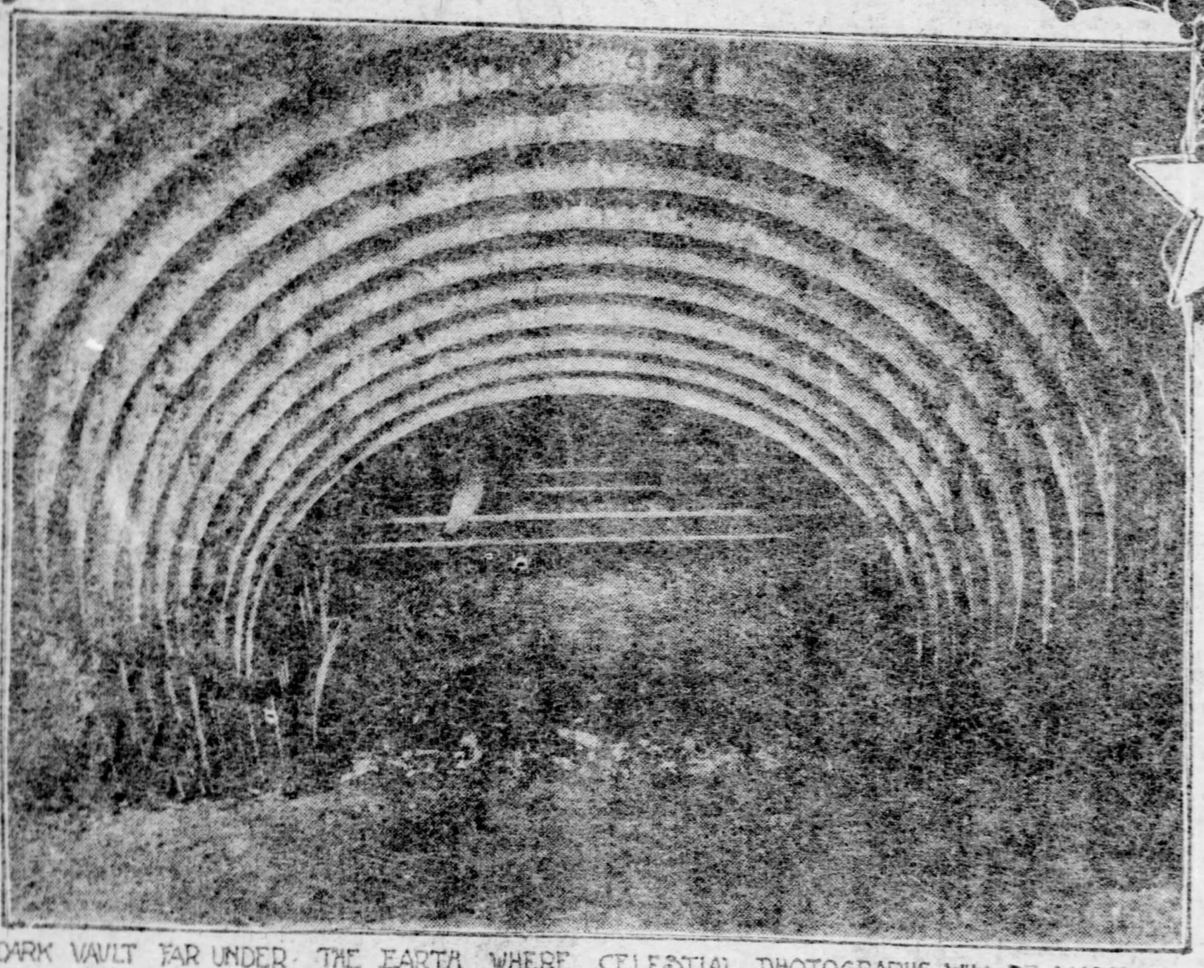
LOOKING UP INSIDE THE NORTHEAST DOME



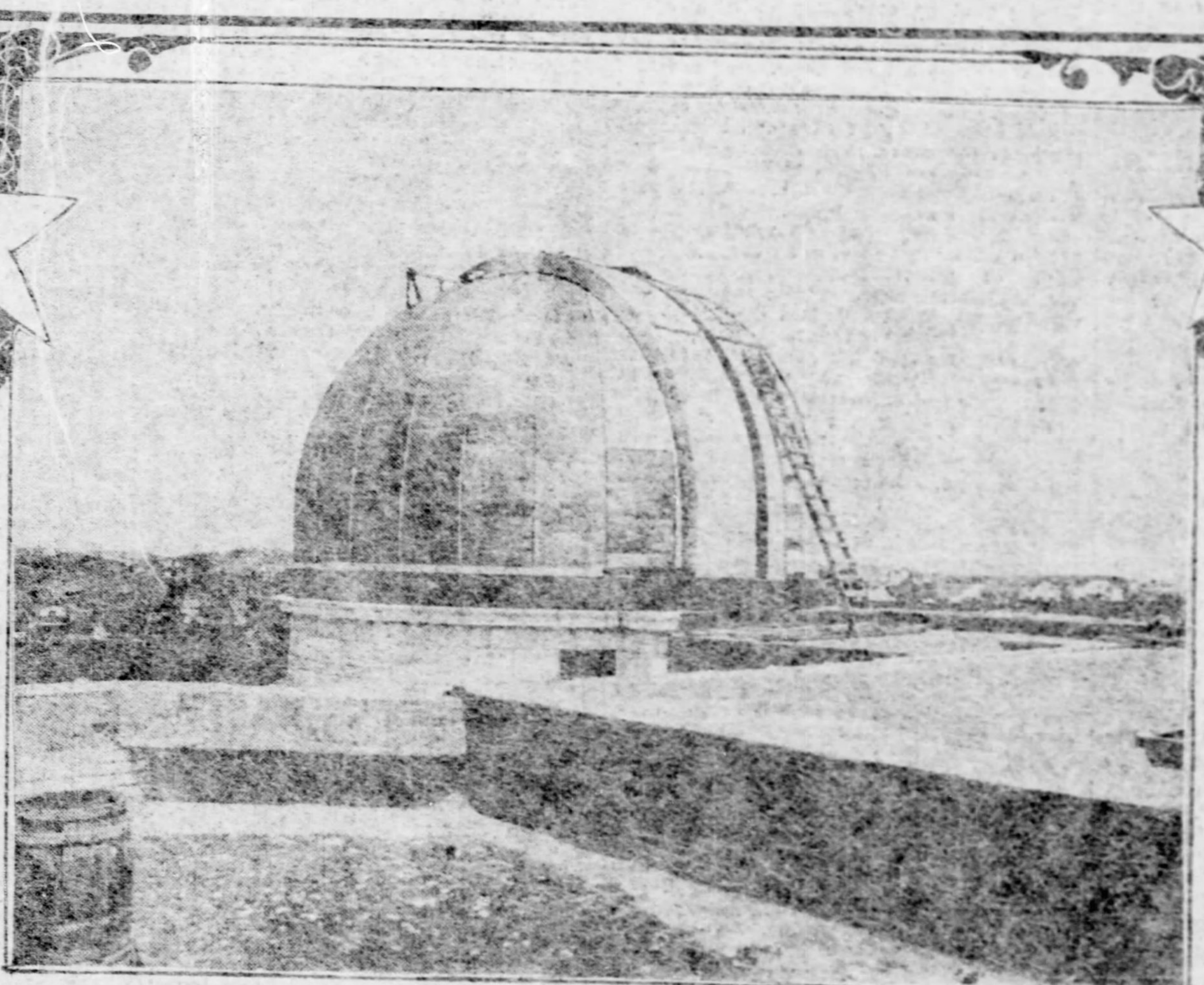
EXTERIOR WALLS ARE ALMOST COMPLETED



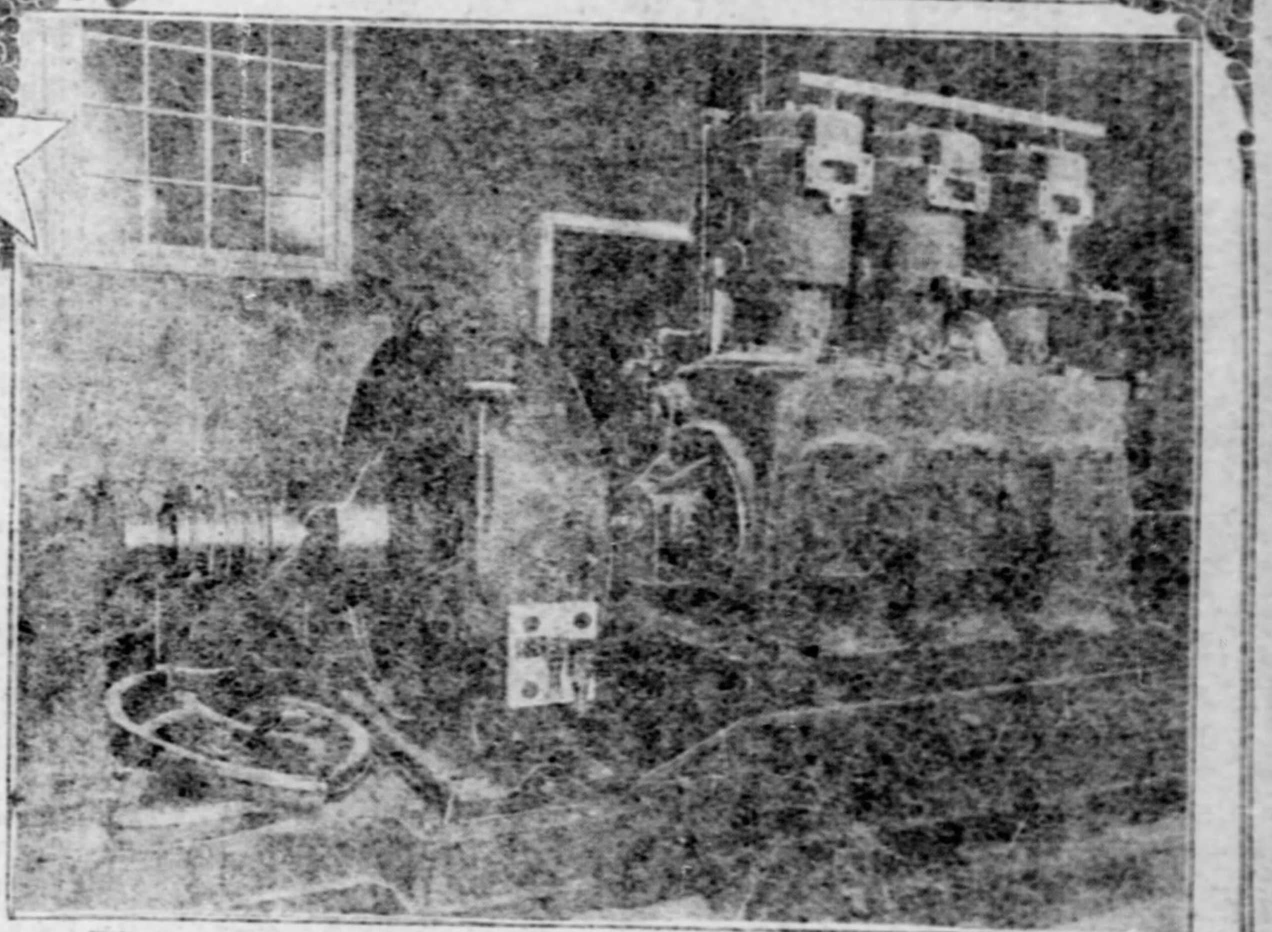
INTERIOR OF DOME SHOWING MASSIVE FOUNDATION OF THE GREAT EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.



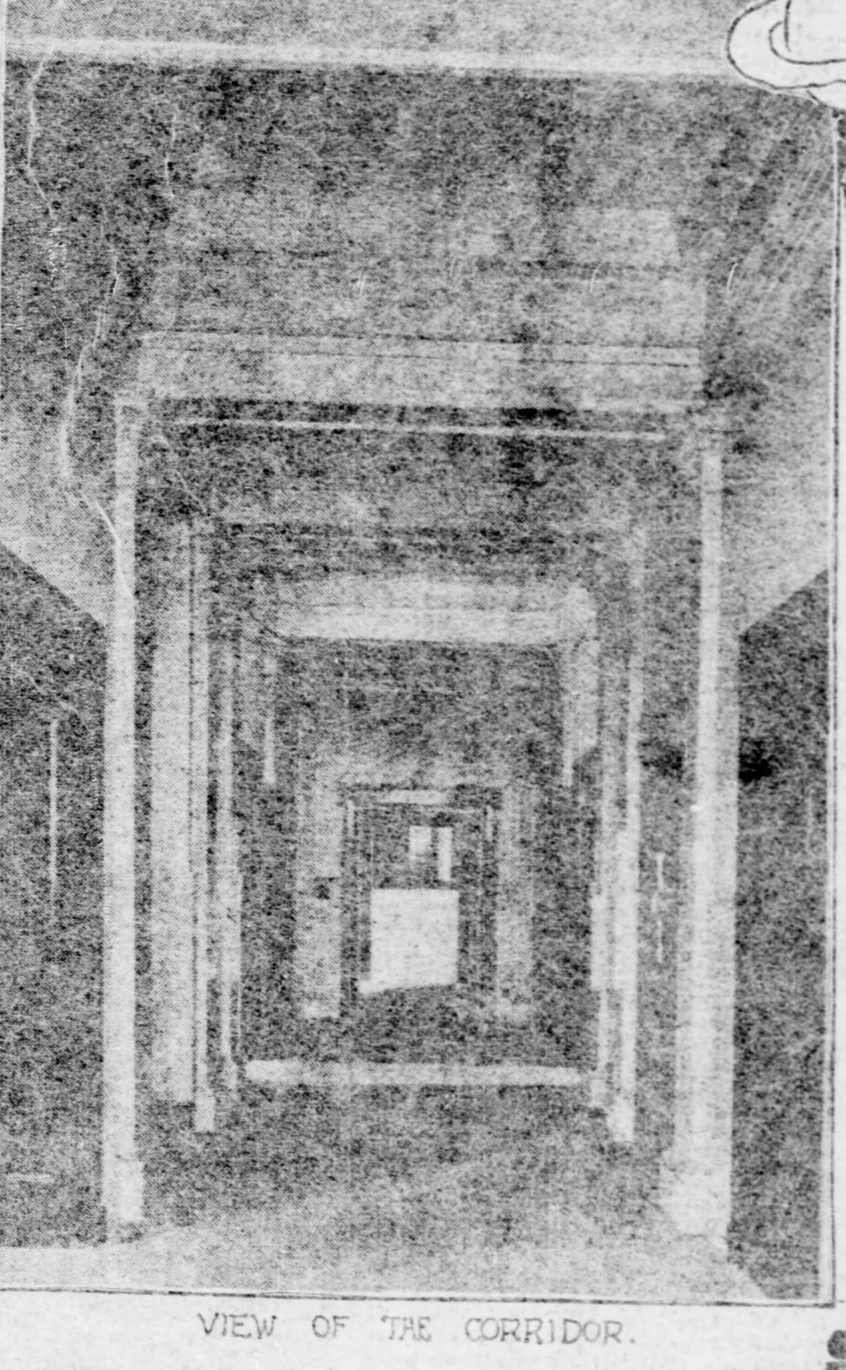
DARK VAULT FAR UNDER THE EARTH WHERE CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE MADE.



NORTHEAST DOME WHERE KEELER MEMORIAL TELESCOPE WILL BE HOUSED.



FIFTY-HORSE POWER GAS ENGINE AND DYNAMO.



VIEW OF THE CORRIDOR.

MEMORIAL WINDOW ERECTED BY THE MISSES SMITH.

NEW OBSERVATORY NEARING COMPLETION

A view of the heavens three nights each week, through one of the largest telescopes ever built, is the offer made to the people of Pittsburgh by the managers of the new Allegheny astronomical observatory. When dark clouds intervene and our celestial neighbors are not visible, the stereopticon will be used and visitors will be entertained by lantern slides. It matters not, rain or shine, the big show will go on just the same.

This will be good news to amateur star gazers as well as to men prominent in the scientific world. Things are progressing rapidly up in Riverview park and the new observatory will be opened for inspection early in the fall. The work of removing the old 13-inch instrument from the old observatory on the Western university grounds is now going on and it will be remounted in its new copper dome sometime in October.

In the meantime contractors on the work in other parts of the building will have completed the finishing touches on the 35 rooms in the structure and the engines will have been installed. The laboratory is now almost in readiness—the mounting of the 30-inch telescopes alone remaining to be finished. It will probably be two years before the big southwest dome receives the mammoth glass which will be housed in its citadel.

Pittsburgh then will boast of owning the third largest telescope in the world, the instruments in the Yerkes and the Lick observatories being slightly larger than that which will be at the disposal of local astronomers. At any rate, no country in Europe will eclipse this city in the matter of great instruments, and Pittsburgh henceforth will be the mecca of scientists who will journey to the western continent to make observations of the heavens and to study American opticians' progress and methods.

Will Have Splendid Equipment.

No institution in the country is better fitted for the accommodation and instruction of its lay visitors. On entering the doorway set between classic columns that support the chaste Pantheon-shaped roof, the visitor finds himself in a marble hall that leads through the depth of the building, furnishing entrances to the library and offices, the laboratories and the domes. Midway in the hall is an octagon-shaped rotunda adorned by a magnificent leaded glass window donated by Miss Jane and Miss Matilda Smith, who also furnished the marble work and the tile. The window was designed by Miss Tillinghast, one of the best known women artists of the country. It represents Urania, the goddess of astronomy, pointing to the stars. In the richness of design and in its coloring the window is a notable piece of work.

On the right of the hallway is a reception room and opposite, on the south front of the building, is a large lecture room. It is here that the general public will be entertained. The 13-inch instrument will be placed in the southeast tower adjoining the lecture room, and it will be possible to entertain a large number of visitors without disturbing those who may be at work in the observation tower and the laboratories.

Liberal use will be made of photographs and with the stereopticon the story of the stars will be illustrated in the most popular manner. A member of the staff will be on hand during three nights each week. When fair weather prevails lectures will be delivered with the use of the instruments in actual observations of the planets. On stated occasions and on cloudy nights lectures will be held in the lecture room with photographs.

Will See Venus.

Venus, the evening star which now glitters so brightly in the southern skies will be the object of greatest interest when the new observatory is opened. It will be visible with Mars, the earth's nearest celestial neighbor, together with the giant Jupiter and the myterious Saturn—a quartet of planetary wonders which will be worthy of every student's pilgrimage to the big white temple in Riverview park.

The 13-inch instrument was once famed as the second largest telescope in the world. It was installed in the old observatory about 40 years ago and was considered a giant in its time. Compared with the simple glass of Galileo it was a wonderful piece of mechanism, its power being greater than the ancient Italian had dreamed of attaining; but beside the Keeler memorial telescope and the giant equatorial coude which will be its fellows in neighboring domes the old machine will appear but a pigmy. It will be retained also for research work.

The library, a kind of court where book stacks 40 feet high surround the well of a big rectangular skylight, and the office of Director F. L. O. Wadsworth are now completed. The other rooms in the building are not yet finished, but even in its incomplete state it is like some strange castle in fairyland—full of dark closets, blind passageways, gloomy pits, lofty turrets and postern windows and doors.

Like a Fairy Castle.

Here, behind mysterious doors that open into silent chambers, one might expect to find Bluebeard's wives; harlequins might lurk in these dark caverns; around these grotesque, altar-like pedestals in the big dome witches might be expected to come forth with boiling caldrons; through these fantastic portholes that pierce the red brick masonry gnomes could poke their heads.

So large is the structure and so thick are its walls that a peculiar sense of loneliness comes over the visitor who wanders through these untenanted chambers. There comes no sound from the outside world, and the echoes of the stranger's footfalls seem to ring back from the patch of blue sky that is visible through the narrow roof of the empty domes.

When the engine house is reached the visitor comes back to earth. For half an hour while wandering through the dimly lighted hallways in the basement or climbing over the tile roof he imagines that he has been admitted to some ancient ruin. In the engine room is seen the simple power plant—a boiler to supply steam heat and two 50-horse power gas engines and dynamos, which were donated to the institution by George Westinghouse. These will furnish light for the building and domes and provide for any power that may be needed in the workshops. The engines will be ready for operation before the end of August.

Arrangement of Laboratories.

The entire basement is occupied by the laboratories. This portion of the structure is separated into numerous rooms and closets and will contain all the delicate optical instruments needed for the practical part of the astronomer's work.

The most interesting part of the observatory is the big dome on the southwest corner, where the immense equatorial coude will be housed. This instrument, which is now being constructed, will have a lens of great diameter, and among laymen will be an object of wonder. The instrument will be nearly 100

SPLENDID EQUIPMENT IS BEING INSTALLED

feet long and will have a focal length of 78 feet.

The layman would imagine in looking at the observatory from the exterior that the star gazer would stand somewhere under the round red dome at the top of the tower and make his observations. Such, however, is not the case with the largest telescope. Who would believe that the person looking through the great glass would not be in the top of the building at all? Far underground, in a dark pit excavated like a haunted catacomb, you find him.

The great length of the instrument necessitates its being located below ground as well as high in the domes. On a great base of solid masonry rest the supports of the telescopes. The one which will carry the Keeler memorial instrument is of cast iron, like a section of a great water main hoisted perpendicularly into the air. In the larger dome the base looks like a square bake oven and is large enough to accommodate a company of infantry.

How Photos Will Be Made.

The instrument will be placed parallel to the earth's axis, which will throw it at an angle of about 40 degrees, the initial glass lying under the sheathing of the dome, while the body of the telescope will run down through the body of the masonry to the observer's stand located 25 feet below the surface in a sub-vault leading down from the basement. This instrument will be used for celestial photography and its completion and operation will be the signal for the most wonderful work in obtaining negatives of the heavens.

The memorial to Prof. Keeler will be a 30-inch reflecting telescope of about 12 feet six inches focal length, equatorially mounted for complete circumpolar motion with electric controls and motions in gaining the focus of the lenses. The other instruments beside those mentioned will be an 18-inch reflecting telescope of about 80 feet focal length mounted with a 27-inch plane mirror coelostat; a 12-inch photo-visual refractor (triple objective) of 30 feet focal length on special vertical tube mounting with an 8-inch plane mirror coelostat; a photo-visual refractor of eight-inch aperture and 20 feet focal length, plane mirror, mounted as a polar heliostat; a small portable equatorial with three-inch and 4½-inch refractors and nine-inch reflector, all of about 36-inch focal length, with objective prisms, micrometer and solar eye pieces.

Among the other instruments used in this connection are the following:

A siderostat (Stoney form), with a 27 in. plane mirror, 60 ft. long; a siderostat (Stoney form), with an 18 in. plane mirror and horizontal N. and S. line of (laboratory) piers, 40 ft. long; a polar heliostat, with 18 in. plane mirror and inclined pier, 60 ft. long; a combined two mirror polar heliostat and coelostat with plane mirrors of 12 in. and 6 in. aperture and horizontal E. and W. line of (laboratory) piers 150 ft. long; a 6 in. photographic meridian circle; a 6 in. combined altazimuth and floating zenith telescope of special design (see Research work); a 4 in. Transit with special prism transit apparatus; a 2½ in. portable transit and zenith telescope.

Divisions of Work.

The work outlined for the new observatory will be thorough and complete. Director Wadsworth, in his annual report, has given detailed attention to this program, which may be briefly summed up as follows.

The photography of the solar surface will include photo-heliograms of the entire solar surface taken on ordinary plates, photo-heliograms of sun spots, spectro-heliograms of solar prominences and radiograms of the entire solar surface on phosphorescent barium sulphide plates for the purpose of determining the daily distribution of heat radiation and absorption taken from the surface.

Other special investigations will be taken up as time and means will permit. One of the first of these will be the detection, if possible, of a direct electrical radiation from the solar surface. Previous attempts in this direction have been unsuccessful, but this may be due to the small size of the apparatus used.

Much attention will be paid to meteorological observations. The condition of atmospheric temperature, pressure, humidity, wind velocity and direction, rainfall, etc., will be recorded with continuously recording instruments, many of which will be of new design. Special rooms and laboratories on the third floor, connecting directly with the roof and the special observation mast, are being provided for this department.

Earthquakes will be systematically noted. In speaking of the proposed seismographic observations, Director Wadsworth says:

"This region has, in the distant past, been subject to earthquake disturbances of a violent and extensive nature. It is to this fact, indeed, that we owe our extensive supplies of oil and gas, which constitute such a valuable part of the natural resources of this part of the country. No violent movements have been observed for many years, but the geological history and environment and the close proximity of the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge mountains, which form an axis of transmission for volcanic and seismic movements from the West Indies, makes the establishment of a seismographical station here much to be desired. A laboratory has therefore been planned and set aside for this purpose in the new building."

JOHN P. COWAN.

TORE AWAY THE SEALS AND DEFIED JUDGE

Abbe Bulliot Quoted Plato When Arraigned for Rebellion Against New Law.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Abbe Bulliot, poet, priest and philosopher, was cited before the ninth correctional court of Paris for rebellion to the new law closing religious chapels. He is one of the most peaceable men on earth, but when he saw the chapel, in which he had served for many years, closed, his indignation triumphed over his apostolic meekness.

Three times he tore away the seals placed on the doors by the judge and police officers. When summoned before the court he begged to read a passage from Plato to the effect that "Justice is often subservient to might against right." After which he said:

"I shall not take up your time any longer. I object to a law only when it encroaches on my rights as a citizen and a Christian. The conscience of a man is above all unjust laws. There are flowers that are symbols. The violet represents the lives of those who follow their way quietly; the lily is the emblem of a pure and noble heart. The rose is admirable for its beauty and perfume, but the rose has its thorns, when you trample on it they may sting you."

In spite of his highly philosophic and poetic defense the judges condemned him to prison, whither he was accompanied by a crowd of ladies, who offered him bouquets.

Epworth League Meetings.

The Epworth league of the Emory Methodist Episcopal church, North Highland avenue and Broad street, have arranged to have Sunday evening services in the church during August. Attorney Homer L. Castle will have charge of tonight's meeting and will deliver the address. Mr. Castle's sister, Mrs. Minnie C. Davis, and her husband, C. E. Davis of New York, will have charge of the music.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

Radicals Object to Apportionment of New Diamond Field in South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The radical press boldly label the South African story disclosed in the house of commons on Thursday "The Great Diamond Robbery." The new diamond discovery near Pretoria is reported to be worth $125,000,000. The point of Radical criticism is that instead of making it a national asset, the state is giving four-tenths of the profits of the mine to private owners, namely, the De Beers Company.

Under the old law of the Transvaal new diamond-bearing land was thrown open to the public with the exception of one-tenth, which was reserved to the owner, and the assertion is that if the new discovery had been made under the Boer regime the De Beers diamond monopoly would now be broken. Lord Milner promises a detailed statement.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Treasury Statement for July Shows There Has Been an Increase of $5,011,671.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 31, 1903, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $930,023,308, which is an increase of $5,011,671 as compared with June. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $914,541,400; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,205,070; debt bearing no interest, $392,568,282. Total, $1,308,314,752.

This amount, however, does not include $894,237,869 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, $150,000,000; trust funds, $894,257,869; general fund, $166,234,085; in national bank depositories, $151,962,296; in treasury of Philippines islands to the credit of United States disbursing officers, $1,019,977. Total, $1,366,194,228, against which there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $987,902,783, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $378,291,444.

A MID-SUMMER JOKE.

Tammany Starts a Rumor That the Republicans Are Aiding Devery's Candidacy.

NEW YORK, August 1.—(Special.)—Tammany sent out a "scare" story today to the effect that the Republicans were encouraging Devery as an independent candidate for mayor, have contributed largely to his campaign fund, and were giving Devery men offices. To prove the assertions a list of nine Devery men recently appointed commissioners of deeds by the board of aldermen on motion of Alderman Parsons, was given out.

The importance of these appointments may be judged from the fact that about 100 commissioners of deeds are appointed every week, and they receive no salary. Anybody can be appointed a commissioner of deeds by asking an Alderman to send in his name.

PILGRIMS ARRIVE LATE.

Party of American Catholics Started for Rome to See Pope at Leo's Invitation.

ROME, August 1.—A large American Catholic pilgrimage, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. J. Lynch of Niagara university of Buffalo, has arrived here. Before leaving the United States Father Lynch received a letter from Mgr. Bisleti, master of the chamber at the vatican, expressing the approval of the late pope for the pilgrimage from the United States and saying that Leo XIII. would be pleased to receive its members.

The pilgrimage sailed fearing the death of the pope, news of which was received when the Azores was reached. The pilgrims will remain in Rome until Wednesday next.

If Dyspeptic take TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Used by American Physicians nearly 60 years.

Corrects heartburn, acidity; regulates the bowels, removes fermenting matter and prepares the stomach to digest proper food.

50c. and $1, at Druggists or by mail from THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay Street, New York.

SENATOR'S TOGA ON A REPORTER

One Man Escaped in Pompeii's Destruction and Tells All About It.

GAZETTE MAN AS AN ACTOR

Took Part in Elk's Open Air Benefit at Exposition Park, and Got Modern Times Mixed Up With Ancient Scenes of in Fine Shape.

"You'll have to be a Roman senator; there isn't a toga left that would make you a Roman citizen."

Such was the ultimatum delivered to a large robust reporter for The Gazette who had been assigned to go to Exposition park and get on good terms with the stage manager, with a view to appearing before the public as one of the actors in "The Last Days of Pompeii," the pyrotechnic spectacle that was given all last week for the benefit of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 11, B. P. O. E., and which is to run another week.

And so, although the man from The Gazette office had been originally cast by the genial stage manager to be a common citizen of Rome, he was compelled to be a dignified and august red-robed senator. This great honor thrust suddenly upon him was almost too much, and at times his head got so swelled that he nearly queered himself by having trouble in unbending sufficiently to speak to Fiddes age, the stage manager, who hustled all through the spectacle as a common citizen. As the reporter told his story after he got back to the office, it ran something like this:

He Fell Into Kindly Hands.

Through the courtesy of A. L. Dolson, the manager of the show, I was taken behind the scenes, given a part in the performance and permitted to explore the mysteries of a wonderful pyrotechnic spectacle. Mr. Dolson placed me in the hands of James Cunliffe, who is superintendent of the entire show, fireworks and all, and who is the actual electrical genius whose brains and whose energy are in the main responsible for the entire performance.

I was taken back of the Pompeii buildings, where the performers were preparing for the spectacle. Cunliffe informed me I would look well as a Roman citizen, and he introduced me to Page, who was handing out costumes for the supers. It was found there was not a toga to fit me out as a citizen, so in 10 minutes I was elected and qualified as a senator. Despite this honor, I was the object of pity. The long line of "supes" who had been on all the week seemed somewhat amazed to see me, and one expressed what seemed to be the wonder of all when he said: "I wonder how dat feller got so far down on his luck as to have to try fer der price of a meal here?"

What the Roman Senator Saw.

When I had been arrayed as a Roman father, I took a survey of the surrounding ground. In one corner stood a large tent labelled "Extra Girls," another "Ballet," and still another "Performers." In a huge tent stood Page taking numbered tickets from an oddly assorted crowd of men and boys, and in exchange giving them a toga, a helmet, a spear, a lictern, just as their ticket called for.

There were some 200 of them in a line, Indian file. There were men of all ages and nationalities, and boys of all sizes. They presented about as picturesque a lot of men as could be gathered together anywhere.

In line was one old man, bent and emaciated, wearing a long silvery white beard and steel-rimmed glasses. He was nearly 80 years old. When arrayed in a streaming red toga, he looked for all the world a patriarchial old Roman senator, probably "the noblest of them all." He seemed to fear he might be recognized by friends in the audience, so he tied a white handkerchief over his face.

Following the old man, was a man of middle age wearing a red and white shirt with a big imitation diamond peering over the edge of his vest. He was smoking a cigarette, but this was promptly stopped. There was too much nitro-glycerin and explosive stuff about and smoking was dangerous. Before the transformation, the man looked like a gambler or a race track tout. Afterwards he was an imposing Roman gladiator.

School Boys Out for a Lark.

Then followed a lot of schoolboys, who were evidently there for a lark. They were dressed as lictors and trophy bearers. For the Egyptian guard there were several Italians and Slavs. They chattered among themselves in their lingo and when arrayed in their dark brown garments, and carrying shield and spear, they presented a fierce attitude.

The supers arrayed themselves in the open air after checking their hats, putting their costumes on over their street clothes. It was a varied assortment of garments of all colors, and of men. They enacted the parts of gladiators, senators, citizens, trophy bearers, lictors, Roman and Egyptian guards and there were some negroes who acted as slaves.

While awaiting their cues, they capered about the ground, joking and chatting among themselves and a Roman senator was no better than one of the Roman hoi-polloi. The acrobatic feats of four of the young men, who were a part of the performance were watched attentively.

Then the Roman maidens emerged from their dressing tent. In their street clothes they were women and girls of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but all the same they are classed as supers, as they do not travel with the show. The maidens—some of them—were quite pretty. Dressed in gaudy finery, carrying huge garlands of flowers, they frolicked to and fro awaiting the beginning of the spectacle.

There Was One Fair Gaul.

Eight ballet dancers also appeared in glad array. Among them was a young Frenchwoman who could speak no English. A raw-boned Irishman, one of the Roman senators, endeavored to engage her in conversation. He was not very strong on the English language either. They chattered away, trying to make each other understood and things were getting dreadfully entangled when a call took the French girl back to the tent.

Stage Manager Page had little difficulty in getting the supers in line. According to their characters they were separated in groups. I was placed with about 10 Roman senators. At the sound of the opening bomb, the entire procession marched into the streets of Pompeii in gala attire. We marched about four times in front of the marble buildings and then stood aside in line.

It was a fete day in Pompeii. In front of the principal temple was a large calf of gold, put there for the express purpose of being worshiped. To the left stood the Temple of Isis, to the right the Ibesis Temple. A Roman bath and other marble buildings were also in view. The brave Glaucus, the hero of the outfit; the fair Ione, who is stuck on Glaucus, and who in turn is loved by Arbaces, the man with the coin, and Nydia, the blind girl, who is loved by Glaucus, who, by the way, fails to wake up to the fact that Ione loves him and that Arbaces is made so madly jealous thereby that he becomes a trouble brewer, and a few of the other principals grouped themselves on the steps of the Temple of Isis, with flower girls at their feet.

In the background, standing dark and grim, was Mount Vesuvius, the terrible crater apparently dead, and no distant murmurings of trouble to come heard. A thin ribbon of smoke was winding its way toward heaven from the summit of the mountain.

After we had paraded around a bit, we got a chance to stand around while the principals had their turn. Nydia, the blind girl, started out for a walk with her basket of flowers, while the band played sneaky music. Coming to the golden calf she knelt down to do a bit of devotional work. Page and I stood to one side, near her.

"What are you praying for, Jennie?" he called to her.

She laughed and replied that the calf was doomed to die.

"Oh, I thought you were praying to the calf."

"Oh, no; I'm praying for the poor, dear thing."

"As Nydia arose and groped her way down the street, Cunliffe called to her: "Here's a man who wants some flowers."

"These are not for sale," she replied.

Then one of the Roman mob came along and upset the basket of flowers.

"The mean thing," said Page.

"Oh, Fred will have to pick them up; I won't," replied Nydia.

Fred was Glaucus, and sure enough he had to come up and gather the flowers and call the mean thing a Roman epithet.

"Aa, aw, aw," was the rejoinder, and the mean thing smiled between his clenched teeth.

This Fisherman Was a Fighter.

Then marched along 10 stalwart gladiators, with sword and shield. One of them took offense at something in the appearance of a man wearing an abdominal bandage and carrying a large fishnet and a trident, such as the fishermen of old carried in place of a jointed fishing pole, and started in to hack the fisherman into mince meat, but he had made a mistake in his man. The fisherman had the best of it all the way through in the battle royal that followed.

"The one with the sword has got to die," whispered Page to me, "it's in the book."

The two fought a terrific battle. "I'll get you this time," said one.

"No, it's not ripe for me to die yet."

"Get over toward the light," called Page, "the audience cannot see you over there."

"Well, you can, so what's the difference?"

"O, keep quiet," rejoined Page, and then, glancing at his watch, he said, "Say, Joe, it's time for you to die."

"All right, old man," was the sturdy reply, and die the gladiator did amidst the howling delight of the populace, while the fisherman stood on his neck and tickled the ribs of the gladiator with his trident.

Other Pleasing Incidents.

The young Roman boys engaged in a spirited obstacle race, which Page wanted me to enter, but which I refused. They were compelled to run around the ball park, crawl through barrels and under and over low hurdles. One boy while climbing through a barrel broke it and fell to the ground. This made a big hit and will probably be carried out every night.

Page and I talked about fencing, he is a fencing master, you know, and is going to open a school in Buffalo next fall, while the performers entertained the Roman people. For it was still fete day in Pompeii. On a stage in front of one of the temples acrobats, the ballet dancers and gymnasts performed in wonderful style. Two men gave a good exhibition of pole climbing and the fete ended with a beautiful electrical ballet.

While these entertainments were in progress the golden calf was taken away out of the road. I did not see it moved and wondered where it was. I communicated my wonder to Cunliffe, or "Mr. Jimmy," as the good-natured Englishman is called.

"O, the calf is eating a bit of grass," he replied.

Presently the calf was brought back to the front and then I began to work again. It was up to us to go out and do a little worshipping of the golden calf. We arrayed ourselves in front of the sacred animal and knelt to pray. Now and again I heard little lines of conversation floating around me which showed the Romans were not really serious in their worship.

When Vesuvius Broke Loose.

While we knelt in supposed silent prayer, the band played a melodious, but dolorous air. Then old Vesuvius began to talk and a blinding sheet of fire shot out of the top.

"They're off," cried a dignified old senator.

"Watch her sizzle," cried another.

"There's something doing," cried a third, all in the language of the times.

"It's up to you to yell and duck," shouted Page to me, and he added, to my delight, "here's a Roman maiden whose life you are to save."

"All right," I replied and began to yell myself hoarse. I protected the young girl, while the crater was getting busy, but when the lava began to shoot all over us, we all started to run in all directions over the field. In some unexplained manner the Roman maiden got separated from me and for all I know she may have been buried under the terrible flood of burning lava, and I hadn't even learned her name, let alone her address.

We all tore around the field like wild men yelling all sorts of libelous things against the crater. We finally got together, near the dressing tents, and no lives were reported lost nor bones broken.

Meanwhile the crater spread itself in a magnificent pyrotechnic display. The buildings fell in and caught fire and things seemed doomed to destruction. But at a signal from Cunliffe the destruction was over.

The Maiden Is Still Missing.

But I did not know this; I went to Cunliffe and asked him what I was supposed to do next.

"There is nothing left now but the fireworks, and nothing more for you to do, unless you want to be a Roman candle."

I told him I could conquer any such desire and divested myself of the toga and took a seat in the bleachers and watched the pyrotechnics.

If there is to be a Pompeiian exploring expedition organized at any time, I'd like to be assigned to go along and see if I can find any traces of that Roman maiden, whose life I was to save.

W. M. J.

BUT SIX MORE TIMES OF "THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

Destruction of the Roman City.

Pain's brilliant spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii," will be seen but six more times at Exposition ball park, Allegheny. During the past week the pantomime and the pyrotechnics have delighted thousands of enthusiastic spectators. There has scarcely been anything in this city more elaborate than the fireworks.

The "circus" features are represented by a large number of sensational aerial performers, the exciting races, gladiatorial contests and other hippodrome attractions. The scenic equipment of the big open-air exhibition shows enough massive, beautifully painted mountains, palaces, temples, arches and streets to extravagantly stock a number of elaborate stage productions. The spectacular feature of the amusement is represented by the attractive ballets, the gorgeous costumes, the marches and drills of several hundred performers.

The graphic destruction of Pompeii by Vesuvius stands alone as the most daring, ingenious and thrilling reproduction of a tragic historical episode ever conceived by man. The attraction is organized, equipped and presented on a scale of magnitude that almost appals an outsider, but the immense exhibition is well handled by Manager Cunliffe and his assistants.

The German turn-verein societies will be memorialized in the big fireworks tomorrow night and the balance of the week will be given up to the Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Columbus and other societies.

POLICE ORDER NO. 800 IS BEING ENFORCED

Sale of Liquor Costs Five Women $100 Each. Damaging Testimony Against the Employes of Wholesale Dealers.

As a result of the non-observance of "police order No. 800," five women, proprietors of disorderly houses, were arraigned for a hearing yesterday morning before Police Magistrate Stewart, and each fined $100 and costs for having sold liquor in their places. Later Director Moore of the department of public safety notified Superintendent of Police McTighe to order these women to close their establishments and retire from business.

At the hearing damaging evidence was given against two wholesale liquor firms, John D. Kane & Son of No. 1615 Fifth avenue, and Joseph Exler of No. 302 Grant street. The women testified that the driver for the former firm came to them and assured them the order restricting the sale of liquor in their houses had been withdrawn. The women said on that information they were led to sell beer. They also said beer had been served to them by Exler. Both dealers denied the charges last evening.

Director Moore was present at the hearings, and said the excuse offered by the women was not sufficient.

"Inspector Bernard McStay warned all the proprietors of disorderly houses in the city to stop selling liquor in their places," said the director, "and they should not have taken the word of anyone else. Before they sold the liquor they should have seen Inspector McStay and determined whether the order had been withdrawn. They did not do that, and they will have to suffer the consequences. I mean business. No liquor is to be sold in disorderly houses and that settles it. The order is not to be withdrawn."

The women fined were Laura Bennett, No. 517 Third avenue; Helen Boyd, Nos. 197 and 526 Third avenue; Sadie Emerick, No. 412 Second avenue; Mrs. Josephine Welsh, No. 41 Shore alley, and Pearl Brown, No. 14 Sachem alley.

Superintendent McTighe said it was the intention of the police department to report to court the wholesale firms that sold liquor to these women, and ask to have their licenses revoked.

A member of the Kane firm last night stated that no beer had been delivered to the lower avenues by any of their drivers during the last four weeks. John Pratt, the driver for the Kanes, who was alleged to have made the statements that the famous order had been rescinded, made a denial last evening. Exler also declared that he did not sell to any of the tabooed places. Both beer men said that they did a "strict case trade," and that any beer that goes off the wagon has to be ordered at the offices before it can be delivered. No drivers, they say, act in the capacity of peddlers.

It was also stated by the accused beer men that when some of the women of the tenderloin got into trouble they sent to the liquor dealers to try to get them to go on their bonds. They said they did not know the women, and of course refused to bail them. For this reason, it is claimed, the statements were made by the women to Magistrate Stewart through spite work.

The Three Rivers

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—The stage of the river at 6 p. m. marked 8.9 feet and falling. There were no towboat movements today and there will be few until another rise comes.

LOUISVILLE—River falling. In canal, 5 feet; on falls, 3 feet; below locks, 9 feet.

HUNTINGTON—River 6.8 feet and falling.

WHEELING—River 5 feet.

GALLIPOLIS—River 5.2 feet and stationary.

GREENSBORO—River 6.9 feet and stationary.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet and stationary.

WARREN—River 1.6 feet and falling.

STEUBENVILLE—River 5.9 feet and rising.

MARIETTA—River 4 feet and falling.

PARKERSBURG—River 4.5 feet and falling.

OIL CITY—River 2.6 feet and stationary.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 5.2 feet and the river was stationary.

PACKETS WERE ALL LATE.

Sufficient Water for Steamers to Navigate for a Few Days.

The small rise which was expected to bring six feet at the Davis Island dam was all here yesterday afternoon and only 5.3 feet was reached. The rivers are again falling. The only packet leaving yesterday for points down the Ohio was the Lorena. She arrived at the wharf several hours late, having been held up at Logstown by the packets which filled the river at that point. The Queen City, Florence Bell, Greenwood, Cricket and Lorena were all together for several hours there, but were allowed to proceed when the Queen City got away.

Th Keystone State left Cincinnati and will arrive this evening. She is making fast time and has a large number of passengers. The Ben Hur, from Parkersburg, will also tie up at the wharf during the night. The Columbia, from Morgantown, was late yesterday. She was held up for several hours by a heavy fog and low water in the fifth pool.

The river coal companies are bringing down considerable coal from the lower pools, which are about full. The Enterprise will go down the river today and assist steamers coming in with empties.

Election of Harbor No. 25, M. & P. A.

Harbor No. 25 of the Masters and Pilots' association held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. Capt. J. T. Williams was initiated into the order.

The following officers and committees for the next year were appointed: Starboard quartermasters, Lewis, Bradford and Park R. Brenneman; port quartermasters, Frank H. Wilkins and Daniel Phillips; forward deck watch, Albert Miller; saloonw atch, S. O. Gilmore; auditing committee, C. M. Bailey, S. D. Swaney, J. W. Buttonfield and Mathew Erwin; congressional committee, A. R. Mackey, George Gibson and C. L. Blazier; room committee, William Blackstock, Lon Drake and Fred Erwin; bridges and dykes committee, Holmes Harger, Sr., G. B. Foreman, Walter C. Lawson, James H. Morris, James O. Wood and B. D. Stout; examining committee, Franklin Gilmore, James B. Harper, Robert Houlden, Joseph Kitchell, L. C. Blair and J. B. Clark; lighthouse committee, Tony McIdahl, W. N. Gilmore, R. M. Boles, Edward V. Fowler, S. V. Sarter and Frank Culp; obstruction committee, Harry McGuire, H. H. Robb, William M. Douds, Samuel Blair and James S. Martin; relief committee, Walter L. Carroll, Samuel Erwin, Robert Elsey, William Fickes, Freland Chester and I. L. Kennedy. The present membership of the harbor is 175.

Arrivals.

L. C. Woodward, Williams, Morgantown. Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.

Departures.

Columbia, Abrams, Morgantown. Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.

Notes of the Rivers.

The Edgar Cherry is having her wheel repaired at Brownsville and will resume her daily trips between Pittsburgh and Brownsville tomorrow.

Capt. J. Mack Gamble, formerly manager of the Pittsburgh & Morgantown Packet Line, has resigned and will remain at Marietta. Three weeks ago he was called to Marietta on account of illness in his family, and he will not return to Pittsburgh. His successor has not been appointed. Capt. Gamble had been with the Morgantown line only four months and during that time made many friends along the wharf.

Capt. G. B. Foreman of New Cumberland, master of the Ironsides, and Capt. J. A. Clow of Shousetown have returned to Pittsburgh after spending some weeks with their families.

IN THIS DIVORCE CASE IS A WARNING TO ALL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Because Ernest W. Coumbes was a boxing enthusiast and taught his sweetheart to box, she is now asking a divorce from him. They have been married several years, but even previous to that when he was courting her, they used to wrestle and box, and she became so handy with her fists that, according to him, she was able to give even better than she got.

Her instruction came in handy, when, according to her, he began to beat her in earnest. He says she gave him an uppercut which put him out of the business, but her story is that she was cruelly treated and that her science did not aid her 180 pounds against his 225. He is now convinced that the man who teaches his wife the fistic art makes the greatest sort of mistake.

They both agree that boxing is not conducive to marital happiness, and also that a divorce would be a good thing for each. She recites numerous instances when he beat her, and he rejoins that she was amply able to take care of herself and that if any one was ill-treated it was he and not his wife. She is a handsome woman of good family and he is a successful business man.

GLASS MACHINES NOT A SUCCESS

Companies Are Negotiating With L. A. 300 for Blowers for Next Fire.

OLD PLANTS NOT FOR SALE

American Window Glass Company Is Preparing Pot Factories in Indiana Which It Had Intended to Dispose of at Auction.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—As the time for reopening the window glass factories at Muncie, Ind., draws nearer it is becoming more apparent that the American Window Glass Company's blowing machines are not wholly successful, and will not be installed in any great number in the American factories for the next fire.

The American, as well as the various other window glass companies, is negotiating with L. A. 300 for the employment of window glass blowers, and it is doubtful if any member of that body who cares to work will be without employment when the fires are lighted in the factories. Workmen will be given an advance of approximately 10 per cent this year over last season according to reports from the recent conference between the manufacturers and Simon Burns, president of L. A. 300.

Immediately after the announcement was first made that machines would replace the workmen, the American company advertised in all the large trade journals and elsewhere for buyers of its pot factories in Indiana, numbering over 20, asserting that it would have use in the future only for tank factories which would be equipped with machines. Now the American's representatives are said to be at work repairing these pot concerns which will be operated as usual next fire.

Co-operative companies tried to buy the pot factories which were advertised for sale, but it is said all offers were refused.

NOVEL SUIT AS WIFE LAY DEAD

Bereaved Husband Sued Sister-in-Law for Alienation of Wife's Affection.

HE WANTS HEAVY DAMAGES

CINCINNATI, O., August 1.—As his wife lay at his home shrouded and ready for burial, Frank X. Barrett of Hopkins street today filed suit in the superior court against his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Enoch, Richmond, Ind., for $10,000, alleging the alienation of his wife's affections as she lay ill at the hospital.

Barrett stated that he believed Mrs. Enoch would return home directly after the funeral, which occurred today at 7 o'clock, and thus be out of the court's jurisdiction.

Last spring Barrett gave up his position with the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, where he had been a clerk for 14 years, and devoted his entire time to his sick wife.

It is claimed that on June 1 Mrs. Enoch came to Cincinnati and tried to induce Mrs. Barrett to leave her husband and return to Richmond with her sister. When the wife refused to comply with this request, it is said, Mrs. Enoch persuaded her to return to the hospital, though Mr. Barrett was opposed to the move.

It is further claimed that an attorney had been brought from Richmond, and that the day after the sick woman had been taken to the hospital she was induced to make a will, which left her $20,000 estate to her sister, completely shutting out her husband.

Talked to South Side Socialists.

An open air meeting was held last night at Carson and South Seventeenth streets, under the auspices of the Socialists of the South Side. George H. Goebel of Newark, N. J., was the speaker. Goebel is a national organizer for the Socialists and his headquarters are at Omaha, Neb.

In Temperancetown.

"That drug clerk is a chump. I kept winking my eye for a 'stick' in the soda."

"Did he give it to you?"

"No. He said there must be something the matter with my eyes and directed me to the optical department."—Chicago News.

BANKS BLAMED BY G. A. R. POST

United States Depositories Accused of Blocking More Liberal Pension Law.

TO COME UP AT ENCAMPMENT

Allegheny Veterans Will Conduct an Agitation at San Francisco—Indorsed Post Department Commander—Members of No. 117 Starting on Long Trip.

United States depisitories are held responsible for blocking pension legislation by Abe Patterson post No. 88, G. A. R., of Allegheny, which has taken the initiative in an endeavor to obtain a general pension law. This will be brought up at the national encampment in San Francisco on the 17th inst.

At the last meeting of the post, John H. Stevenson, chairman of the post pension committee, presented the following: The resolutions were unanimously adopted. They have since been endorsed by R. P. Scott of Butler, post department commander of Pennsylvania, his endorsement reading:

As the late national pension committee could not see the propriety of making any effort for general pension legislation and practically recalled the efforts of all others in their report to the national encampment, we hereby ask that the following resolutions be presented to the delegates for their affirmation or rejection:

Whereas, The United States treasurer has had for several years on deposit in a few banks a sum exceeding $150,000,000 without interest, thereby producing fully $12,000,000 of profit to said banks; and

Whereas, The power exerted by these banks and their well-paid aids at Washington while congress is in session has been the successful opponent of general pension legislation by reason of said deposits; therefore,

Resolved, That the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic earnestly recommends the next national pension committee to press the next congress to enact a law on pensions, to wit:

First—Increase the $8 widows' pensions from $8 to $12 per month.

Second—To enact a law to pension all ex-union soldiers having honorable discharges from every enlistment and whose services were at least 90 days, and that all should be given $12 a month at least.

"In regard the foregoing resolutions as being entirely proper and just and do approve and join in the same."

Post 88 will take a big delegation to San Francisco and will make a feature of pushing this movement.

G. F. Seifrid of post 112, G. A. R., of the East End, has made arrangements for a trip through the west for members of the post and their friends. They leave tomorrow evening over the Pennsylvania railroad and go to Chicago, where they have a special car chartered to continue the journey to California.

On leaving Chicago, the party will make its first stop at Denver and stay one day, after which two days will be spent at Colorado Springs. Pikes Peak and the Garden of the Gods will be next visited, and the party hopes to reach Salt Lake City, Utah, by next Sunday, when the Mormons hold their annual tabernacle services. From here they go to San Francisco. After seeing the Golden Gate city the party will go south and spend a day or two at Los Angeles. The trip north will then begin and will include Portland, Ore., and a trip up the Columbia river to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. From this latter point the trip east will be taken up and Yellowstone National park and the principal cities of Montana will be visited, returning to Chicago by way of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is thought the trip will consume almost 30 days.

The party will be a large one and will include Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Krebs, the Rev. J. L. Smith, D. D., George F. Seifrid, Mr. and Mrs. David Richmond, J. Nibloch, Miss Nibloch, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Ruth Metzgar, Prof. and Mrs. Charles H. Sallada, Miss Edith Sallada, Mrs. H. Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton, Mrs. Grearts, Miss Abbie Lynch, Mrs. M. Sangkamp, A. C. Langkamp, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Davis, Charles Lewis, John Lewis, Mrs. Stevenson, David Strain, John Taylor, James M. Taylor, G. W. Hunter, Miss Jennie Irwin, Mrs. Leslie, Miss M. Scheidler, Miss C. M. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. John Grounds.

PREPARING FOR THEIR ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War to Meet at San Francisco.

Allegheny county will be well represented at the thirty-first annual encampment of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, which will be held in San Francisco August 17 to 21st, inclusive. The national commander of the association is Col. J. D. Walker of this city, and the Allegheny County Prisoners of War association will escort him across the continent. The party will leave on a special train tomorrow from Union station, over the Pennsylvania lines, Santa Fe route and Southern Pacific railway.

Headquarters will be established at the Palace hotel, Market street, San Francisco, on Monday, August 17, where all union ex-prisoners of war will register their names and addresses in a book specially kept for that purpose. The quartermaster general will have a full supply of badges, buttons, state pins, prison slides and ribbon at these headquarters, where comrades can obtain them during the encampment.

The officers of the national association are: National commander, Col. J. D. Walker, Pittsburgh; national vice commander, William Kelly, Wilmington, Del.; national chaplain, the Rev. John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Ia.; national historian, Gen. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.; adjutant general and quartermaster general, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.; chief of staff, John A. Fairman, Pittsburgh; special aids for encampment, W. C. McKelvey, Cripple Creek, Col., and C. T. Hull, San Francisco.

Democrats Elect Delegates.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Aug. 1—(Special.)—Democrats were much in evidence at today's meeting of the Huntingdon county committee. The election of delegates to the state convention at Harrisburg on September 2, was all of the business transacted. E. C. Fields of Mt. Union and Attorney Howard L. Henderson of Huntingdon, were chosen.

Driven from Native Country.

ASHTABULA, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—E. Erike, formerly editor of a prominent Finnish paper in Helsingfors, Finland, has just arrived here. He tells of the oppression of the Finns by the czar and was therefore compelled to seek refuge in America. He is on his way to Calumet, Mich., where he will teach in a college.

Veteran Railroad Man Resigns.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—James R. Dutton has resigned his position as purchasing agent of the Michigan Central railway and is to be succeeded by S. G. Wight, who acted as his assistant. Mr. Dutton has been in the employ of the Michigan Central railway in various capacities for a half century.

Shipments Broke Record.

ASHTABULA, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The marine report, just completed for July, shows that the receipts of iron ore were greater by 100,000 tons than the biggest month in the history of the port. There were 779,589 tons received, of which 14,469 tons were foreign. There were 230,823 tons of coal shipped, of which 19,173 tons were to foreign ports.

ANOTHER GIFT MADE.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Endows the Hospital Ward She Erected.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, it was announced by the trustees of the Newport hospital today, has endowed the ward which she has erected in memory of her husband. Te trustees decline to state the amount or the conditions of the endowment, but they say they are very handsome.

The ward, which is of Indiana limestone and is very attractively ornamented outside and in, and cost Mrs. Vanderbilt $200,000, was opened for inspection today, and this morning Mrs. Vanderbilt sent many beautiful flowers. Mrs. Vanderbilt formally transferred the building to the hospital yesterday afternoon.

MONESSEN STILL FIGHTING.

Funds Raised to Procure Bridge to Be Erected Between Two Counties.

MONESSEN, PA., Aug. 1—(Special.)—Another meeting of the citizens here was held last night, to lay plans to either capture the proposed joint county bridge or to block the deal entirely. The proposition of Webster and Donora to place a bridge, costing $200,000, at a town with a population of less than 400, is looked upon by Monessen people as ridiculous, when a city of 10,000 people, three miles distant, is anxious for the bridge. The Washington county viewers were here over night, looking over this town. The citizens have already raised almost $2,000 for the purpose of carrying on the fight.

OF "BARGAIN" DENTISTRY BEWARE!

Good dentistry (the only kind we do) doesn't sell for one price this month and another next month. If we charged less our patients would be the losers, for workmanship would have to be slighted—materials stinted.

VEG-O-ZON For Painless Extraction, Safe as sleep. Given LIKE gas, but UNLIKE either, because no unpleasant effects ever follow the use of VEG-O-ZON.

Here are our prices for the best dental work that professional skill and experience can produce:

BEST TEETH, A SET.	TEETH CLEANED,	GOLD CROWNS, BRIDGE WORK,
$8	75c	$5
Plates made by an expert—fitted perfectly.	TEETH FILLED Upward from 50c	We save the natural teeth whenever possible.

NEW YORK DENTISTS

Cor. Sixth St. and Liberty—Entrance on Liberty St.

Open Nights Till 9. Sundays 10-2.

PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO.

Shake Hands Over This Special Notice Regarding Trousers at 99c a Leg

We have decided to continue the offer to make trousers to order for 99c a leg (or $1.98 a pair) until the present supply of odd pieces is exhausted. This sale has been an immense success and many customers have urged us to continue. The recent shipment of odd lengths of cloth from our factory headquarters enables us to continue for a short time. But don't delay.

Also a few patterns at $1.30 a leg, or $2.60 a pair.

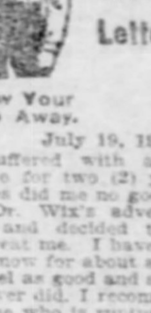
Extra fine fancy vests made to order during this sale at $1.98 and $2.60 each.

THE PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO.

227 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

RUPTURE

MEN, Women and Children CURED In 30 to 60 Days



Throw Your Truss Away.

July 19, 1903.

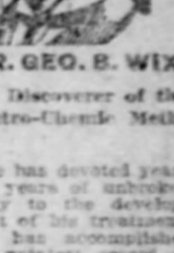
I suffered with a bad rupture for two (2) years. Trusses did me no good. I saw Dr. Wix's advertisement and decided to let him treat me. I have been cured now for about a year and feel as good and strong as I ever did. I recommend any one who is ruptured to take Dr. Wix's Electro-Chemic cure.

Augustus Sandberg, 6728 Derry St., East End, Pittsburgh.

I have taken cases of Rupture which had been in the hands of other specialists for years and cured them in a remarkably short time without any cutting, pain, danger and without detaining the patient from work. There's no "make-believe" in my announcements—Neither is there any "guess-work" about my treatment. I have demonstrated this thoroughly with proofs no sufferer can turn from.

Don't allow any physician to subject you to the dangerous, painful surgical operation. It has brought on more misery and excruciation than possible to record. I also caution you against trusses. They can never cure you and often fail to give relief.

The Electro-Chemic Method is my own discovery and has done wonderfully more for ruptured humanity than any other treatment known to medicine or surgery. I give a written guarantee and cures that are lasting.



DR. GEO. B. WIX, The Discoverer of the Electro-Chemic Method.

He has devoted years and years of unbroken study to the development of his treatment, and has accomplished the greatest record of CURES in all medical and surgical annals. His printed promises are as good as a bond, because he has the facts and power to back them up.

PILES AND FISTULA—

A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

Freeport, Pa., April 24, 1903.

"This is to certify that I was troubled with Piles since 1876—and with a double Fistula for 8 years—when I began treatment with Dr. Geo. B. Wix. For the past 6 months have felt better than any time since I first was troubled with Piles and the Fistula. I feel that I am cured and would gladly recommend anyone suffering with either Piles or Fistula to take treatment from Dr. Wix, believing firmly that he can cure any case, no matter of how long standing. EDWARD BELL."

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

Arrangements for credit. Reasonable charges.

Booklet mailed free. Please state whether you desire the one on Rupture, Piles or Fistula.

GEO. B. WIX, M. D., RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST, Suite No. 204, 2nd Floor, New Werner Building, 631 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and 6 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 4.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1903.

DOCTORS DISAGREE AS TO SANITY OF WEALTHY ALBERT PITCAIRN

One Alienist Says He May Simply Be Suffering from False Paresis.

PATIENT IS COOL AND SHREWD

Stands the Strain of Severe Cross-Examination and Answers Questions Rationally—Wants a Release from Dixmont and to Be With His Wife.

Albert Pitcairn, the wealthy tailor, calmly submitted to the ordeal of a searching cross-examination tending to prove he was and is still insane. During the course of the hearing it was made evident that alienists are no exception to the old adage that "doctors disagree."

Judges Robert S. Frazer and John D. Shafer heard the evidence in support of the habeas corpus proceedings brought to secure the release of Mr. Pitcairn from Dixmont, where he is confined by the direction of his brother, Dr. R. V. Pitcairn, who is the committee of his person and valuable estate.

Pitcairn appeared in court neatly attired and in charge of attendants. He was greeted affectionately by his wife, but his aged father and Dr. Pitcairn, who were present, did not offer him any attention whatever.

Refreshed the Judge's Memory.

When Pitcairn was placed on the witness stand his memory seemed good, and he reviewed a number of business transactions and described certain stocks and securities he had held before his confinement with exactness.

Pitcairn was asked if he wanted to be released from the institution and replied that it had been his desire for two years and his sincere wish was to be at the side of his wife, whom he pointed to. He answered his attorney, R. S. Patterson, that he had married her with his "eyes open" and knew exactly what he was doing at the time. The contest questioning the validity of their marriage, he said, was never with his approval.

When Pitcairn was asked if he knew Judge Frazer he answered:

"Of course I do," and then proceeded to relate an incident that occurred between Judge Frazer and himself 15 years ago, which the court had forgotten, but remembered it when it was recalled.

Judge Frazer asked how he had reached the courthouse, and Pitcairn replied he had driven to Bellevue in a carriage, and taking a street car there had left it at Ninth street, reaching the courthouse by Seventh avenue and Grant street. He mentioned the Pennsylvania passenger depot and the Frick building as improvements he noted.

In answer to questions from John Marron, the opposing attorney, he said he was in common pleas court No. 2 and had come from his confinement in Dixmont, where he said he had been inveigled by his brother.

Pitcairn was asked several times if there were any insane people down at Dixmont and was evasive in his answers, but finally said there were some there whom he would not consider sane. He was asked if he was not worth a million, and on answering in the negative he was asked if he could not make a million if he were out of Dixmont.

Posted on Prices.

The witness was shrewd and would not commit himself, but said he was anxious to manage his own affairs and believed he was entitled to use the money he had earned himself and was competent to handle his securities. He said he had read the newspapers, obtaining the stock quotations, and kept posted. He insisted he had never been insane and was sane at the present time.

Attorney Marron asked Pitcairn to produce everything he had in his pockets, and after some delay, as the witness went through all his pockets, he produced several apples, four or five handkerchiefs, a newspaper, several pieces of paper and some playing cards. The course of the attorney was to show the habits of the witness.

When Pitcairn left the witness stand he was kissed affectionately by his wife.

Drs. Samuel Ayres and C. C. Wylie were called in behalf of Mr. Pitcairn and testified they thought it best not to keep him under restraint of the institution.

Dr. Ayres said at first he had believed the man had paresis and he still had the symptoms indicating the disease. The fact that the patient's intellect seemed keener at the present time, the physician said, and the case being of long standing, made the diagnosis difficult.

Might Be False Paresis.

Dr. Ayres testified that there is a false paresis, which authorities concede is curable, and he considered this as applicable to Pitcairn's malady. He said he thought it would not be an improper course to transfer the care of the man from the hospital to his friends. On cross-examination he said the evident betterment of his condition was not a mere remission, as occurs in progressive paresis, and for this reason he thought it safe to release Pitcairn.

Dr. Wiley also testified that he considered the patient could be properly attended to outside Dixmont, and that the change would not be detrimental. He considered an improvement had taken place in the case, and said that he should judge Pitcairn could be managed easily.

The opposition to the release called Dr. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Dixmont asylum; Dr. W. K. Walter, an asylum physician, and Dr. T. Diller of this city, and they testified that the removal from the institution would be inadvisable. They contended that the patient's condition was not improved, and that it was in the third stage of paresis.

Dr. Hutchinson testified that the disease was more pronounced and marked at present than ever before. He said that Pitcairn's retention at the insane hospital was the proper course, and explained that by being there he would receive constant attention, and at an institution where every facility for the proper treatment was afforded. A change would likely bring about a reaction of the patient's temperament, he said.

Thought Pitcairn Was Worse.

Dr. Walker testified that he was satisfied the condition of Pitcarn was worse at present than when he was admitted in 1901, and he said the condition had all the symptoms of paresis in the third stage and progressive. He said the conditions at Dixmont were adapted to producing a normal routine in Pitcairn's life, which was necessary to prolong life, which, he considered, was all that could be accomplished.

The witness was asked by Mr. Ferguson if there was not a decided improvement in Pitcairn's mental and physical condition over that in which he was when he was received at the asylum. The witness replied there was apparently, and yet he was satisfied that the improvement did not exist and the course in the case was retrogressive.

Dr. Diller testified to the same effect, but when asked whether from the asylum and the companionship of his wife would not add to the comforts of Pitcairn's life he said he believed they would.

Before Pitcairn's testimony closed, he was asked to compute a number of figures, which he did accurately.

Judge Frazer took the papers, and will make a decision later.

At the conclusion of the hearing, when the attendants started to take Pitcairn away he was embraced affectionately by his wife. One kiss did not satisfy him, and passing his arms about his wife again he embraced her closely, and, after kissing her repeatedly, rubbed his cheek against hers.

The aged father and Dr. Pitcairn did not bid Pitcairn good bye, and as the father left the court house he emphatically expressed his disapproval of his son's release, saying:

"I do not want him in my house, and I would never consent to having him in her care."

HYMEN'S FETTERS CHAFE.

Rush to Secure Freedom from Wedding Vows by Mismated Couples.

A decree has been recommended in the divorce proceedings of Augusta Seefeldt. The couple had lived together in North Braddock for 14 years, and the libellant alleges cruel treatment during a large part of that time.

The report of the commissioner has been filed in the divorce case of Rosie Schifino vs. Angelo Schifino. The couple were married in October, 1902, when the girl was in her 15th year.

A decree was granted in the case of Mary Crookshanks vs. George Crookshanks.

Libels in divorce were filed as follows: Harry S. Callahan vs. Catherine Callahan, infidelity; Helen Steck vs. Thomas Steck, desertion and indignities to the person; John W. Welsh vs. Mary Louise Welsh, desertion; Wilbert M. Engle vs. Emma Engle, desertion; Elizabeth Streets vs. Edward Streets, indignities to the person; Annie Cobb vs. Edward Cobb, indignities to the person; Ada E. Shaffer vs. Frank J. Shaffer, desertion; Bernhard Holz vs. Marie Holz, desertion; John H. Smith vs. Johanna Smith, cruelty; John Johnstone vs. Elizabeth E. Johnstone, desertion; Isaac E. Josephs vs. Katherine M. Josephs, desertion; Mertha McMillan vs. Albert McMillan, cruelty; Verna Blackburn vs. Harry Blackburn, desertion; William Clement vs. Margaret Clement, desertion; Maggie R. Mehringer vs. Sebastian J. Mehringer, desertion; Allie Miller vs. Thomas H. Miller, desertion; Nellie B. Siegner vs. William F. Siegner, desertion; Annie B. Burns vs. Frank M. Burns, desertion; William Geo. Christopher Edkins vs. Elizabeth H. Edkins, cruelty; Ella R. Morton vs. Edgar S. Morton, desertion.

GANG OF YOUNG THIEVES

Make Union Depot Their Headquarters and Rob Drunken Men, It Is Said.

Union depot is the headquarters of a gang of little boys who "earn a living" by robbing drunken men. This is on the authority of Richard Klinkle, aged 13 years, of Millvale, who made the statement to Judge Marshall Brown in the juvenile court.

Klinkle was arrested on Monday for robbing a drunken man in Water street. He confessed that robbing drunken men had been his business for three months, although he had never before been arrested. The boy said he had been coming to the city daily, and had been making the Union depot his headquarters. He stated that many boys in the city "earn" their living in this way, and that he had learned the art from some youngsters who operate at the Union depot. The boy alleged that his father, a tailor, and his stepmother failed to provide for him, and that he was forced to dishonesty.

It was decided to place young Klinkle in one of the homes in this city, and to secure some employment for him. Probation Officer Alice B. Montgomery will investigate the boy's statements about his home and parents.

John Sweeaney, a youth alleged to have stolen a horse, said that he had caught the animal running away, and he denied having tried to sell it. The boy's mother was in court, and he was given into her charge.

Joseph McCluskey, Andrew Dizslofsky and Buz Kaufman were charged with larceny. They were restored to their parents.

Peter McGee's Will.

The will of the late Peter McGee has been placed on record. He bequeaths $300 to his aunt, Margaret Campbell, and directs his executrix to invest the residue of the estate, the income to be paid his widow. Upon her death Daniel A. McGee, a son, is to get one-third of the estate, and Agnes A. Wiseman one third. The remaining one-third is to be held in trust by Agnes A. Wiseman for the education of Margaret G. Berry, a grand-daughter of the testator. The estate includes the Hotel Ridgway at Atlantic City and property on Washington street and Webster avenue in this city.

Wants the License Revoked.

Francis Ciasnowski filed a petition to revoke the license of Philip Steutler, a wholesale liquor dealer at No. 5228 Butler street. The petition alleges that Steutler has been peddling beer contrary to law. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable September 12.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Pamela Wren, late of South Versailles township, leaves a $15,000 estate to be divided between her four children.

W. Wallace Patterson, Daniel A. Kenney and John J. Messner were appointed commissioners to divide Swissvale into wards.

The hearing in the cancellation by the county commissioners of contracts for improving the Dravosburg road was continued until next months.

In the suit of J. G. Bennett & Co. against G. E. Wetherton and wife, to recover a bill for wearing apparel, the defendants claim a set-off of $77 50.

Executions were issued by Mrs. S. E. Williams against S. M. Williams for $1,418 91, and by Edwin J. Orr against Nannie E. Parker and others for $64 90.

Appeal was taken from a judgment for $5 25 for a pair of lace curtains, awarded by Alderman E. C. Vierhelier to Mrs. G. N. Klotzbaugh, against the Royal Loundry Company.

Amingito Matta of Carnegie, serving a six-months' sentence in the workhouse for carrying concealed weapons, was ordered removed to the insane department of the county home.

The First Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of Braddock filed a bill in equity, naming a number of defendants to secure the amendment of an imperfect title to real estate.

Anna B. Dubt filed a bill against Lucas Dubt to secure her rights in property in the Eighth ward, which she alleges her husband got her to sign away for $500. She says he represented that a divorce would be granted and that she would then lose her rights in the property.

Another Street Fair in Homewood.

The Homewood Epworth League has this one in charge. It will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week on Susquehanna street, between Murtland avenue and Novelty street. There will be a dozen different ways in which you can spend your money. Ponies for the children to ride, automobiles for the rest, "Nigger" babies to throw at, canes to ring, and several side shows. Refreshments of all kinds will be served. There will be a "country store," which will handle in the way of general merchandise pretty nearly "everything under the sun," and you can see what you are buying. The features of the fair will be a baby show which will be Thursday evening's attraction. There are quite a number of the family flowers booked to appear, and you had also better appear, as your opinion is desired. The Epworth League held a similar affair last year which was a great success, and this year's promises to be even more so. There'll not be a dull moment all of the while you are there. Take Hamilton avenue car.

"How to Eat Fruits and Vegetables."

A book which teaches you how to establish good digestion and healthy blood, how to cure different diseases, and what kind of foods to eat to keep your body cool in summer and warm in winter. It contains recipes of how to prepare healthy, vitalizing and inexpensive meals. A great offer! Send for it today, as the price is only 10 cents for a limited time. Enclose 10 cents in silver and two cent stamp. Address Fr. Bogdan, Box 33, Shenandoah, Pa.

Embroideries and Laces Selling at Half Prices.

A woman can always find use for dainty washable laces, embroideries and insertions, but she can not always buy them at ½ price. Hence the importance of this sale. Visit us Monday and see the offerings we are making at, per yard, 4c, 9c and 14c

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.

Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Express Prepaid on Orders of $5 or Over.

Until Sept. 1st, store closes at 6 P. M., Saturday at 10 P. M.

Harness and Horse Goods 1-2 off. This department to be discontinued. Up-to-date horse equipments 1-2 price to prompt buyers.

August Brings Severely Marked-Down Prices.

The month of August is here and in this store it means that the most terrific price slashing of the year is inaugurated. This month the last of summer goods must leave the store. Every vestige must be closed out, as we will carry nothing over. It is but a matter of a few weeks when the fall stocks will be rushing in on us. Profits are wiped aside. Desirable merchandise is offered below cost—we are willing to stand losses to accomplish a complete clearance. It is, therefore, a bargain time without question and as each day passes, the importance of this sale continues. Shelves, counters and stock rooms must be emptied and to do this goods will be priced at irresistible figures. Shrewd shoppers will find it well to take advantage of this situation and read this Ad. carefully—it tells of unheard-of money saving.

Tomorrow Starts a Series of Remarkable August "Clear-Up" Sales.

Women's Summer Attire Reduced in a Surprising Manner.

Owing to the unusually large stocks which we maintained this year in our suit, skirt, coat and waist departments, there is still a big selection of seasonable garments on this great second floor. Not one of these will be carried over. They must be disposed of as quickly as possible, and never in the history of Pittsburgh retailing have prices on exclusive and desirable apparel been so keenly reduced. Specially attractive are the reductions on women's light weight coats of cloth and silk. In fact, there is not a garment in this immense gathering which is not well nigh irresistible at the marked-down figures which usher in the month of August.

Shirt Waists.

White waists, tucked back and front and trimmed with fine lace or embroidery. Also colored madras cloths in stripes and neat figures; full fronts and trimmed with pearl buttons. Reduced from 75c and 98c to Monday's price of.......... 35c

Shirt Waists. Fine white lawns and figured madras, with clusters of tucks and lace insertions; short sleeves and fancily trimmed. Also tailor-made effects, tucked back and front and made with neat cuffs and bishop stock. $1.25 values reduced to.......... 50c

Shirt Waists. White lawn, linen and Swiss, the latter in neat dots. Also dimities in stripes, dots and neat figures. Made in yoke effects of lace and tucks, hemstitched and with Mexican drawn work fronts. $2.50 and $2.98 grades reduced to.......... $1.50

Silk Waists. Peau de soie, taffetas and liberty satins in white, pink or black. Neatly tucked and trimmed with Arabian lace, drawn-work yokes—sleeves with large puffs and neat collars. $3.98 waists reduced to.......... $1.98

Silk Waists. Made of Jap., Pongee, taffeta or peau de soie silks, in white or light evening shades, also black. Made with tucks and and trimmed with cluny lace; finished with fagot stitching. Also clever styles trimmed with small silk buttons and fitted sleeves. $5.98 waists now at.......... $2.98

Girls' Fancy Dresses. Fine organdies, lawns, ducks and linens, trimmed with lace and ribbons. Regular $3.98 and $4.98 dresses, all reduced to.......... $1.95

Girls' Wash Dresses ages 6 to 14, $1.25 values at 50c.

SUMMER DRESSES.

Exclusive and dainty garments all keenly reduced. Snowy white sheer lawns, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, large circular yokes and finished with Dolly Varden sleeves and deep flounce with two rows of insertion on skirt. Also the latest linen long coat suits in natural linen, blue or white, in blouse effects with belts; skirts walking length. $7.50 dresses $5, $10 dresses $7.50 and $15 dresses.......... $10

SILK SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

Made of fine silks in shepherd plaids or dainty checks, piped with plain red or blue silks. Also Silk Pongee and pretty stripes on green, red and grey grounds. Stylish and original designs, some with kilted skirts. $25 values now at.......... $15

SUMMER DRESSES.

Dimities, lawns, linens, silk Shantungs or piques, fancily trimmed with laces, medallions and fagot stitching. Handsome suits reduced from $12, $15 and even $18 to the Sale Price of.......... $7.95

$1.50 Shirt-Waist Suits, in pretty percales, Monday at 98c.

SILK FOULARD SUITS.

In black-and-white or blue-and-white polka dots and figures, trimmed with tucks, white fagot stitching and small pearl buttons, in beautiful yoke effects. Worth every cent of $15, reduced to.......... $6.95

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

A remarkable cut price gathering of plain white figured or striped lawns and fine linens. Trimmed with laces, tucks, folds, medallions and pique edgings. The cuffs and stock are finished to harmonize with the waist and the entire suit is very well made. Reduced from $10 and $7.98 to close out at.......... $5.95

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

An extremely attractive showing in snowy white lawns, figured piques, madras cloths or chambray-ginghams. Hemstitched tucks, finished with circular lace or embroidery yokes and trimmed with medallions, lace insertings, piping and pearl buttons. Skirts cut in the latest styles. Reduced from $7.50 and $5.98 to close out at.......... $3.95

$2.50 Royal blue and black figured lawn Shirt-Waist Suits, Monday at $1.50.

Extraordinary Reductions on Summer Coats.

All of our silk summer coats are now reduced to half price and less. These include fine Shantungs, peau de soies and taffetas in fitted, half fitted or loose effects, with fancy capes and sleeves trimmed with braids and fringes. Comprising everything from the coffee jackets to the full length coats—just the desired things for dress or traveling. $10 and $12 coats now $5.00; $16 and $18 coats now $7.50; $20 and $22.50 coats now.......... $10.00

Walking Skirts. Made of oxfords, blue or brown meltons and fancy mixtures, neatly tailored, stitched and flared bottoms. $3.98 skirts reduced to.......... $1.98

Walking Skirts. Meltons, cheviot and brilliantine skirts in kilted effects, finished with ten rows of stitching on bottoms. All the fashionable colorings. $5.69 and $5.98 values now reduced to.......... $3.50

Walking Skirts. Skilfully tailored skirts in blue, black and greys, also novelty mixtures. Ornamented with buttons and hips trimmed. Stylish skirts that were $7.98 now.......... $4.95

Walking Skirts. Mannish mixtures, plaids and checks in light or dark shades. Finished with yokes and hip trimmings, well tailored and perfect in fit. High grade skirts that sold at $6.98 and $7.98, now.......... $5.95

Wash Skirts. Fancy cottons and natural linens, also blue and polka dot effects. Trimmed with straps, blue duck and braid. $2.98 grades reduced to.......... $1.50

$1.25 Wash Skirts, dotted blue duck, now at.......... 75c

Gloves and Hosiery.

Silk gloves are scarce—but we have them. The great demand for double-finger tipped silk gloves has made a scarcity in the market, but we are fortunate enough to have all colors and sizes, in the famous Kayser, Ivanhoe and Merrill makes. Priced at, per pair,

50c, 75c and $1.00

Women's Washable Suede Lisle Gloves, one or two clasp styles, in all the latest shades. Double values at, per pair.......... 50c

50c Plain and Fancy Lisle Thread Gloves at, per pair.......... 25c

Women's 25c Black or White Lisle Gloves at, per pair.......... 14c

Special—Cluny Lace Bands in white or Arabian, per yard, 4c, 8c, 14c and 18c.

Women's Fine Hosiery. A gathering of all odd lots in handsome silk embroidered, also some plain black lisle and lace ankle effects. Closing out the best German and French makes at, per pair.......... 48c

See Our Reduced Price Lines of Neckwear at 19c and 35c.

Felt Outing Hats—Trimmed Hats Price-Cut.

Smart Felt Hats for Outing Wear.

Hundreds of women bought their vacation hats at this store last week, and they were unanimous in declaring that our showing of the new felt hats is the choicest selection in town. Milady's wardrobe for the summer resort is not complete this season without a felt hat. We show a superior grade of beautiful soft French felts in white, pearl, black or mode shapes, with trimmings of soft silks, birds, wings or the new drape veils in beautifully blended colorings. Also the plain felt shapes for those who prefer them or wish to do their own trimming. A matchless showing of most attractive prices ranging from

$2.00 up to $10.00

Trimmed Hats Below Cost.

Trimmed Hats that formerly brought $3.00, closing out at.......... $1.00

Trimmed Hats that formerly brought $4.00, closing out at.......... $1.50

Trimmed Hats that formerly brought $5.00 and $7.50, closing out at.......... $2.00

Sailor Hats that formerly sold at $1.00, priced now.......... 48c

Sailor Hats that formerly sold at $1.48, priced now.......... 79c

Tuscan Flats that formerly sold up to 50c, priced now.......... 10c

Shirt-Waist Hats that actually sold for $1.00 and higher.......... 19c

A Half-Off Sale.

Just one-half regular price is the magnetic attraction we name in the Negligee Wear and Lingerie sections.

50c Lawn Dressing Sacques, specially priced at.......... 25c

75c Lawn Kimonos go on sale Monday at only.......... 38c

$1.00 Long or Short Kimonos, specially priced at.......... 50c

$1.50 Lawn or Percale Wrappers at the Sale Price of.......... 75c

$2.50 Fine Lace Trimmed Wrappers; choice offer at.......... $1.25

$1.75 Crepe Kimonos, in neat effects, reduced to.......... 89c

$3 House Dresses, closing out at Sale Price of.......... $1.50

$2 Swiss Kimonos, specially priced tomorrow at.......... 98c

$5.00 Fine White Lawn and Organdy Sacques, lace trimmed, at.......... $2.50

$4.00 White Lawn Sacques, with handkerchief yokes, at only.......... $2.00

$8.00 Silk Kimonos and Sacques, with Persian borders, go at.......... $4.00

$9.00 Silk Sacques, lace and ribbon trimmed, special at.......... $4.50

$10.00 Fancy Silk Gowns and Dressing Sacques, choice offer at.......... $5.00

$15.00 Robes of finest Lawns, lace and insertion trimmed, now.......... $7.50

$20.00 Silk Gowns, trimmed with finest lace and ribbon, at.......... $10.00

Summertime Shoes.

Women's $3.00 8-Strap Sandals at $2.25.

An important reduction on a style of shoe most favored by fashion for summer vacation wear. Made of patent colt or Vici kid, Louis heels. Reduced to, per pair.......... $2.25

Women's $3 Oxfords at $2.19. Patent kidskin, Vici kid or patent coltskin. Turned or welt soles. Louis or Cuban heels. The most desirable styles of the season reduced to, per pair.......... $2.19

One lot of Women's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Oxfords, mostly small sizes; per pair.......... $1.69

Ribbons—Extra.

Black Velvet Ribbons. A splendid quality of satin back velvet ribbons, in fast black with strong edge. Note these low prices, which are far below the regular wholesale quotations.

No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 16
9c Yd.	11c Yd.	13c Yd.	39c Yd.

Finest Quality Colored Velvet Ribbons, in the latest colorings of the season. Take your choice of any of these ribbons at the specially reduced wholesale figures.

No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 16
23c Yd.	29c Yd.	34c Yd.	39c Yd.

Silverware ⅓ and ½ Off.

Tomorrow we place on sale all our silver-plated ware at a reduction of just 1-3 and ½ the regular price. We note here a few of the special offerings:

$2.00 Bonbon Dishes, fancy pierced patterns, at 98c.

$3.50 Bread Trays, quadruple plated, now at $2.00.

$5.00 Tea Sets, 4 pieces, quadruple plated, at $2.75.

$4.00 Baking Dishes, with separate inside porcelain baker, $2.25.

$6.00 Berry Bowls and Salad Dishes, choice now at $3.00.

Curtain Clearance.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in one, two and three-pair lots. Extra full in width and length. Closing out $3, $4 and even $5 curtains at per pair.......... $1.39

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, in spots, stripes or colored. Actually worth $2; Sale Price, per pair.......... 85c

Tapestry Couch Covers, in oriental striped effects. Values worth up to $3.00 to be closed out Monday at, each.......... $1.48

Tapestry Portieres, in reds, blues, greens and 2-toned effects. Closing out all $4 and $5 Portieres at, per pair.......... $2.69

Silkoline, especially priced for Monday, at per yard.......... 4c

Window Shades that have sold at 25c, now at.......... 9c

Travelers' Needs.

Heavy Duck-Covered Trunks, linen lined, with extra tray, Japan steel bands, steel clamps and corners, strong lock. A reliable trunk at a low price. Beginning with size 30, each size larger, 50c additional—30 inch size.......... $5.80

Our "Langtry" Trunks, canvas covered, wrapped hardwood slats, deep tray, extra dress tray and linen lined. The finest trunk on the market at.......... $8.25

$5 Cowhide Suit Cases. Made deeper and of heavier stock than any trunk at this price. Best of fittings and a grade that cannot be duplicated at.......... $5.00

Genuine Karatol Suit Cases, sewed and riveted, linen lined. Practically indestructible. $2.50 value, specially priced at.......... $1.69

Waterproof Cloth Suit Cases, in olive or russet color, made on steel frame, sewed and riveted. Never before sold for less than $1.25, now.......... 98c

Clothing Prices That Are Deeply Slashed.

A Sweeping Offer in Men's Suits.

All of our men's suits which sold at $12.00, $13.50 and $15.00 have been price slashed to the uniform price of $9.00. They comprise Fancy Cheviots, Dressy Homespuns, Exclusive Worsteds, Fast Color Blue Serges and Dependable Black Thibets. Are the best values in town at their former prices and at $9 they are competition-proof. Drop in and examine them and see if you ever saw their equal at... $9.00

Men's Outing Suits at Half.

A sweeping clearance effort all along the line of Men's Outing Suits in light weight homespuns, wool crashes and other favored summer materials. No matter if their former price was $5 or up to $20, you pay just.......... ½ Price

These Cuts on Boys' Wear.

Choice of all our Boys' Wash Suits, which formerly sold at $1.75 and $2. These include Russian blouse, Sailor blouse and kilt suits, in ages 2½ to 9. Made of the finest washable materials. Take your choice at.......... $1.00

Boys' Wash Pants, made of plain or striped washable materials. Strongly sewed and reduced from double the Marked-Down Price of.......... 15c

Young Men's Suits. Choice of stylish suits in the latest fancy mixtures; also fast color blue serges. Well tailored and worth every cent of their former prices of $7.50 and $8.50. Closing out at.......... $4.75

Young Men's Long Trousers, 27 to 32 inseam. Made of latest fancy stripes and checks, also plain colorings. $2 and $2.50 values, to be closed out at.......... $1.45

Parasols at ½ Off.

Smart, new styles in the richest of silks and trimmings at one-half the former marked prices. The following examples serve to show the price-cutting:

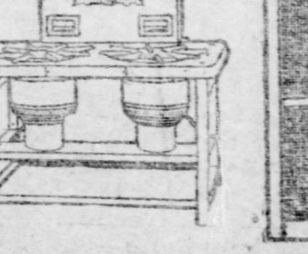
$2.00 Parasols now $1.00.
$3.00 Parasols now $1.50.
$5.00 Parasols now $2.50.
$7.50 Parasols now $3.75.
Etc., Etc.

25% off Hammocks

Our entire stock ¼ less than regular, and the hammock season not half over.

For $6.50 Hammocks you pay...$4.88
For $6.00 Hammocks you pay...$4.50
For $4.98 Hammocks you pay...$3.75
For $4.00 Hammocks you pay.......... $3.00
For $3.50 Hammocks you pay.......... $2.63
For $2.98 Hammocks you pay.......... $2.25
For $2.48 Hammocks you pay.......... $1.88

Here Are Cut Prices On Household Goods Which Merit Notice.



Blue Flame Oil Stoves, wickless, automatic, with supply tank and high shelf. $9 values reduced to.......... $6.50

Hardwood Screen Doors, 3 panels, walnut stained, regular $1.00 door at.......... 49c

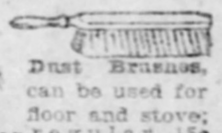
Window Screens, 18 inches high, extend from 22 to 34 in.... 9c

Window Screens, 24 inches high, full extension.......... 15c

Coat and Suit Hangers, to hang a coat or a full suit; regular 5c article, here 6 for 10c

Hardwood Stepladder Chair, a stepladder and chair combined; regular price $1.25, now 75c

Two-Burner Gas Stove, regular $1.25 value at.......... 69c

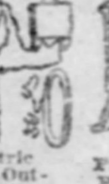


Dust Brushes, can be used for floor and stove; regular 15c brush at sale price of 4c

Single Oil Cooking Stoves, reduced to.......... 48c

Two-light Brass Chandeliers, with globes.......... $1.39

Coffee Mills, hold 1 pound, reduced to 25c



Electric Bell Outfit, bell, battery, 50 ft. wire, button and staples. All for 69c

Fruit Press, made of heavy galvanized iron. $2.00 value, reduced to $1.25

Large Size Stone Filter, guaranteed to filter clear water. No. 8, worth $4.50, at $2.50; No. 6, worth $5, at $2.95.

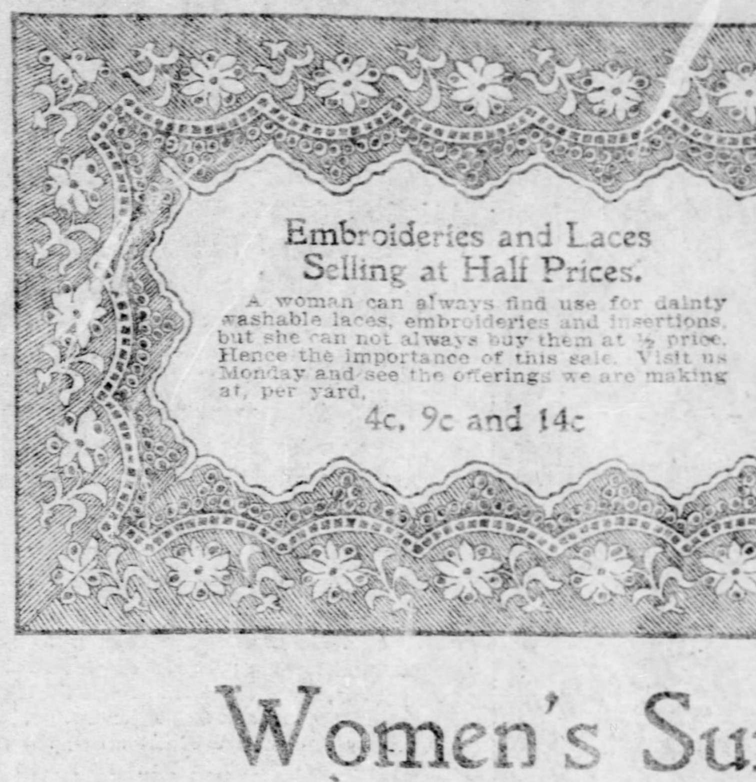
Quart Mason Jars, porcelain top; per dozen 48c

Tea Kettles, galvanized iron or black, sizes 7 and 8, regular 25c and 35c values at.......... 10c

Punch Bowl Sets, bowl, stand and twelve crystal glasses. Hooks on bowl. Reduced to.......... $2.98

100-piece Dinner Sets—decorated porcelain, only 3 pieces short, so $7 sets go at $4.50

Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, 2 different decorations. Regular $9.50 sets at $6.75



EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS—REVIEWS BY NELLIS AND GUY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. O. BAGLIN'S FINANCIAL REVIEW—SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

JOHNSON FIGHTS UNDER COVER

Real Design, to Capture United States Senatorship, Carefully Concealed.

HITCHED UP WITH SAM JONES

Cleveland Mayor Likely to Defeat Zimmerman for Democratic Nomination for Ohio Governorship—Purely on Nerve and Agressiveness.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—While there has been no marked change in the Democratic situation in Ohio during the past week, Tom L. Johnson is more firmly entrenched in his position than he was last Saturday. His rival for the nomination for the governorship, John L. Zimmerman, is still in the field and intends to stay there until convention day. But it is becoming more and more evident that Johnson's control of the party organization and his natural abilities as a political leader will make Zimmerman's fight a hard one. The friends of the Springfield man maintain stoutly that he will be nominated, the party press is almost unanimous in its declaration for him, but the fact remains that the men who will have the votes in the convention all seem to think that Johnson will be nominated. The situation is peculiar, for there is no doubt that the conservative element of the party is greatly in the majority in Ohio, and yet the radicals are in the saddle. It illustrates well what one active, aggressive man who is determined to win can do.

Johnson has won every preliminary skirmish. In every county he has entered the candidates for the legislature who have had his support and for whom he has fought have been successful. And in almost every instance he has encountered fierce opposition. His latest victory was scored in Stark county, in which radicalism has not heretofore been very strong. Johnson picked out J. D. Duwese as his candidate for the nomination for the house of representatives. He rode over into Stark county in his automobile, talked with the party leaders, addressed the rank and file at every opportunity that offered, and Duwese was unanimously nominated. Johnson took occasion to prophesy that Stark county would go Democratic next fall, but he has proven before that prophecy is not his forte.

Bitterly Attacks Hanna.

While he was in Canton Johnson showed once more that his principal object in the coming campaign was to defeat Senator Hanna by bitterly attacking the junior senator, to whom he frequently referred as the "phrase-maker from Cleveland." He also dwelt upon his taxation ideas, which, next to Senator Hanna, are to be made the paramount issue in the struggle.

Johnson's scheme whereby he hopes to carry Lucas county promises to work well. He and Mayor Jones are working together in the effort to defeat Senator Hanna. To this end they plan to place in nomination an alleged independent ticket, each of whom will be pledged to vote against the junior senator at all stages of the game. The legislative ticket from this county, if present plans are carried out, will consist of two Democrats, two Republicans (pledged like the others) and one Socialist. Mayor Jones is wonderfully strong in his own county. He has carried Toledo four successive times in his campaigns for the mayoralty, each time running against the regular candidates of each party, and in his race for the governorship on an independent ticket four years ago Lucas county gave him a plurality. He and Johnson may succeed in their scheme if the conservative Democrats can be restrained from nominating a ticket of their own.

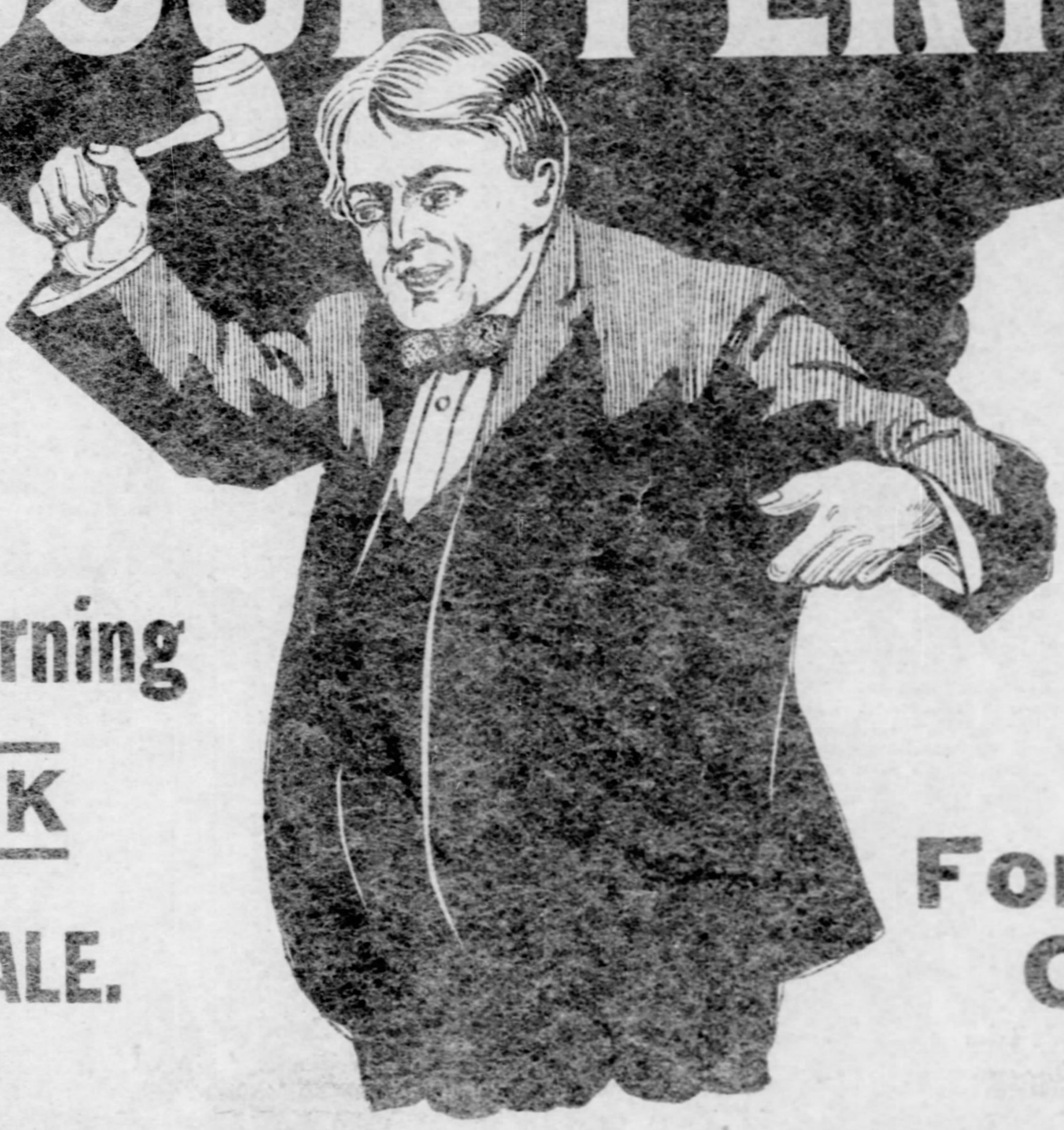
The probabilities now are that Cuyahoga and Lucas counties will send Democratic delegations to the general assembly, that Hamilton county (Cincinnati) will be represented by a Republican in both senate and house, while Franklin (Columbus) and Montgomery (Dayton) are debatable ground, with the Democratic chances fairly good in each. If four of these big counties give Democratic majorities Johnson will lack only 10 votes of controlling the legislature, and these he expects to gain in two or three of the very close counties, to which each party will devote much time and attention. Not many people outside of Ohio realize that the next legislature may be very evenly divided and that there is really a bare possibility of Senator Hanna's defeat. To this end all of Johnson's energies will be bent. He has no hope of electing his state ticket, but he has declared again and again he must and will have Hanna's scalp. The Republicans of Ohio cannot afford to be over-confident of complete success in November. Hard work probably will elect a Republican legislature, but it will not be elected as a matter of course, as some of the party leaders seem to think.

To Conceal Real Designs.

The suspicion has arisen that Johnson has determined to fight for the nomination for the governorship in order to conceal his designs upon Senator Hanna's seat in the senate. The platform adopted at the last Democratic state convention pledged the party to indorse its candidate for the senatorship at its next annual meeting. Now Johnson probably does not desire that indorsement, for that would make him the direct issue, and yet his party is pledged to indorse some one for the office which Johnson undoubtedly wants and intends to have. Therefore he has decided to run for the governorship. His nomination to head the state ticket would preclude the possibility of his being indorsed for another office. Somebody else, Lentz, for instance, would receive the indorsement, and when the campaign was over, if a Democratic legislature had been elected, the nomination for the senatorship might be given to Johnson on the ground that the chief glory for the victory belonged to him and because he had made the sacrifice of consenting to head the state ticket. Such, it [illegible] now believed by the informed, is his [illegible]n, but its success is doubtful even un[illegible] the most favorable circumstances. [illegible]n R. McLean will control a few at [illegible]t of the Democratic legislators and he [illegible]ld never consent to their helping send [illegible]nson to the senate. Johnson's chances [illegible] succeeding Hanna are very, very slim.

WHY NOT GO TO CHAUTAUQUA?
P. & L. E. R. R.
$6.00—ROUND TRIP—$6.00
[illegible]o any Tuesday, Friday or Saturday [illegible] stay 15 days if you wish. Leave [illegible]tsburgh 1:50 p. m. (city time), arrive in [illegible]e for 7 o'clock dinner, or get a fine [illegible] in the dining car.

BANKRUPT STOCK
EDMUNDSON PERRINE CO



BANKRUPT SALE

Begins Tomorrow (Monday) Morning

AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

EVERYTHING AT PRIVATE SALE.
THIS IS NOT AN AUCTION

BANKRUPT SALE

PRICES AVERAGE 50c ON THE DOLLAR

For Furniture, Carpets and all Household Goods

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT AND WILL BE SOLD BY THE
HOUSEHOLD CREDIT & AUCTION CO.

HERE'S THE STORY IN A NUT-SHELL

The Edmundson-Perrine Co. recently failed—went into bankruptcy. The entire stock of furniture, carpets and other household goods was put up at public auction. The Household Credit & Auction Co. of this city bought the stock, which was valued at $150,000.00. The price paid approximated $75,000.00, or one-half the value of the goods. Justus Mulert, trustee in bankruptcy, negotiated the sale, which was confirmed by the Referee in Bankruptcy.

This is, without doubt, the most gigantic scoop of furniture and carpets ever carried through by any firm anywhere.

The Household Credit & Auction Co. is not going to move the stock or any part of it. Every article will positively be sold at Private Sale on the premises, 635 and 637 Smithfield street. And prices will average one-half what the same goods sell for in other stores.

To say that this is the opportunity of a lifetime is to express it mildly. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that this is beyond question the greatest money-saving sale of household furnishings ever held in the United States. You simply cannot afford to miss it.

It is important to remember that these goods are all new. The Edmundson-Perrine Co. was burned out a few years ago, necessitating the purchase of an entire new stock for every department. So no difference what article you buy, you'll find it strictly up to date. And you can secure two articles for what one costs under ordinary circumstances.

Young people going housekeeping, hotel and boarding housekeepers and people living out of the city, will be well repaid by attending this sale.

Goods Stored FREE Until Wanted.

CASH OR CREDIT TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT

WHAT THE GOODS CONSIST OF:

Parlor Suits Half Price
Parlor Chairs Half Price
Parlor Stands Half Price
Divans Half Price
Music Cabinets Half Price
Corner Chairs Half Price
Parlor Cabinets Half Price
Davenports Half Price
Onyx Stands Half Price
Lamps Half Price
Pictures Half Price
Mirrors Half Price
Jardiniers Half Price
Clocks and Bric-a-Brac Half Price
Library Cases Half Price
Combination Book Cases Half Price
Ladies' Writing Desks Half Price
Sideboards Half Price
China Closets Half Price
Dining Tables Half Price
Buffets Half Price
Dining Room Chairs Half Price
Hall Racks Half Price
Ice Cream Freezers Half Price
Stoves and Ranges Half Price
Kitchen Safes Half Price
Kitchen Cabinets Half Price
Washing Machines Half Price
Dinner Ware Half Price
Refrigerators Half Price
Go-Carts Half Price
Rockers Half Price
Morris Chairs Half Price
Bedroom Suits Half Price
Chiffoniers Half Price
Wardrobes Half Price
Folding Beds Half Price
Brass Beds Half Price
Iron Beds Half Price
Mattresses Half Price
Bed Springs Half Price
Pillows, Bolsters, Comforts, Half Price
Bed Lounges Half Price
Folding Iron Bed Couches Half Price
Leather and Velour Couches Half Price
Children's Crib Beds Half Price
Costumers Half Price,
Toilet Sets Half Price
Commodes Half Price
Medicine Cabinets Half Price
Blacking Cases Half Price
Window Shades Half Price
Portiers Half Price
Lace Curtains Half Price
Velvet Carpets Half Price
Brussels Carpets Half Price
Wilton Carpets Half Price
Axminster Carpets Half Price
Druggets Half Price
Rugs of All Kinds Half Price
Ingrain Carpets Half Price
Straw Mattings Half Price
Linoleum Half Price
Oil Cloth Half Price

And Many Other Goods ½ Price.

CASH OR CREDIT TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT

Don't Forget That All Goods Will Be Sold at Private Sale. This Is Not An Auction and Everything Will Be Sold at the Old Stand of the Edmundson-Perrine Company,

635 AND 637 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Pittsburgh	Rain	St. Louis	
New York	4-5	Boston	1-2
Cincinnati	13	Chicago	4
Philadelphia	14-7	Brooklyn	4-3

HANS WAGNER STRIVING TO BE PREMIER BATSMAN

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Boston	6-3	Washington	1-1
New York	3	Philadelphia	2
St. Louis	14-4	Detroit	2-7
Chicago	5	Cleveland	0

PIRATES' FIRST DOUBLE HEADER

Rain Prevented Yesterday's Game and Champions Will Tackle Cardinals Twice.

SEBRING ON HOSPITAL LIST

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	59	28	.678	Brooklyn	41	44	.482
Chicago	54	39	.581	Boston	36	48	.429
New York	50	36	.581	St. Louis	33	56	.371
Cincinnati	47	43	.522	Philadelphia	31	57	.352

GAMES TODAY.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The local baseball fans will be given the rarest baseball treat in the history of the national game tomorrow. This afternoon both St. Louis teams will be at home and both will play double-headers.

The attraction at League park will be the famous Pittsburgh Pirates. Patsy Donovan, the commander general of the Cardinal forces, stated tonight that he looked for his youngsters to get at least an even break with the much touted Pirates, and says a double win for St. Louis would not in the least surprise him.

For the purpose of winning Donovan has been carefully grooming Eddie Murphy, the Cardinal's giant right-hander, who won so easily from the Chicago Colts on his last appearance in the box. Murphy is booked to pitch for the Cardinals in the first tilt, while Sam Leever the famous pitching schoolmaster, who performed the remarkable feat of pitching 34 consecutive innings early in the spring without a run being made off his delivery, will twirl for the champions. In the second tilt "Plucky" Dunleavy will oppose Deacon Phillippe, who is at present pitching the best ball of his career.

To add additional interest to the game, the Pittsburgh management intend to let Arthur Hoffman, the St. Louis boy who is with them, play in both games. Young Hoffman will take Sebring's place in right field. In yesterday's game Sebring was hit on the wrist by one of McFarland's shoots, and is badly lamed as a result of the blow.

When Sebring was hit the blow pained him considerably, but he finished out the game. Friday night he reported to Hans Wagner, who is now in charge of the Pirates, that his arm was so badly hurt that he would probably not be able to play next day.

Wagner, who has been carefully watching the work of Hoffman, immediately decided to give the young player a chance. Hoffman was formerly a member of the East St. Louis Nationals of the Trolley league, and on the recommendation of Patsy Donovan Clarke decided to give the youngster a try out. Before his debut as a ball player young Hoffman was a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce.

Speaking of Hoffman Will Locke, the secretary of the Pittsburgh club, said tonight: "Clarke likes the work of that boy. In a game at Cincinnati we sent Hoffman in to bat at a very critical stage of the game. Clarke had his eye on the boy, as he wanted to see how he would act in a crisis."

"To tell the truth," said Locke, "Clarke expected to see the boy go up to the plate and swing wildly at anything pitched his way. When Hoffman waited out three bad ones and allowed the umpire to call two strikes, Clarke became greatly interested in the proceedings. He immediately tumbled to the fact that young Hoffman was well able to take care of himself in an emergency. On the next ball pitched Hoffman met it nicely and it left his bat like a bullet. But for a very marvelous catch by Joe Kelley, who was playing second, the hit would have been good for at least two bases. The way the boy acted on the occasion favorably impressed Clarke and that night Clarke stated that he intended to keep a very close eye on him in the future."

Speaking of the Doheny case, Secretary Locke says that the club had heard from their southpaw pitcher and that he would probably be back in the fray within the next few days. Locke said that no action will be taken in the matter until Clarke, who is at his home in Kansas, again takes charge of the team. Just what the Pittsburgh management will do to Doheny for deserting the team remains to be seen, but Locke dropped a strong hint that the big pitcher will be disciplined for his unusual actions.

Locke scouts the theory of mental derangement. According to the Pittsburgh secretary, the pitcher left the club without permission at a time when he seemed to be enjoying complete control of his mental faculties. President Barney Dreyfuss sent word to Locke tonight that he will rejoin his forces at Chicago within the next few days.

QUAKERS' SURPRISE.

Zimmer's Team Took Two Games from Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Philadelphia won two games from Brooklyn by hard contests. Both contests abounded with good fielding. Umpire Johnstone was feeling too ill to umpire the second game and Hallman and Schmidt officiated. Attendance 9,518. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Br'klyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang, 3.	0	0	0	2	0	Thomas, m.	3	2	3	0	0
Sheck'd, 1.	0	2	3	1	0	Gleason, 2.	1	3	3	5	1
Dobbs, m.	1	2	3	0	0	Wolv'ton 3.	2	2	2	3	0
Doyle, 1.	1	1	7	0	0	Keister, r.	3	4	1	0	0
Dahlen, s.	1	2	3	1	0	Barry, 1.	3	1	1	0	0
McCr'y, r.	0	0	3	0	0	Douglass 1.	1	1	13	0	0
Flood, 2.	0	0	2	2	1	Hulswitt, s.	1	4	1	1	0
Ritter, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Roth, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Garvin, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	4	9	24	11	2	Totals	14	17	27	13	1

Brooklyn ... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0—4
Philadelphia ... 4 0 0 1 4 0 2 3 *—14

Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dobbs. Three-base hits—Thomas, Hulswitt. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Ritter, Thomas, Keister, Barry, Hulswitt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 2; off Mitchell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Schmidt, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Mitchell, 2. Innings pitched—Garvin, 5; Schmidt, 3. Proportion of hits—Off Garvin, 12; off Schmidt, 5. Time—2:13. Umpire—Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang, 3.	0	1	1	0	1	Thomas, m.	1	0	4	0	0
Sheck'd, 1.	2	2	3	1	0	Gleason, 2.	2	1	1	4	0
Dobbs, m.	0	1	3	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3.	2	1	2	1	1
Doyle, 1.	0	1	8	1	1	Keister, r.	1	2	2	0	0
Dahlen, s.	0	1	0	5	1	Barry, 1.	0	1	1	0	0
McCr'y, r.	0	1	0	1	0	Douglass, 1.	1	3	10	2	0
Flood, 2.	0	0	0	3	0	Hulswitt, s.	0	1	2	5	1
Jackl'h, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Dooin, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Jones, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Sparks, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	3	9	24	12	3	Totals	7	9	27	14	2

Brooklyn ... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
Philadelphia ... 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 *—7

Two-base hits—Jacklitch, Keister 2, Hulswitt. Home run—Douglass. Stolen base—Welverton. Double play—Gleason and Douglass. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Sparks, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 7; by Sparks, 1. Time—1:40. Umpires—Hallmann and Schmidt.

TAYLOR HIT HARD.

The Reds Took Another Fall Out of Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Cincinnati had no trouble in taking the third game from Chicago today. Taylor's wildness, coupled with Cincinnati's timely hitting, gave them 13 runs and the game. Attendance, 5,355. Score:

Cincinnati	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Donlin, 1.	3	2	3	0	0	Slagle, 1.	1	2	1	0	0
Seym'r, m.	2	3	2	0	0	Williams, s.	1	1	5	7	1
Dolan, r.	1	1	0	0	0	Chance, 1.	0	2	8	1	0
Beckley, 1.	2	3	13	1	0	Jones, m.	0	0	2	5	0
Steinf't, 3.	1	1	3	4	0	Evers, 2.	0	1	3	2	0
Kelley, 2.	1	1	2	1	1	Harley, r.	0	1	0	0	0
Cor'ran, s.	1	3	3	6	0	Kling, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Peitz, c.	1	1	1	0	0	Tinker, 3.	1	2	0	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	4	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	13	15	27	16	1	Totals	4	12	24	11	2

Cincinnati ... 0 3 0 4 0 4 2 0 *—13
Chicago ... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—4

Two-base hits—Harley, Slagle, Williams. Three-base hit—Kling. Stolen bases—Donlin, Seymour 2, Beckley 2, Slagle. Double plays—Williams and Chance; Steinfeldt, Beckley and Corcoran; Hahn, Corcoran and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 5. Struck out—By Hahn, 1; by Taylor, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Williams. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 5. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time—1:45. Umpire—Moran.

GREAT IS M'GINNITY.

Pitched and Won Both Games for the Giants.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—McGinnity insisted upon pitching both games of a double-header with Boston today and New York won both, 4 to 1 and 5 to 2 respectively. The first game was a pitchers' battle with Pittinger's wildness the determining factor. McGinnity had perfect control and McGraw's participation gave New York ginger. New York won the second game by timely hitting and perfect fielding. Boston bunched hits in the fifth only. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Browne, r.	1	0	2	0	0	Cooley, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Bres'an m.	1	2	2	0	0	Tenney, 1.	0	1	14	0	0
McGann, 1.	1	1	9	1	0	Stanley, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Mertes, 1.	0	1	1	1	0	Carney, r.	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, s.	0	0	3	3	0	Moran, c.	1	0	3	1	0
McGraw, 3.	0	0	2	0	1	Ab'chio, 2.	0	2	4	4	0
Gilbert, 2.	1	1	1	3	1	Grem'r, 3.	0	1	2	3	0
Warner, c.	0	2	6	2	0	Aubrey, s.	0	0	1	4	2
McGin'y p.	0	0	1	1	1	Pit'ger, p.	0	1	0	6	0
Totals	4	7	27	11	3	Totals	1	6	27	18	2

New York ... 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Mertes, Carney, Abbaticchio. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Stanley, McGann. Double plays—Abbaticchio and Tenney; Aubrey, Abbaticchio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 5; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger, McGann 2, McGraw, Gilbert. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Pittinger, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Browne, r.	1	1	4	0	0	Cooley, 1.	0	2	1	0	0
Bres'an m.	0	1	2	0	0	Tenney, 1.	0	0	10	2	1
McGann, 1.	1	1	10	0	0	Stanley, m.	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, 1.	0	0	4	0	0	Carney, r.	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, s.	1	2	2	3	0	Moran, c.	0	0	4	4	2
Dunn, 3.	1	3	0	1	0	Ab'chio, 2.	1	1	5	6	0
Gilbert, 2.	1	1	1	4	0	Grem'r, 3.	1	2	2	4	0
Warner, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Aubrey, s.	0	0	1	0	0
McGin'y p.	0	0	0	0	0	Piatt, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Mal'ky, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Totals	5	11	27	9	0	Totals	2	6	27	19	3

New York ... 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Browne, Dunn, Greminger. Stolen base—Browne. Double plays—McGann, unassisted; Greminger, Abbaticchio and Tenney; Malarkey and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Piatt, 2; off Malarkey, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Malarkey, Warner; by McGinnity, Moran. Struck out—By Piatt, 2; by Malarkey, 2; by McGinnity, 3. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—5,583.

ELECTRICS WIN AGAIN.

Stewart Pitches Great Ball and Easily Beats Wesinghouse A. C.

The Electric club yesterday defeated the Westinghouse A. C. 11 to 2. The latter team defeated the Electric club in the opening game this season 3 to 0. Westinghouse was saved from a shut-out by Maloney's drive for four cushions with a man on third in the fourth inning. Stewart made a record for himself and had the opposing team guessing throughout. Bretsnyder started to twirl for the Westinghouse team, but the Electrics landed on him in great style and Kilgore relieved him in the third. Taylor, Venning and C. Stewart played fine ball for the Electrics, as did Chambers for Westinghouse. Score:

Electric.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Crutcher 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Cha'b's 2-s.	1	1	8	3	0
Negley, 1.	0	1	4	0	0	Milbert s-2.	0	0	4	3	3
Red'g, 1-1.	1	1	3	1	0	Maloney, 3.	1	2	0	1	0
Cappe, 3.	1	1	0	3	0	Ravey, m.	0	0	0	1	0
Venning c.	1	2	14	1	0	Helsen, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Hardie, r.	1	1	0	0	0	Bouldin, c.	0	0	7	1	0
N. Olin, m.	2	0	1	0	0	McGriel, r.	0	0	0	0	1
C.Stew't s.	2	1	1	4	0	Ferg'son, 1.	0	0	5	2	1
Taylor, 2.	2	2	3	2	0	Brets'y'r p.	0	0	0	0	0
R.Stew't p.	1	2	0	0	0	Kilgore, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	11	11	27	11	0	Totals	2	4	24	13	5

Electrics ... 0 8 0 0 0 0 3 0 *—11
Westinghouse ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—C. Stewart, Taylor, Maloney, Kilgore. Three-base hits—Redding. Home run—Maloney. Stolen bases—Cappe 2, Hardie 2, N. Olin 2, C. Stewart, Taylor, R. Stewart. Double plays—C. Stewart, Taylor and Redding; Milburt and Chambers. Hit by pitcher—Cappe, McGriel. Bases on balls—Off Stewart, 1; off Kilgore, 1. Struck out—By Stewart, 14; by Kilgore, 5; by Bretsnyder, 2. Umpire—Kirk. Time—1:45. Attendance—600. Played at D. C. & A. C. park.

ASPINWALL BLANKED.

Fairbanks Jump on Rivals in Seventh, Getting Five Runs.

The Fairbanks shut out the Aspinwall team yesterday at West Etna park 5 to 0. Claffe was in fine form. He was especially effective with men on bases. Stout pitched a masterly game until the seventh inning. Up to this time neither side had scored a run. The Germans fell on Stout in the seventh and by opportune hitting drove five runs across the plate. Claffe commenced this inning with a single. Mangold followed with one to right. Bardeiang then hit for four sacks. Peiffer went out to Lippert at first on W. Lytle's error. Briney bunted, sending Lippert to third. Briney stole second and Lippert scampered home. Hoellerman sacrificed, scoring Briney. Score:

Fairbanks	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Aspinwall.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mangold 2.	1	1	1	3	0	B. Lytle, s.	0	0	1	4	0
Bard'g, 1.	1	1	1	0	0	Ham'ton, 2.	0	0	3	2	0
Peiffer, 1.	0	2	8	0	0	Epping, 1.	0	2	12	0	0
Lippert m.	1	0	0	0	0	A.Ham'n, 1.	0	1	2	0	0
Briney, s.	1	1	2	1	0	McLa'lin m.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoelt'r'n r.	0	1	2	0	0	Trump, 3.	0	1	0	1	0
Draher, c.	0	1	12	1	0	W.Lytle, r.	0	1	0	0	1
Jackson, 3.	0	0	1	1	0	Sweeney, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Th'pson, 3.	0	0	0	0	0	Stout, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Claffe, p.	1	1	0	2	0						
Totals	5	8	27	8	0	Totals	0	7	27	12	1

Fairbanks ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 *—5
Aspinwall ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Epping. Home run—Bardelang. Stolen bases—Mangold, Lippert, Briney, Hoellerman and Trump. Bases on balls—Mangold 3, Lippert, Hoellerman 2, W. Lytle. Struck out—By Claffe, 10; by Stout, 7. Umpire—Nichols.

HIT GUMBERT HARD.

North Side Finds Swissvale Pitcher at the Right Time.

The North Sides yesterday continued their winning streak by defeating the Swissvale A. C. 9 to 2. Gumbert was hit hard, especially in the seventh and eighth innings. Watson pitched a fine game, allowing only six hits. Score:

N. S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Swissvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
W.L'den s.	2	3	0	2	0	Mul'ol'd, 2.	1	1	6	0	1
Sheets, c.	2	1	9	2	0	Gillespie, s.	0	0	1	2	1
Fulton, 3.	0	0	1	2	1	Gumbert, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Cor'gan, 2.	1	3	2	5	0	F.Hughes 1.	0	0	7	0	0
Cable, 1.	1	1	1	0	0	R.Waters 3.	0	1	0	2	0
D.Clark m.	1	1	1	1	1	Fisher, c.	0	2	13	2	1
Watson, p.	0	2	0	1	1	W.Hughes r.	0	0	0	0	0
Schieble	0	0	0	0	0	J.Waters 1.	1	0	0	0	0
L. Clark r.	0	1	0	1	0	Ward, m.	0	1	0	0	0
R.L'den, 1.	2	2	13	0	1						
Totals	9	14	27	14	3	Totals	2	6	27	11	2

North Side ... 0 0 1 0 1 1 3 2 1—9
Swissvale ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Three-base hit—W. Louden. Two-base hit—R. Louden 2, Ward. Left on bases—North Side, 9; Swissvale, 9. Double plays—Gumbert, Fisher and F. Hughes; Corrigan and R. Louden. Stolen bases—W. Louden, Sheets 4, Cable, R. Louden, Waters. Sacrifice hit—Gumbert. Struck out—By Watson, 8; by Gumbert, 10. Bases on balls—Fulton, Hughes. Umpires—Sipes and Waters.

Greenville Beaten in Ninth.

SHARON, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Sharon Independents celebrated their return from a disastrous trip today by defeating Greenville in one of the snappiest games played on the home grounds this year. Score:

Sharon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Greenv'e.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
T.Evans 2.	1	1	0	3	2	Tate, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Service, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Cline, 2.	0	0	1	3	2
Kerr, 1.	0	1	4	0	0	Gitzen, 3.	0	1	1	2	2
Yoho, 3.	0	0	3	2	0	Baker, 1.	0	1	10	0	0
Badel, 1.	0	0	12	1	0	Peer, s.	0	1	2	1	0
Erwin, m.	0	0	3	0	0	Muhlh'n m.	0	0	3	1	0
Wil'ms, s.	0	0	1	2	1	Burns, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Evans, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Ash'b'gh, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Demp'y, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Cook, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	1	2	27	14	3	Totals	0	5	*25	9	4

*One out when winning run was made.

Sharon ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Greenville ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

"Lefty" Jackson's Poor Support.

WARREN, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Niles defeated Warren at Niles today by 12 to 5. Jackson of Pittsburgh pitched good ball for Warren, but was given no support. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Warren	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2	5	9	8
Niles	1 0 2 1 2 0 4 2 0	12	12	3

Batteries—Jackson and Hawkins, Kommer and Ortleib.

HARRY STEMFELDT.
The Reds' Clever Third Baseman, Who Is Wagner's Rival as a Speedy Thrower.

THE GOING WAS FAST ON BRUNOTS TRACK

Matinee Horses Showed Speed, and the Close Finishes Excited Spectators.

There was a large and appreciative crowd of race lovers at the Brunots island track yesterday afternoon, and the sport furnished was high class in every particular. The track was in fine shape and the weather conditions such as to permit of fast work by the horses, therefore a treat for the spectators.

Louise Mac again proved her right to pre-eminence in the trotting at Brunots island yesterday afternoon. The third, or free-for-all race, in the ninth regular weekly meeting of the Matinee club was won by her in two brilliant finishes. This race was the feature of the day. The heats were closely contested all the way and were won right under the wire. Dolly Dillon, who was a hot contestant for honors acted badly and broke badly at times.

The other events were all cleverly contested and some of the finishes brought enthusiastic cheers from the spectators. The fourth event was the longest drawn out and required five heats to get a winner. After Dr. Book had carried off the first heat by a comfortable margin and led into the stretch at the finish of the second heat John Werner, in a magnificent drive, brought Brother Al to the front and just nosed out Dr. Book in the closest finish of the day. Then the next heat was won by Charles D. Jacobs, and one after that by Boodler. For the fifth and decisive heat Brother Al and Dr. Book were withdrawn and Boodler beat Charles D. Jacobs. Because of the lateness of the hour the last event was called off. Summary:

Event No. 1, mile heats, pacing.
Carrie Williams, b. m. (W. A. Avey) ... 2 1 1
Parkella, b. m. (J. H. Moore) ... 1 2 2
Tewksbury, g. g. (C. A. Smith) ... 3 3 3
Time—2:15½, 2:16¼, 2:16.

Event No. 2, mile trotting.
Miss Sheldon, blk. m. (J. A. Giesenkamp) 1 1
Lena H., blk. m. (J. A. Chambers) ... 2 3
Brown King, br. g. (Robert Young) ... 4 2
Griffith Bel, br. g. (J. A. Bennett) ... 3 4
Time—2:29, 2:31.

Event No. 3, mile trotting.
Louise Mac, ch. m. (W. S. Steele) ... 1 1
Josephine Dixon, b. m. (R. H. Boggs) ... 2 2
Dolly Dillon, b. m. (J. D. Callery) ... 3 3
Time—2:11½, 2:13.

Event No. 4, mile trotting.
Boodler, br. g. (E. G. Whitcomb) 4 4 2 1 1
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g. (H. P. Haas) ... 3 3 1 2 2
Dr. Book, b. g. (F. A. Dohrman) 1 2 3 3 ..
Brother Al, b. g. (John Werner) 2 1 4 4 ..
Time—2:16½, 2:16, 2:19½, 2:21, 2:23.

Event No. 5, mile trotting.
Lo Ru, b. m. (R. H. Boggs) ... 1
Eula Mack, blk. m. (J. G. Bennett) ... 3 3
Col. Wilkes, b. g. (W. V. Callery) ... 4 2
Senator K., b. g. (W. S. Steele) ... 3 4
Time—2:13½, 2:16.

Event No. 6, mile trotting.
Minuet, ch. m. (J. O'H. Denny) ... 1 1
Westwood, br. g. (O. A. Blackburn) ... 2 4
Miss Primity, b. m. (J. D. Callery) ... 5 2
Estrella, b. m. (J. A. Chambers) ... 4 3
Gager, ch. g. (H. N. Vanvoorhis) ... 3 5
Time—2:19, 2:20.

Event No. 7, mile trotting.
Countess Tekla, b. m. (J. G. Bennett) 1 3 1
Stella Chimes, b. m. (W. R. Porter) ... 2 1 2
Mendal, b. g. (J. D. Callery) ... 3 2 3
Time—2:31, 2:32, 2:31.

GREAT IS HART.

Fans Nineteen Men and Wins His Game With Home Run.

The game at Sharpsburg yesterday between the local Y. M. I. and Mt. Lebanon was from a strike-out point of view the greatest ever played in that town. Hart, the local pitcher, had his opponents at his mercy, striking out 19 and allowing but five hits. The crowd went wild when in the seventh inning, with the bags full the next three men fanned and again in the eighth inning with two on base Hart won his own game by driving the ball in the river for a home run. Score:

Sharpsb'g	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mt. Leb'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Loper, c.	2	1	19	1	0	Fleming, r.	0	1	2	0	0
Hughes, 3.	0	1	1	2	2	McMul'n, 1.	0	0	2	0	0
Daly, r.	0	1	0	0	0	Ritchie, 2.	1	1	5	2	1
Groark, 2.	0	1	0	2	1	Rowb'm, 1.	0	0	9	0	0
Quinn, 1.	1	1	5	0	0	Myers, s.	2	1	1	4	0
Hart, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Bishop, c.	0	0	3	3	0
Dolan, s.	0	1	1	0	2	Cone, m.	0	1	0	0	1
Hock, 1.	2	2	0	0	1	Harmuth 3.	0	0	2	2	1
McG're m.	0	0	0	0	0	Lunz, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	6	9	27	7	6	Totals	3	4	24	13	4

S. Y. M. I. ... 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 *—6
Mt. Lebanon ... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Home runs—Myers, Hart. Two-base hit—Groark. Double play—Harmuth, Ritchie and Rowbottom. Bases on balls—Off Hart, 1; off Lunz, 4. Struck out—By Hart, 19; by Lunz, 3. Stolen bases—Daly, McMullen. Sacrifice hits—Harmuth, Rowbottom, Loper, Quinn.

RIFLE TEAM RETURNS.

Victorious Americans Get a Fine Welcome.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—On board the Cunard line steamer Lucania, from Liverpool, which arrived today, were 17 members of the United States rifle team returning from their recent victory at Bisley camp, England. The team went abroad to compete for the Palma trophy and succeeded in winning the match, while many of the individual members of the team also won prizes. The team was in charge of Col. Leslie C. Bruce, of the old guard, as captain. Col. Bruce said they had been given a great reception abroad and were treated royally.

At the pier the victorious riflemen were greeted by Gen. Bird W. Spencer of New Jersey, president of the National Rifle association; Maj. James E. Bell of the District of Columbia, and Capt. Goddard of Pennsylvania. Gen. Spencer made a short speech of congratulation and Col. Bruce replied appropriately.

Just a Kind Word.

Ren Mulford says in the Cincinnati Enquirer: "Those Pirates managed to pinch off another without the aid of Doheny just as they have continued to win with Fred Clarke on the bench. Pittsburgh isn't a one-man aggregation, but a ball team."

WADDELL BEATEN BY ELBERFELD

Rube Fans Thirteen, and Walks Six, but the Short Stop Gets All Four Hits.

HE HITS IN INVADERS' RUNS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	55	32	.632	New York	41	40	.506
Philadelphia	52	36	.591	Chicago	38	45	.458
Cleveland	45	40	.529	St. Louis	37	46	.446
Detroit	42	41	.506	Washington	28	58	.326

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—In spite of the fact that they both outbatted and outfielded the locals, the champions went down to defeat again today. Waddell and Chesbro both pitched good ball, but the steadiness of the latter proved his salvation. Elberfeld was the direct cause of Philadelphia's downfall. Each time he came to bat he hit safely, sending in all the runs scored by his side. Score:

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Conroy, 3.	2	0	2	1	0	Pick'g. m.	2	1	0	0	0
Keeler, r.	0	0	2	0	0	Davis, 1.	0	1	7	1	0
Elb'feld, s.	0	4	2	2	0	L. Cross, 3.	0	1	0	3	0
Wil'ms, 2.	0	0	2	3	0	Seybold, r.	0	1	2	0	1
Fultz, m.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoffman, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1.	0	0	7	2	1	Murphy, 2.	0	0	0	2	0
McFar'd 1.	0	0	4	0	1	M. Cross, s.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Con'r, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Schreck, c.	0	1	13	2	0
Beville, c.	1	0	4	1	0	Waddell, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	1	0	*Powers	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	4	27	10	2	Totals	2	7	24	9	1

*Batted for Waddell in the ninth inning.

New York ... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 *—3
Philadelphia ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hit—L. Cross. Three-base hit—Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Waddell, Keeler, Chesbro. Stolen bases—Pickering, Elberfeld. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 6; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Waddell, 13. Time—1:40. Umpire—Hassett. Attendance—8,923.

DIVIDED THEIR GAMES.

Boston and Washington Took One Game Each.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Washington and Boston broke even in today's double-header. The home team scored the only run of the first game off three successive singles and won the quickest game of the season. Boston found Dunkle easy in the sixth inning of the second game and piled up four runs, and were never in danger after that. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moran, s.	0	1	2	4	0	O'Brien, 1.	0	1	0	0	0
Ryan, m.	0	2	5	1	0	Collins, 3.	0	0	3	5	0
Clarke, 1.	0	0	7	0	0	C. Stahl, m.	0	0	1	0	1
Selbach, 1.	0	0	5	0	0	Freeman, r.	0	1	2	0	0
Lee, r.	0	0	1	0	0	Parent, s.	0	1	1	4	1
Cough'n, 3.	0	1	2	2	0	LaCh'ce, 1.	0	0	12	0	0
McCor'k, 2.	0	0	4	2	0	Ferris, 2.	0	1	1	0	0
Kit'dge, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Criger, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Wilson, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Young, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	1	7	27	9	0	Totals	0	5	24	13	3

Washington ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 *—1
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Kittridge. Sacrifice hit—Lee. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 1; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Wilson, 1; by Young, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 5. Time—1:05. Umpire—Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moran, s.	0	0	2	2	0	O'Brien, 1.	0	2	1	0	0
Ryan, m.	0	1	1	0	1	Collins, 3.	0	1	2	2	1
Clarke, 1.	0	2	15	0	1	C. Stahl, m.	1	0	5	0	0
Selbach, 1.	0	0	3	0	2	Freeman, r.	1	1	3	1	0
Lee, r.	0	0	1	0	0	Parent, s.	0	0	1	3	0
Cough'n 3.	0	3	2	2	0	LaCh'ce, 1.	0	1	11	0	0
McCor'k. 2.	0	1	1	4	1	Ferris, 2.	1	1	0	4	2
Drill, c.	0	0	2	1	0	J. Stahl, c.	2	2	2	2	1
Dunkle, p.	1	0	0	5	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Totals	1	7	27	14	4	Totals	5	9	27	14	4

Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—5

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hit—J. Stahl. Home run—Freeman. Stolen bases—Selbach, Coughlin, O'Brien, Collins, J. Stahl. Double plays—Coughlin, McCormick and Clarke; Hughes and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Dunkle, 2; off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Dunkle, 3; by Hughes, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 7. Time—1:45. Attendance, 2,525. Umpire—Sheridan.

SPLIT THEIR GAMES.

St. Louis Took First and Detroit the Second.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Detroit broke even with St. Louis in a double-header here today which drew one of the largest paid crowds ever at a game here. Mullin was not very effective in the opening game, being wild and hit freely with men on bases. Powell improved and pitched cleverly after one bad inning. Hill and Barrett batted hard and the Detroit outfielders made some wonderful catches. Kitson was freely hit in the second game, but scattered the safe ones, while the locals fell to Evans in clusters. Barrett and Hemphill were the hitters. Attendance 5,502. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barrett, m.	1	4	5	0	2	Burkett, 1.	0	2	3	0	0
Lush, 1.	0	1	2	0	0	Martin, r.	0	1	2	0	0
Crawf'd, r.	1	0	3	0	0	Friel, 2.	0	0	2	1	1
Carr, 1.	0	1	8	0	0	And'son, 1.	1	2	10	0	0
McAl's'r s.	0	1	2	1	3	Wallace, s.	2	3	4	6	0
McGuire c.	0	0	4	1	0	Heidrick m.	1	0	0	0	0
Yeager, 3.	0	1	0	1	0	Hemph'l m.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, 2.	0	0	3	2	0	Sugden, c.	3	0	5	1	0
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Hill, 3.	1	4	0	1	0
						Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	2	3	27	7	6	Totals	8	13	27	10	1

Detroit ... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ... 0 3 2 0 1 0 1 0 1—8

Two-base hit—Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Lush, Hill. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 4; off Powell, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 11. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Powell, 4. Double play—Smith and Carr. Time—1:55. Umpire—Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barrett, m.	2	3	1	0	0	Burkett, 1.	1	1	3	0	0
Lush, r.	1	1	2	0	0	Martin, r.	0	2	1	0	0
Crawf'd, r.	0	1	2	0	0	Friel, 2.	0	0	1	3	1
Carr, 1.	1	1	13	0	0	And'son, 1.	1	0	8	0	0
McAl's'r s.	1	1	2	4	1	Wallace, s.	0	1	4	2	1
Buelow, c.	0	2	3	0	0	Hemph'l m.	1	4	1	0	0
Yeager, 3.	0	1	1	6	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Smith, 2.	1	1	2	2	1	Sugden, c.	0	2	6	4	0
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Hill, 3.	0	1	0	1	0
						Evans, p.	1	2	0	3	1
Totals	7	12	27	14	2	Totals	4	13	24	14	3

Detroit ... 4 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—7
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Yeager, Evans. Three-base hit—Kitson. Home runs—Carr, Hemphill. Sacrifice hit—Crawford. Stolen base—Buelow. Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 1; off Evans, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Evans, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 11. Struck out—By Kitson, 3; by Evans, 3. Double play—Yeager and Carr. Time—1:35. Umpire—Connolly.

CLEVELAND SHUT OUT.

Patterson's Pitching Display Was a Fine One.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Patterson pitched a masterly game and with perfect support shut out the visitors. Moore was wild in the first inning and allowed the locals to score two runs with the assistance of an error. A single, a double and a three-bagger scored three more for Chicago in the third. The fielding of Holmes and Jones was the feature. Attendance, 6,100. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cleveland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Holmes, 1.	2	1	3	0	0	Bay, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Isbell, 1.	1	0	10	0	0	Bradley, 3.	0	1	1	1	0
Jones, m.	1	2	4	0	0	Lajoie, 2.	0	0	2	1	0
Green, r.	1	2	2	0	0	Hickman 1.	0	2	12	1	0
Cal'han, 3.	0	2	1	2	0	McCar'y, 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Magoon, 2.	0	1	8	1	0	Flick, r.	0	1	1	0	0
Tan'hill, s.	0	0	0	2	0	Gochn'r, s.	0	1	2	4	1
Slattery, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Bemis, c.	0	1	4	4	1
Pat'rson p.	0	0	1	3	0	Moore, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	5	8	27	9	0	Totals	0	6	24	12	2

Chicago ... 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 *—5
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 6. Two-base hits—Jones, Magoon. Three-base hit—Green. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Callahan. Struck out—By Patterson, 3; by Moore, 4. Passed ball—Bemis. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 2. Wild pitch—Patterson. Hit by pitched ball—Isbell. Time—1:30. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

EDDIE DOHENY.
The Pirates' Left-Hander, Who Went Home Because He Was Sick, but Will Return to the Team.

SHERIFF BELL TOOK THE FOREST HANDICAP

The Season at Jamaica Track Ends and Horses Move on to Saratoga.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The six days' meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey club at Jamaica came to a close today. The Forest handicap for 3-year-olds was won by Sheriff Bell, with Duke of Kendal second and Tugal Bey, the favorite, third. Tugal Bey cut out the running to the stretch, where Sheriff Bell and Duke of Kendal closed, and in a driving finish the former won by half a length. Monday the racing shifts to Saratoga, where a 22 days' meet will be held. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Virgin Soil, 109, Hicks, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Choate, 109, Dangman, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Julia Junkin, 99, Reddington, 3 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1:15 2-5.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—April Shower, 108, Cochran, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Satire, 115, Hicks, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Gaviota, 99, Larson, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:49 1-5.

Third race, the Ridgewood handicap, 6 furlongs—Race King, 126, Gannon, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Hazelwood, 127, Hoar, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Pentuar, 121, Cochran, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time, :14 3-5.

Fourth race, Forest handicap, mile and a furlong—Sheriff Bell, 120, Hicks, 3 to 1 and even, won; Duke of Kendal, 126, McCue, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Tugal Bey, 107, Gannon, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:55 1-5.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Funnyside, 107, Wilkerson, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; The Bowery, 110, Haack, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Pol Rodger, 114, Robertson, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:08 3-5.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Cincinnatus, 101, De Souza, 9 to 6 and 7 to 10, won; Hyland, 108, Dangman, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Royal Pirate, 91, C. Smith, 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:46 1-5.

WON IN A CANTER.

Nitrate Lad Had It Easy in Superior Handicap.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Durnell & Herz's Nitrate, coupled in the betting with Lucien Appleby at 8 to 5, won the Superior handicap at Hawthorne today in a canter. He led the full mile and a half. John McGurk, the Post favorite at 13 to 10, was second, with Barca third, a length in front of Lucien Appleby, with Airtight last. The result of the race was a complete surprise, as all who backed the entry relied upon Lucien Appleby to win. Weather clear; track fast. Monday, local racing shifts to Harlem. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Auditor, 108, Helgesen, 2 to 7, won; Buccaneer, 112, S. Bonner, 9 to 1, second; Black Wolf, 105, P. Phillips, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, 6 furlongs—The Kentuckian, 119, C. Gray, 13 to 5, won; Sardine, 118, J. Reiff, 2 to 1, second; Big Ben, 111, Wonderly, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 4-5.

Third race, 1½ miles, Superior handicap—Nitrate, 108, C. Gray, 8 to 5, won; John McGurk, 108, Henry, 13 to 10, second; Barca, 92, Robbins, 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:36.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course—Moranda, 130, J. Johnston, even, won; Paulaker, 137, McClure, 6 to 1, second; Nata, 125, Hueston, 17 to 1, third. Time, 2:52 3-5.

Fifth race, mile and an eighth—Our Bessie, 91, W. Knapp, 2½ to 1, won; Fonsoluca, 102, S. Bonner, 5 to 1, second; Serge, 96, Helgesen, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:54.

Sixth race, mile—McGee, 94, Helgesen, 8 to 5, won; Ahola, 94, W. Knapp, 10 to 1, second; Grand Opera, 110, L. Wilson, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:41 2-5.

MAY HAVE GREEN SAILS.

Sir Thomas Meets With a Surprise at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Shamrock III. may have a set of sails similar to those which Shamrock II. was to wear in the event of victory, so Sir Thomas Lipton implied in an interview here today. He was on way with a party of friends to spent Sunday at Niagara Falls. A number of prominent sportsmen had a chat with him and one of them asked him a question which excited his greatest interest.

"Have you those green sails with you this time, Sir Thomas?"

"Green sails?" cried Sir Thomas quickly. "What do you know about them?"

"Nothing, but I have a small piece of the green sails which were to have decked Shamrock II., and I wonder if you have stored in the Erin's hold a similar suit for Shamrock III."

Sir Thomas laughed. "Well, I tell you," he said confidentially, "no one in the basin or down the bay has seen them yet, and I cannot say if they are with us this time or not."

HIGHLAND PLEASED.

Expects to Have Good Season on the Gridiron.

The Highland club is fortunate in securing Dubarry, the ex-R. A. C. fullback, to coach its football team this fall, and it expects to have one of the strongest 105-pound teams in the state. The team will be well equipped and will arrange games with only first class teams. The following payers have signed for the season: Ross Ziringer, H. Dugan, Ed Meyers, Sam Martin, John Lewis, J. McNaughton, R. Hamiton, John Ziringer, Dellard J. Slevin, D. Slevin and Kinney.

All players desiring to try for the team are rekuested to write J. C. McNaughton, 5819 Parker street, East End. Harry Schmidt of High school and Dell Ewing are also requested to report.

CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE PLAYERS

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—It was announced tonight that a deal has been consummated between the Cleveland and St. Louis American league clubs whereby Cleveland acquires Pitcher Frank Donahue from St. Louis in exchange for Gene Wright for a cash consideration. The amount of the latter is not stated.

WAGNER STILL PIRATE LEADER

Carnegie Boy Holds Up His End in Fine Shape and Promises to Lead the League.

THE TEAM'S CLEVER RECORD

The crippled Pirates, who many of the fans predicted would drop in the race, keeps on winning its games, and that on foreign grounds. Last week Clarke's team played six games, winning five of them, three from Cincinnati and two from St. Louis.

Wagner is still at the top of the batting and he has also regained the lead in total bases, which Beaumont held last week. The Champions in six games played scored 43 runs against 27 for their opponents, having a lead now of 155 runs for the season. The complete record of all the players follows:

BATTING RECORDS.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
Kennedy	17	49	8	18	.367
Wagner	84	337	66	120	.356
Beaumont	87	325	93	131	.349
Clarke	57	239	45	83	.347
Ritchey	84	313	49	97	.310
Leach	83	327	67	95	.290
Bransfield	74	301	44	83	.276
Sebring	70	300	47	81	.270
Phillippe	25	80	16	21	.262
Phelps	52	177	19	45	.254
Kruger	54	198	26	43	.218
Weaver	14	38	7	8	.211
Leever	22	70	8	13	.186
Falkenberg	5	11	3	2	.182
Smith	59	134	9	24	.176
Vell	5	12	0	1	.083
Wilhelm	12	32	1	2	.063
Hoffman	1	1	0	0	.000
Grey	1	3	1	1	.333
Diehl	1	3	0	1	.333
Doheny	19	68	7	11	.162
Merritt	8	27	4	4	.148
Gertenrich	1	4	0	0	.000
Totals	87	3009	518	864	.285
Opponents	87	2974	363	741	.249

FIELDING RECORDS. (Alphabetically Arranged.)

Beaumont	87	165	10	10	185	.946
Bransfield	74	797	46	16	859	.981
Clarke	57	97	6	3	106	.972
Falkenberg	5	3	12	2	17	.882
Hoffman	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Kruger	54	88	76	16	181	.912
Kennedy	17	1	23	0	24	1000
Leach	83	109	184	45	338	.867
Leever	22	9	38	4	51	.922
Phelps	52	230	61	4	295	.987
Phillippe	25	9	48	3	60	.983
Ritchey	84	172	294	18	484	.963
Sebring	70	121	12	11	144	.924
Smith	59	167	41	4	212	.981
Vell	5	0	6	0	6	1000
Wagner	84	271	240	33	545	.939
Weaver	14	71	12	3	86	.965
Wilhelm	12	2	33	2	37	.946
Doheny	19	15	55	7	77	.909
Diehl	1	1	0	0	1	1000
Gertenrich	1	2	0	0	1	1000
Gray	1	0	0	0	2	1000
Merritt	8	5	0	1	10	.900
Totals	87	2340	1198	183	3721	.951
Opponents	87	2294	1101	223	3618	.938

The following is the record of stolen bases, big hits, total and extra bases:

	SB	SH	2B	3B	HR	TB	EB
Wagner	32	6	16	15	5	179	59
Beaumont	14	9	22	4	5	176	45
Leach	17	8	13	13	5	156	54
Ritchey	11	9	20	6	0	129	32
Clarke	14	8	18	10	1	124	41
Bransfield	8	5	17	5	2	116	33
Sebring	10	3	8	6	2	107	26
Kruger	4	6	2	6	0	58	16
Phelps	1	5	5	1	1	55	10
Smith	1	6	4	1	0	30	6
Phillippe	0	0	4	1	0	27	6
Kennedy	0	2	4	2	0	26	8
Leever	0	4	0	1	0	15	2
Weaver	0	0	0	1	0	10	2
Falkenberg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wilhelm	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Vell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Doheny	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Merritt	1	0	0	1	0	6	2
Gray	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Diehl	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gertenrich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	113	76	133	72	21	1226	242
Opponents	78	64	105	25	5	911	170

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	W.	L.	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	Ave.
Kennedy	9	2	402	49	104	30	32	.818
Leever	15	6	668	61	163	37	96	.714
Wilhelm	5	2	204	46	51	25	15	.714
Phillippe	16	7	718	76	174	21	95	.696
Doheny	12	6	624	84	149	65	60	.667
Vell	2	2	107	14	27	13	10	.500
Falkenberg	0	3	124	30	29	18	11	.000
Merritt	0	0	15	3	4	1	2	.000
Totals	59	28	2874	363	741	232	292	.678

Balk—Phillippe 1, opponents 0.

Shutouts—Leever 5, Phillippe 4, Doheny 1, Kennedy 1, Wilhelm 1. Totals 12. Opponents 2 (Mathewson and Garvin).

Hit batsmen—Doheny 15, Leever 5, Kennedy 3, Phillippe 3, Wilhelm 2, Vell 1. Totals 29. Opponents 34.

Wild pitches—Doheny 6, Leever 5, Phillippe 4, Kennedy 3. Totals 18. Opponents 23.

The record of runs by innings for the season is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pgh	40	59	64	46	62	63	72	60	36	2	4	1	0	0	—518
Opp	34	30	40	32	44	54	50	33	39	4	0	0	0	0	—363

Double plays—Pittsburgh 66, opponents 52.

Hit by pitched ball—Wagner 6, Beaumont 5, Kruger 5, Clarke 3, Sebring 4, Phelps 3, Leach 2, Ritchey 1, Bransfield 1, Phillippe 1, Wilhelm 1, Falkenberg 1, Merritt 1. Totals 34. Opponents 2.

Passed balls—Phelps 9, Smith 8, Weaver 6. Totals 17. Opponents 9.

The record of all National league pitchers to date follows:

	Games W.	Games L.	Pct.	Shutouts W.	Shutouts L.	Pct.
Kennedy, Pitts	9	2	.851	1	0	1000
Murphy, St. L.	3	1	.750	0	0	.000
Weimer, Chi.	13	5	.722	1	0	1000
Leever, Pitts	15	6	.714	5	2	.714
Wilhelm, Pitts	5	2	.714	1	0	1000
Phillippe, Pitts	16	7	.696	4	0	1000
McGinnity, N. Y.	21	10	.677	2	2	.500
Doheny, Pitts	12	6	.667	1	0	1000
Jones, Brook	13	7	.650	2	0	1000
Mathewson, N. Y.	17	9	.654	3	2	.600
Suthoff, Cin	11	6	.647	2	1	.667
Hahn, Cin	13	8	.619	3	1	.750
Malarkey, Bos	9	6	.600	1	1	.500
Wicker, St. L.-Chi.	11	8	.579	0	1	.000
Taylor, Chi	14	11	.560	1	0	1000
Menefee, Chi	7	6	.538	0	1	.000
Lundgren, Chi	8	7	.533	0	0	.000
Schmidt, Brook	12	11	.522	2	2	.500
Harper, Cin	6	6	.500	0	1	.000
Dunleavy, St. L.	5	5	.500	0	0	.000
Rhoades, St. L.	5	5	.500	1	0	1000
Phillips, Cin	3	3	.500	0	1	.000
Vell, Pitts	2	2	.500	0	0	.000
Wil'ms, Ch.Phil.Bos	2	2	.500	0	1	.000
Garvin, Brook	10	11	.476	1	0	1000
Duggleby, Phila	10	11	.476	2	0	1000
Taylor, N. Y.	9	10	.474	1	1	.500
Pittinger, Bos	12	14	.462	2	2	.500
McFarland, St. L.	8	10	.444	1	0	1000
Ewing, Cin	8	10	.444	0	1	.000
Sparks, Phila	7	10	.412	0	3	.000
Mitchell, Phila	6	9	.400	1	0	1000
Poole, Cin	6	9	.400	0	0	.000
Cronin, N. Y.	2	3	.400	0	1	.000
Frazer, Phila	7	11	.389	0	1	.250
Piatt, Bos	9	16	.360	0	3	.000
Currie, St. L.	4	9	.308	1	2	.333
Brown, St. L.	3	7	.300	1	0	1000
Willis, Bos	5	12	.294	1	5	.167
O'Neil, St. L.	4	10	.286	0	0	.000
Miller, N. Y.	1	4	.200	0	1	.000
Doescher, Chi.Brook	0	1	.000	0	0	.000
Reidy, Brook	0	2	.000	0	0	.000
Hackett, St. L.	0	2	.000	0	1	.000
Falkenberg, Pitts	0	3	.000	0	0	.000
Washburn, Phila	0	4	.000	0	0	.000
*Hardy, Chi	1	1	.500	0	1	.000
*Evans, Brook	3	9	.357	0	2	.000
*Sanders, St. L.	1	5	.167	0	0	.000
*Lovett, St. L.	0	1	.000	0	0	.000
*Wiggs, Cin	0	1	.000	0	0	.000
*Vickers, Brook	0	1	.000	0	0	.000
*McLaughlin, Phila	0	3	.000	0	1	.000
*Theilman, Brook	0	3	.000	0	0	.000
*Burchell, Phila	0	3	.000	0	2	.000
*McFetridge, Phila	0	6	.000	0	0	.000
Totals	351	351	.500	43	43	.500

*Released.

VISITS THE FALLS.

Sir Thomas Lipton Does a Little Sightseeing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton started for Niagara Falls by special train over the Lehigh Valley railroad early today. In the party with him among others were William Fife and Commodore E. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht club.

The train will reach Buffalo at 7 p. m. and remain there until 10 p. m. The party will be entertained at dinner at the Buffalo club by the business men of the city and then proceed to Niagara Falls, returning to New York on Monday.

BOTH FIGHTERS SAY THEY ARE WINNERS

Jeffries and Corbett Are Fit for Big Fight—Champion May Quit the Ring.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—"The championship is mine, and I am not going to lose it."—Jeffries.

"I am in splendid condition and am confident I will win."—Corbett.

Thus the big fellows expressed themselves when questioned as to the outcome of their battle. The confidence of each is supreme, and when they come together in the arena of the Mechanics' pavilion on the night of August 14 under the auspices of the Yosemite Athletic club they will "put up a mill" that will long be remembered by the great crowd that will have the good fortune to be present. Each pugilist is anxious to have it over with, and when referee Eddie Graney announces the result at the conclusion of the battle of the giants each feels certain that the victory will be his.

The fight is scheduled for 20 rounds, but neither Jeffries nor Corbett, nor any of the numerous sporting men who have been seen have the remotest idea that it will go that distance, while the present champion declines to express an opinion as to the length of time in which he expects to win, and while Corbett also preserves silence concerning the matter, it is the concensus of opinion that the men will fight fast, and that if such proves to be the case the contest will not go beyond the fifteenth round.

Champion Jeffries has been most faithful in his training at Harbin Springs, and "Pompadour Jim" has been every bit as constant at his quarters at Croll's gardens in Alameda, and when they step into the ring two weeks hence they will be fit to fight the battle of their lives. Up to the present time the local betting has been remarkably light. Jeffries, naturally, rules as favorite in the wagers.

The coming contest may mark the last appearance in the ring of Jeffries. In the course of a conversation Trainer Billy Delaney said that the big fellow wants to go in strictly for fighting during the next three or four months and is willing to meet the best the world can produce, one after another. Failing to find any game, Delaney intimated that the champion might return to his home in southern California, quitting the ring for good.

Jeffries will never be a Pierpont Morgan, for right now he would rather go off on a deer or bear hunt with a couple of good fellows than spar three rounds nightly at some variety show for a weekly stipend of $1,000.

Corbett is anxious for the champion to set the pace when the gong sounds for the opening of hostilities and to keep it up.

"In such a fight," he says, "I know I can whip him. Jeffries will be disappointed in one thing. He will not find me stepping in to be knocked out. In my first contest with him I won so long as I maintained a safe position and did not rush in and fight in such a way as enabled him to send over one of his short, effective hooks. I have invented a new line of battle for the approaching fight. It will be a surprise to the champion, who will be unable to get in any of his favorite punches. I shall not lay myself open, but will keep him too busy defending his head from my assaults to enable him to set himself for a knockout punch."

HICKEY'S CROWD AHEAD.

Beltzhoover A. C. Outplayed at Millvale and Loses, 7 to 1.

The Beltzhoover team was beaten at Millvale yesterday in a well-played game 7 to 1. Hollis essayed to pitch for Beltzhoover, but was yanked out before he had a good look at the grounds on account of his wildness. Verner took his place and pitched fine ball, holding the home team down at critical stages. Vincent was on the rubber for Millvale and pitched a strong game, besides hitting for a double with two men on bases. Score:

Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Beltzh'ver	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cullison, s.	0	0	0	2	1	Ensell, 1.	1	1	0	0	0
Hickey, 2.	1	1	3	3	0	Sw'th'g, s.	0	1	2	7	1
Jamison, 1.	1	3	9	0	0	Smythe, 3.	0	1	0	2	0
Wetzel, r.	1	0	1	0	0	Herron, 2.	0	0	5	1	0
Hoban, m.	1	1	1	0	0	Garlick, 1.	0	2	10	0	0
Miller, 1.	0	1	4	0	0	Bylan, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Lawr'ce 3.	1	1	3	1	1	Kestner, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Shettler, c.	1	2	6	1	0	Hahn, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Vincent, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Hollis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Verner, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	7	10	27	11	2	Totals	1	5	24	15	2

Millvale ... 0 0 0 6 1 0 0 0 *—7
Beltzhoover ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Shettler, Vincent, Garlick. Stolen bases—Swarthing, Wetzel, Hoban. Double plays—Swarthing, Herron and Garlick. Hit by pitcher—By Verner, 2. Bases on balls—Off Verner, 3; off Hollis, 2; off Vincent, 3. Struck out—By Verner, 2; by Vincent, 7. Umpire—Northwang.

CUP STAYS IN CANADA.

Yankee Yacht Beaten in Third and Final Race.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The Kolutoo, the Yankee challenger for the Seawanhaka challenge cup, was again decisively beaten in the third race of the series today, by the Thorella, the defender, of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club. The cup is retained by the Canadian club.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club has received a challenge for the cup from the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht club. Mr. Higginson today said the Manchester (Mass.) Yacht club will challenge again. He had no excuses for the work of the the Kolutoo. The White Bear Yacht club of St. Paul will also challenge for the trophy.

BOUND FOR CAMP.

Pittsburgh Rod and Gun Club Takes Its Leave.

The Pittsburgh Rod and Gun club, 40 strong, left on Friday night for its annual outing on the St. Clair river, two miles from Port Huron, where two weeks will be spent.

The outings of the club have always been enjoyable ones, and this year's is expected to eclipse any of the previous camps. The arrangements for the camp are in charge of H. Frommer, president of the club, and a committee composed of the following members: Charles Klingenhoffer, L. P. Wetzel, Frank Daley, George Wrigley and John Haley. Most of the members of the club live in the Sixth ward.

PICNIC WITH HEWITT.

Pitching for Irwin, He Gets Warm Reception at Manor.

MANOR, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Irwin came here today very much swelled up over their victory from Wilmerding last evening, but were beaten 10 to 0. Manor won by hard, clean hitting. Hewitt, the former league pitcher, was found for 14 hits. Irwin was unable to hit Rankin. McKechim and Lindsay did fine work in the field, while Chambers and Clouse did the best hitting. Score:

Manor.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Irwin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lindsay, s.	1	1	5	1	0	Kress, 2.	0	0	0	1	0
McK'ir, m.	0	1	3	0	0	Stromer, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Cremer, c.	2	2	6	2	0	Marsh, s.	0	0	1	2	0
Cham'rs 2.	2	2	3	1	0	Miller, c.	0	0	7	2	2
Clouse, 1.	2	2	5	0	0	Radford, 1.	0	0	12	0	1
Smith, 3.	1	3	1	1	0	Brisbin, 1.	0	2	1	0	0
Striner, r.	0	2	0	0	0	Painter, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Helbig, 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Boldin, 3.	0	0	1	3	1
Rankin, p.	1	1	3	2	1	Hewitt, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	10	14	27	8	1	Totals	0	2	24	12	4

Manor ... 0 1 5 0 0 0 4 0 *—10
Irwin ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Brisbin, McKechnir, Clouse. Sacrifice hit—Cremer. Bases on balls—Off Rankin, 2; off Hewitt, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Miller. Stolen bases—Smith, Striner. Struck out—By Rankin, 5; by Hewitt, 8. Attendance—650. Umpire—Houser.

Scottdale Lands Exciting Game.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The ball game here this afternoon between Sheet Steel and West Newton teams was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in this town. In the ninth, with two out and the bases full, Buttermore forced Palmer in with the winning run. Score:

Scottdale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W. Newton	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sawyer, 2.	0	1	6	2	0	J. Cr'on, s.	1	1	3	0	1
Rush, s.	0	0	1	5	2	T.Cr'on, m.	0	0	1	1	0
J. Rush, r.	0	1	0	0	0	Corbett, 2.	1	1	0	1	0
Snyder, 1.	0	0	11	0	0	J.Cham's, 1.	0	1	2	0	0
Palmer, c.	1	2	7	3	1	Shoaf, 1.	0	2	6	0	0
Shannon, 1.	0	0	0	1	0	Hall, r.	0	0	1	1	0
Stoner, p.	1	1	1	1	0	G.Cham's 2.	0	0	7	1	0
Davis, 3.	1	1	1	2	2	Butter'e, p.	0	0	0	1	0
McClain m.	0	0	0	1	0	Snyder, c.	0	0	7	4	0
Totals	3	7	27	15	3	Totals	2	5	26	9	1

*Two out when winning run was made.

Scottdale ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—3
West Newton ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Umpire—Evans.

Beaver Has It Easy.

The Beaver A. C. defeated the Baltimore & Ohio Mechanics of Glenwood in a slow, uninteresting game at Island park yesterday, 17 to 4. Score:

B. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mechanics.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Windle, 2.	3	2	4	4	1	Redman, 1.	1	0	2	2	1
Kennelly 1.	3	1	13	1	0	McCarty, 2.	1	1	2	3	0
Strasser, 1.	2	2	0	1	0	Barry, 3.	1	0	2	2	2
Iffi, 3.	1	1	1	4	0	Dolan, s.	1	1	1	4	0
Montg'y s.	2	0	2	3	0	McNally, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Donley m-p.	3	1	0	0	0	Leader, r.	0	0	0	0	0
McC'k'y r.	2	1	0	0	1	Balder, m.	0	0	2	2	2
Wharton c.	0	2	7	4	0	J. Smith, c.	0	0	8	4	0
Hew't p-m.	1	0	0	2	0	H. Smith 1.	0	1	6	0	1
Totals	17	10	27	18	2	Totals	4	4	24	20	6

Beaver A. C. ... 3 1 0 0 4 6 1 2 *—17
Mechanics ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4

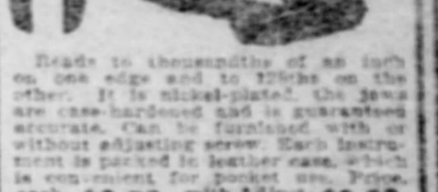
Home runs—Strasser, Windle. Two-base hit—McCloskey. Struck out—By Hewitt, 5; by McNally, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hewitt, 2; off Donley, 2; off McNally, 1. Double plays—Montgomery, Windle and Kennelly; Barry, unassisted. Umpire—Hower.

THE BRITISH PLAYERS BEAT WRENN BROTHERS

NAHANT, MASS., Aug. 1.—R. F. Doherty and H. S. Mahony, members of the British tennis team, which will endeavor next week to win the Davis international tennis cup, defeated the Wrenn brothers, the defending American team, in the finals of the invitation tournament today, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0, 5—7, 10—8.

Koercher's
433 WOOD ST.
"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL."

IN THE LITTLE WINDOW.
"Columbus" Improved Vernier
for taking outside and inside measurements, also furnished with a depth gauge. Capacity 4 inches.

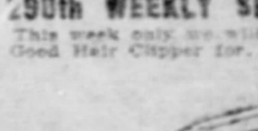


Reads to thousandths of an inch on one edge and to 128ths on the other. It is nickel-plated, the jaws are case-hardened and is guaranteed accurate. Can be furnished with or without adjusting screw. Each instrument is packed in leather case, which is convenient for pocket use. Price, each. $2.50; with Adjusting Screw, $3.00

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE.
YANKEE POWER CORK PULLER.
Always ready. Always in place.
Price $1.25.

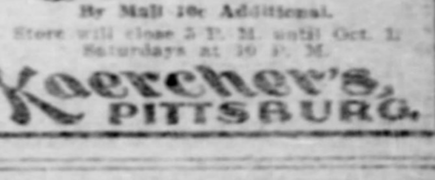
ON FRIDAY ONLY WE WILL SELL
Connecticut Valley Mfg. Co.'s
WRIGHT'S JENNINGS BITS—
in Sets of 6 Bits, packed in neat box for $1.25. Every bit warranted.

HOT AIR ENGINES.
POWER FROM AIR



These engines are operated by the expansive force of heated air.
"Model B" Engine with 10-in. Fan $7.50
"Model C" Engine with 12-in. Fan $12.50
"Model C" Engine will run Sewing Machine.

290th WEEKLY SPECIAL SALE.
This week only we will sell a Good Hair Clipper for ... 40c



By Mail 10c Additional.
Store will close 5 P. M. until Oct. 1; Saturdays at 10 P. M.
Koercher's, PITTSBURG.

NEW FALL GOODS
Now arriving.
Shot guns, hunting clothing, rifles and other sporting goods—all summer lines must go to make room—Come in and ask the price on anything you want.
MONEY SAVED on Golf—Tennis—Baseball and Bicycle Goods.
JOHNSTONS 529 Smithfield Street.

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. KNOX, 529 SECOND AVE. NEAR ROSS.

Nervous Debility
Lack of energy, disordered sight, dizziness, pimples, eruptions, bad blood, organic weakness, constipation, dyspepsia permanently cured.

Blood and Skin
Diseases, eruptions, blotches, chr[illegible] ulcers, bone pains, falling hair, gla[illegible] lar swellings, sore throat and blood [illegible] eases, cured forever.

Kidney and Bladde[illegible]
Derangements, inflammation and [illegible] ful symptoms are given the most sc[illegible] tific treatment, quick relief and a c[illegible] guaranteed in every case. Patie[illegible] should bring or send morning ur[illegible] Many treated by mail. Advice f[illegible] Office hours, 10-8; Sunday, 2 to 5 p[illegible]

JEFFRIES AND CORBETT IN FINE FORM---BIG EVENTS FOR SARATOGA MEETING

THE DOHENY CASE VERY QUEER ONE

The Tall Left Hander Either Mentally Unbalanced or a Very Foolish Young Man.

ARE SEEKING FOR NEW TALENT

The baseball sensation of the past week was the action of Pitcher Eddie Doheny, who deserted the Pirates at Cincinnati on Tuesday last and went to his home at Andover, Mass. This action on Doheny's part is attributed to a temporary mental abberation, supposed to be due to the effects of the sun. There is no other way to explain the pitcher's action, because he admitted himself to the writer on more than one occasion that the treatment he received from the officials of the Pittsburgh club was far different from that of other club owners for whom he had worked.

That there was no bad feeling between the player and Manager Clarke or the club owner was attested by Doheny, who said that the treatment received here was all that could be desired by any player, but he had a suspicion that his actions were being watched by a detective, and when he made this known to Manager Clarke the latter assured him that he was wrong, but Doheny could not be convinced otherwise and took his departure. Before going he shook hands with the players and assured them that so far as the club owner and manager were concerned, everything was all right.

His Actions Were Peculiar.

Doheny's action in deserting the club and the casting about for reasons for the same, recalls at least one peculiar action on the part of that player that came under the notice of the writer. It occurred week before last when the St. Louis team was here and quartered at the Monongahela house. Doheny also lived at the same hotel and on the night of the arrival of the Cardinals Manager Donovan was talking to a party of friends, which included the writer, when Doheny joined the party, and his actions were so queer that Donovan remarked them and said there must be something wrong with the Pirate pitcher.

Doheny is a very sensitive player and the least unfavorable criticism of his work worries him. This was largely due to the fact that he was more than anxious to make good for his team, and when he was harshly and unjustly criticised for losing one game to the New York and another to the Homestead team he took the matter very much to heart. He fully realized that he was not responsible for either one of the defeats, and that made the criticism harder for him to bear. This, it is thought, had something to do with his condition, as he brooded greatly over the harsh things said of him.

It is to be hoped for the pitcher's sake that his action is the result of some slight mental trouble rather than a desertion because of some trivial difference of opinion with his manager or the club owner, for the matter will be the easier to bridge over. Manager Clarke has stated that Doheny cannot return to the team; but the statement was made when the manager was a bit angry over the desertion, and when he has had time to think the matter over there is little doubt but what Clarke will change his mind and gladly welcome the big lefthander back to the Pirate fold.

Turned Out to Be Steady.

There is no gainsaying Doheny's ability as a pitcher, for he has developed into the best and steadiest lefthander in the league, and much of the credit is due to the careful coaching of Manager Clarke. It will be recalled that when Doheny was with the New York team he was one of the most erratic pitchers in the country, and it was because of his wildness that New York let him out. The first season he was with the Pirates Manager Clarke put Zimmer in to catch him, and the orders were that Doheny was not to be called on to pitch a curve ball, but was to depend on his speed alone. This was followed out and it marked the start of Doheny's success. After he had gained confidence in himself he was called upon to use his curves, and he has some benders that are wonders.

Doheny, by the way, is one of the very few ball players who ever broke into the National league without first having some experience in some minor league or another. He was originally a brakeman on a railroad in Canada, and when he could find time he pitched for a railroad team that made quite a reputation for its clever work. He was offered a position with an independent team in New York state and his work for that team attracted the attention of Andy Freedman, who then owned the New York club, and he secured Doheny's release and made him a member of the Giants, with which team he remained until he was released two seasons ago, when he was picked up by the Pirates. At that time there was some discussion over the team securing a castoff, but Manager Clarke had faith in Doheney's pitching ability and his work for the Pirates showed that Clarke's judgment was very much all right.

The Doheny case is an odd one and the future developments will be worth watching. If the pitcher deserted the team because of some fancied grievance, then he will have a hard row ahead and it's hard to foretell his future. One thing is certain and that is he will be barred from playing with any club in either the National or American leagues because the peace agreement put an end to players jumping fro mone league to the other, and the only thing left for him will be to pitch for some independent club where the remuneration will not be anywhere near what he was drawing from the Pittsburgh club. Of course it may be that there is something back of the desertion, but that has not yet come out, but it is hardly likely that a man like Doheny would not allow a little quarrel with his manager or the club owner to lead him into such a predicament as the present one.

Pirates Have Hard Fight.

The desertion of Doheny and the injuries of Clarke and Phelps, both of whom are out of the game, leaves the Pirates pretty badly crippled; and yet in the face of this state of affairs the team has been going along winning its games and holding to its lead in the pennant race. The margin between the first three clubs is not so great that it could not be overcome in a short time. The Pirates are on the road and will continue along the circuit until the latter part of this month, and it will take solid work to hold that lead until the team's return home, August 25. If the team can only hold the lead until its return home, then the pennant should be an easy thing, as the club will be here nearly all of September, and with Clarke and Phelps back in the game the champions should have no trouble finishing in first place.

In the meantime both President Dreyfuss and Manager Clarke will be on the still hunt after pitchers to strengthen that end of the team, and there is little doubt that a twirler of the proper kind will be secured. Clarke has already sent word that he has opened negotiations with a pitcher of first-class ability, but he withholds his name as the negotiations have not been closed. There is not much use trying to guess out who this pitcher may be, and the only thing to do is to wait and watch developments. Clarke has shown before that he can be depended upon to pick out winners, and it is to be hoped that he proves as successful in this case.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

Dravosburg Wins With Calhoun.

Dravosburg defeated the A. A. A. A. of McKeesport yesterday in an exciting game 10 to 4. Calhoun pitched a good game for Dravosburg, while Harry Fisher put up a star game behind the bat. The features of the game were the playing of Kenney, Kerr, Bride, McCracken and Reese. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Dravosburg	1 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 2	10	14	4
A. A. A. A.	1 0 1 0 5 0 0 0 0	7	9	3

Batteries—Calhoun and Fisher, Barrickman and Baumbaugh.

CLEVER YOUNG AMATEUR TEAM

The D. F. Crawfords.

Back Row—Hoffner, pitcher; Gertler, left; Lynch, catcher; D. F. Crawford, backer; Williamparte, shortstop; Boyle, pitcher.

Middle Row—Claire, first; Erwins, middle; Fedigan, left; Shuster, utility.

Lower Row—Miller and Scott, mascots; Samuels, third.

DAVIS THINKS PRINCETON WILL HAVE STRONG TEAM

Good Men from Last Year's Eleven Will Return in Addition to Several Prep. Players.

Ralph T. Davis, captain of the Princeton university football team last season, looks for a championship eleven the coming season. With the return of strong men from last year's team he thinks Princeton has the nucleus with which to build up a fast eleven. Apropos of the team he said last night:

"I think our prospects are very bright for a winning team this fall. We will only lose two men from the team. S. McClave, half back, and Pearson, quarter back. Pearson played only the last two weeks because of an injury to Burke our regular man for that position. DeWitt, the guard and hammer thrower, will captain the team this fall and together with Bradley the guards position is well supplied, Brown and Reid will no doubt hold their positions at right and left tackle, while Short will occupy center; in backs we have last fall's men. Hart for fullback and Foulke for half. There is some doubt about the choice of the other half now, but there will be plenty of material to select from. The ends, as far as I can tell now, will be the same as last fall, Henry and myself, though we expect to get some good material from the prep schools to try out. There will be several men coming from the west, also from some other colleges, but as to their playing ability, I cannot say. I know of Thomas from Massachusetts, Dilion of Exeter, and McClintock from Pittsburgh, who play the game, also a good man named Barney coming. I am sure we can put as good a team on the field as last year's and in some respects better.

There will be the grfaduate system of coaching with "Doc" Hilderbrand in charge. The season will open in October with Swathmore and close with the Yale game at New Haven, November 13th. Our hardest games will be with Yale, Cornell, Lafayette and Lehigh, while games with several minor colleges have been slated. We shall give Yale a hard game, and barring accidents, will present a winning team at New Haven. We expect Lafayette to put up a good game this fall, but have no fears of not disposing of both the Easton team and Cornell.

TITUSVILLE'S WIND-UP.

Major Muscovite Won Free-for-All With New Driver.

TITUSVILLE, Aug. 1.—The last day's program of the Lake Erie circuit meet rounded out the free-for-all pace, Maj. Muscovite, favorite, taking the three last heats after Beche, his driver, had been taken down and Lafe Schaffer substituted. Miss Mills, second choice in the 2:24 pace, won that event in straight heats. Wedding Day, after laying well back in the first heat of the 2:28 trot, went out and took the three succeeding heats easily. Summary:

2:24 pace, purse $400, best three in five heats—

Miss Mills, b. m., by Mahogany (Lamb)	1	1	1
Mount Joy Boy, c. g. (Snyder)	2	8	3
Gitcho Manito b. g. (Hedrick)	4	6	2
Fred N., b. g. (Thompson)	8	2	8
R. R. Johnson, b. g. (Wilson)	7	3	4
Stellas, b. m. (Cryal)	3	7	5
Fandango, b. m. (Manville)	6	4	6
Gen. Burns, g. h. (Hunnel)	5	5	.

Time—2:17¼, 2:17¼, 2:17¼.

2:26 trot, purse $400, best three in five heats—

Wedding Day, b. m., by Normal (Abrams)	6	1	1	1
Uffa, b. m. (McDevitt)	1	4	3	3
Harry J., blk. g. (Coyner)	2	2	4	2
Dr. Russell, b. g. (Hunnel)	5	3	2	4
W. J. White, b. g. (Williams)	3	5	5	5
Susie Carr, b. m. (Manville)	4	6	6	6

Time—2:23½, 2:21¼, 2:23½, 2:22.

Free-for-all pace, purse $400, best three in five heats—

Maj. Muscovite, br. s., by Muscovite (Beeche and Schaffer)	4	3	1	1	1
Alvina Wilkes, b. m. (Hedrick)	4	1	2	2	2
Ainsworth, b. g. (Rhoades)	1	4	4	4	4
Baby Kidd, b. m. (Erbacher)	2	2	3	3	3

Time—2:13, 2:11½, 2:11½, 2:13, 2:15.

Valleys Increase Their List.

The Valley Athletics of Sharpsburg defeated the Superiors of Woods Run yesterday at Valley park 11 to 9. The Valleys have won 12 games and lost 3. Score:

Valley.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Superiors.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McClaf'y c.	3	3	12	0	0	McKiney, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Mentzer, s.	3	2	1	5	1	Reiss, s.	3	1	0	1	0
Bush, 3.	0	1	2	0	0	Agnew, 2.	0	0	3	2	0
J.M'Ch'y 1.	1	2	8	0	0	Brooke, r.	1	2	1	0	0
Shoch, 1.	1	1	2	0	0	Henr'ks, 1.	0	0	7	0	0
Blum'g, 2.	1	3	1	4	1	Meilke, m.	2	2	1	0	0
Warner, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Corfield, 1.	1	0	2	0	0
Kelly, m.	1	1	0	0	0	White, 3.	1	2	1	1	2
P.M'Ch'y r.	0	1	0	0	0	Hit'man, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	11	16	27	10	2	Totals	9	8	24	6	2

Valley Athletics	1 0 0 0 0 3 1 6 *	11
Superior	1 0 0 0 3 2 0 1 2	9

Home run—Kelly. Three-base hit—Meilke. Two-base hits—Blumling, Mentzer, Bush, J. McChesney, Warner, White, Hitchman. Umpire—McChesney.

Two Defeats for Butler.

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Butler club was defeated twice today at Bruin. The score in the first game being 6 to 1 and in the second 4 to 2. Batteries—First game, Bruin, Anchors and Starr; Butler, Smith and Whiston. Second game—Witherup and Starr; Marshall and Whiston.

AMATEUR GAMES EVERYWHERE.

At Hazelwood—

		R.	H.	E.
Hiawatha A. C.	1 0 2 0 1 3 *	7	11	2
Quaker A. C.	1 0 0 0 1 0 1	3	8	3

Batteries—Flanagan, McHugh and Gribbon; Miller and Ertzman. Umpire, Redman.

On Lyle grounds—

Pgh. Har. Sup.	1 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 1	8
Lyle Bros	2 1 0 3 0 0 2 1 0	9

Batteries—Lyle Bros., Colteryahn and Sheraden; P. H. S., Kress and Stahle.

On P. C. grounds—

Pittsburgh Coal	2 0 0 1 5 3 2 3 3	19
Stevenson & Foster	0 2 1 1 0 0 0 3 1	8

Umpire, Jackson.

At Grandview—

K. L. I. Co.	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 15	17
Grandview	2 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 0	8

Batteries—Augustine and Fitzgerald; Force and Michaels.

On Skeek grounds—

		R.	H.	E.
Skeek A. C.	1 0 0 2 3 0 0	6	7	5
Ashfords	0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	3	6

Batteries—Doaks and Skurble; Will and Nick.

On Acorn grounds—

First game—Acorn Juniors, 25; Dinwiddie Reds, 2. Second game—Acorn Juniors, 28; Xantha, 11.

At McKeesport—

		R.	H.	E.
Carnegie A. C.	1 2 0 3 0 2 0 0 2	10	13	2
McKeesport A. C.	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2	4	4	3

Batteries—Ehrhart and McManus; Phinn and Robinson and Hughes. Three-base hits—Skese, Allward 2. Two-base hits—Bittner, Grey, Nelson, Gibbons. Struck out—By McManus 7, by Robinson 3. Umpire—Correy.

On Primrose grounds—

		R.	H.	E.
Primrose	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 *	7	12	5
Keystone	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4	5	6	6

Batteries—McKee and Marks; Garrison and Meyers. Umpires—Clayton and Heinz. Struck out—By McKee 17.

On Eureka grounds—

		R.	H.	E.
Eureka A. C.	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	4	6	0
Elmira	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	3	1

Two-base hits—Loomis, Davis, Miller. Struck out—By Carson 16, by Gerlach 9.

On Signal grounds—

Signals	2 0 4 2 0 0 2 2	12
Kedron	0 5 2 0 0 0 0 1	8

Batteries—Heissy and Kruger; Jeffries and Johnson. Umpire—Holliday.

At Schenley park—

		R.	H.	E.
Victoria	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	4
Marietta	1 2 3 3 0 1 6 1 *	17	22	2

Batteries—O'Leary and Sebring; Grier and Skirble. Struck out—By Grier 14.

At Avalon—

Avalon Juniors	1 3 0 0 1 0 2 0 *	7
Duquesne Res.	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3	6

Batteries—Speer and Frick, Beddow and Amond.

On Elmore Grounds—

		R.	H.	E.
Elmore A. C.	2 0 4 3 0 0 2 2 0	13	16	2
Cabinet A. C.	0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0	7	7	2

Batteries—Schlitter and Moore, Fox and Andrews.

At Finleyville—

		R.	H.	E.
Lawrenceville	4 1 2 4 1 2 2 1 2	19	13	3
Finleyville	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2	4	5	8

Batteries—Welsh and Connors, Valentine and Welsey.

On Highland grounds—

W. M. Dicks	15
White Stars	2

Batteries—Porter and Ormiston, White and Clem.

At Beaver Falls—

		R.	H.	E.
North End	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	8	4
Sharks	0 4 0 0 1 0 2 0 0	7	6	2

Batteries—Solomon and King; Javens and Rimby.

At Franklin (City League)—

First game.

		R.	H.	E.
Colburn	0 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 0	7	11	7
Manifold	0 1 0 2 1 0 7 1 *	12	16	8

Batteries—Grant and Smiley; Jones and Hoffman.

Second game.

		R.	H.	E.
Plumb. & Painters	0 1 0 1 3 0 2 0 0	7	8	8
Eclipse	7 5 0 2 0 1 0 0 *	15	18	5

Batteries—Meehan, Holzworth and Hunter; Dunmire, Kelly and Beatty.

On Lincoln's grounds—

		R.	H.
Lincoln	3 0 3 1 0 5 3 1 0	16	18
Imperial	4 1 4 1 0 2 0 0 0	12	14

On Osborne grounds—

		R.	H.	E.
Osborne	1 2 0 4 0 0 2 3 *	12	17	4
National A. C.	0 0 0 0 2 1 4 2 0	9	10	4

Batteries—Osborne and Coleman; Bialas and Campbell. Struck out by Osborne, 15.

At Sewickley—

		R.	H.	E.
Sewickley	0 1 2 0 0 0 *	3	3	2
Nationals	0 0 1 0 0 1 0	2	4	3

Batteries—Pearce and Carroll; Curtis and Emmel.

At Sewickley (Dispute in eighth)—

		R.	H.	E.
Sewickley V. Jrs.	0 0 2 3 0 1 1 0 1 0	8	9	3
Harvard Juniors	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 2 0	8	8	5

Batteries—Whitlock and Irwin; Strachan and Deer.

Ben Avon Defeats Emsworth.

The Ben Avon A. C. defeated the Emsworth team yesterday 14 to 2 at Ben Avon. Thomas, for the winners, gave but two hits and received good support. Beatty did the best hitting for Ben Avon. Strayer, for the visitors, caught a good game. Score:

Ben Avon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Emsworth.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dyer, 1.	1	2	0	0	0	Strayer, c.	1	0	8	1	0
Renw'k, 1.	2	3	12	0	0	Hudson, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Haines, c.	3	1	7	1	0	Dolan, s.	0	1	1	1	2
Trust, s.	3	2	1	5	0	Richie, 1.	1	0	10	0	1
Toy, 2.	3	2	2	1	0	Kelpher, 2.	0	0	3	1	1
Beatty, 3.	2	3	0	1	0	Stauffer, 3.	0	0	1	3	1
S.Somers r.	0	0	1	0	0	Nuttall, 1.	0	0	0	0	1
C.Somers m.	0	1	1	0	0	White, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Thomas, p.	0	0	3	1	0	Dupell, r.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	14	14	27	9	0	Totals	2	2	24	9	7

Ben Avon	2 0 4 2 0 2 3 1 *	14
Emsworth	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	2

Three-base hit—Beatty. Two-base hits—Beatty, Dyer. Stolen bases—Ben Avon, 12; Emsworth, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Ben Avon, 4. Struck out—By Thomas, 6; by Hudson, 2. Umpire—Stone.

Major Delmar Breaks Records.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The feature of this, the closing day of the Island Park races, was the breaking of the track trotting record of 2:10¼. Major Delmar not only broke the track record, but his own of 2:05½, making the mile in 2:04¾.

MISS M'ATEER AGAIN CAPTURES CHAMPIONSHIP

Beats Miss Closterman in the Women's Singles and Secures Possession of Trophy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburgh won the western woman's tennis championship for the third time in succession at the Kenwood Country club's courts this afternoon and thereby secured permanent possession of the trophy.

Miss McAteer met Miss Winona Closterman of Cincinnati in the challenge round of the women's singles and defeated her two straight sets, the scores being 8-6 and 6-1. Miss McAteer earned her victory by better all-around playing and placed her drives with accuracy and good judgment.

Collins and Waidener again won the western championship in doubles, meeting Emerson and Diehl of of Cincinnati in the final round and defeating them in three straight sets. This will send the local experts to Newport this month to meet the eastern champions at the national tournament. The summary of the day's play:

Women's singles, challenge round—Miss Myrtle McAteer defeated Miss Winona Closterman of Cincinnati, 8-6, 6-1.

Men's doubles, semi-final round—Emerson and Diehl defeated Bingham and Proctor, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Final round—Collins and Waidener defeated Emerson and Diehl, 6-2, 8-6, 6-4.

WON IN TENTH.

Batting Rally Saves the Beaver Falls Athletics.

BEAVER FALLS, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—A 10-inning game was played here this afternoon between the Beaver Falls Athletics and the Braddock A. C., resulting in the defeat of the latter. McDonald pitched for the home team and succeeded shutting the visitors out until the eighth inning, ghen he weakened and Braddock scored three runs. In the ninth, after the visitors had scored two runs off him, he was relieved by Broadway, who allowed three more runs. The score then stood 8 to 2 in favor of Braddock. With these odds against them the Athletics went in and batted out six runs, thus tying the score. Harvey then pitched for the Athletics in the tenth inning and retired Braddock. The home team then secured one run. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Beaver Falls	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 1	9	9	2
Braddock	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 0	8	7	4

Batteries—Connelly and James; McDonald, Broadway, Harvey and Greening.

National Transit Swamped.

The Reliance Life Insurance team defeated the National Transit team 28 to 9. Swisherd played well for the Nationals. Score:

R. L. Ins.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Nat. Tran.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
W.C've, m.	4	5	2	0	0	McGr'r, 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Davis, 3.	5	5	0	1	0	Flann, 3.	0	1	3	2	0
D. C've, 1.	3	4	1	0	0	McMahon 1.	0	0	12	1	1
C. Hull, c.	4	4	14	0	0	Jenning, c.	0	0	3	2	2
Llew'yn, s.	3	5	0	2	0	Swisherd, 1.	0	1	1	0	1
J.Cos'e, 1.	2	2	10	0	0	Beassel, m.	0	0	2	1	0
Russell, 2.	2	3	0	0	0	Hilb'ton, s.	0	0	2	2	1
E. Hull, r.	2	1	0	0	0	Waters, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Unger, p.	2	2	0	2	0	Ges'nger, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Smith, 2.	1	1	0	0	0	Cairns, 2.	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	28	32	27	5	0	Totals	0	2	27	14	5

Reliance Life	6 5 10 1 3 0 0 3 0	28
Nat. Transit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0

Home runs—C. Hull, Llewellyn 2, E. Hull. Two-base hits—W. Cosgrave 2, Davis 2, Llewellyn, Russell, D. Cosgrave. Bases on balls—Off Unger, 1; off Gessinger, 5. Struck out—By Unger, 14; by Gessinger, 2. Umpire—McGeorge.

Manchester by Three Runs.

The Manchester Juniors defeated the Greenwood Juniors yesterday 13 to 10. The feature was the pitching of Kirker. Score:

Manch'ter	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Greenw'd.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Daley, 3-2.	2	2	2	1	2	Hil'd, 2-c.	0	1	4	1	0
Pal'k, c-1.	2	0	4	0	0	Short, s-2.	2	2	5	4	4
J.Dunn, m.	1	2	1	0	0	Homer, r.	0	0	2	0	0
A.Dunn, s.	2	2	3	3	0	McGr'r, 1.	1	0	6	1	0
Kirker, p.	1	2	0	2	1	Turner, 3.	2	2	0	1	1
Grey, r.	1	2	2	0	1	T'ch'r, 1-p.	2	1	1	2	0
Roll, 1.	1	2	9	1	0	Mack, c-s.	2	2	3	3	2
Her'on r-c.	2	1	6	1	0	McCall, 1-c.	1	1	2	0	2
Meyers 2-3.	1	2	0	2	1	Henring p-1	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	13	15	27	10	5	Totals	10	9	24	14	10

M. Jrs.	3 3 4 1 0 0 1 1 *	13
G. Jrs.	0 5 3 1 0 0 0 1 0	10

Two-base hits—Roll, Dunn, Herrington, Mack. Struck out—By Kirker, 8; by Henring, 3; by Tuescher, 3. Stolen bases—Manchester, 8; Greenwood, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Pallock, 2. Umpire—Donnley.

Another Strike Out Game.

SHARON, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The American Steel Casting Company's team defeated West Middlesex at Sharpsville today. Edwards struck out 15 men and Nall 12. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
A. S. C. C.	13	14	4
West Middlesex	6	12	6

Batteries—Edwards and Gibbons, Nall and Peters.

UGLY FEELING IN RIVAL CAMPS

Tommy Ryan's Presence Has Stirred Up Bad Blood Between the Two Fighters.

GOSSIP OF COMING BATTLE

SAN FANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Prior to the advent of Tommy Ryan on the scene Jeffries and Corbett spoke in a dignified way of each other and the inmates of the opposition camps patterned themselves after their chiefs. Now a vast change is noticeable. Tommy's presence seems to have engendered hard feelings and the rival factions are snarling at each other and saying the meanest things they can think of.

Some one told Jeffries that Ryan would give ten thousand dollars to see him licked. Jeffries remarked that he was sure Ryan had been misquoted as he did not believe that any kind of a mundane happening would reconcile Tommy to being separated from that amount of treasure.

Jeffries' benchmen employed coarser sarcasm and aired their several opinions as to the extremes Tommy would go to to retain his grip on a much less sum, even.

Of course Tommy responded. Said he: "I didn't say I'd give ten thousand to see him defeated. I told the truth when I said that I had no idea of joining Corbett when I came to the coast. Now that the gauntlet has been thrown down, though, I will say that I would part with five hundred dollars to see Jeffries defeated. In any case I'm going to be in Corbett's corner and do all in my power to see Jeffries whipped. I want to go on record, too, as saying that I am fully convinced Corbett will take the championship away from him."

Jim Corbett was riled because a whole afternoon at the Jeffries camp was devoted to a discussion of the manner in which Corbett had behaved under fire, in past fight. Delaney, it was said, defended Corbett from imputations of lack of sand.

Doesn't Mind Roasts.

"I don't know who roasted me and who didn't and I don't care,' said Corbett. "I'd like to ask Delaney, though, if he remembers the time he came to me in New York and asked me to see Jeffries and jolly him up a little bit. I was playing at Koster & Bial's at the time, and Jeffries was training to fight Sharkey. Delaney told me that Jeffries was scared to death, and he wanted me to give him some kind of a talk that would make him feel good."

These are but samples of the bitter things that are being said from day to day, and it is beginning to look as if mutual recrimination will be in order right up to the day of the contest.

Jeffries has worked with more regularity since the doctor gave him permission to resume training. Daily reports from the camp go to prove that the champion is particularly anxious to be wind perfect and improve his speed. All he does is with these particular ends in view.

As a rule Jeffries is rather guarded when asked for an opinion respecting the fight. His usual reply is to the effect that he holds no man cheaply and will box as cautiously as possible when he faces Corbett. He talks in an entirely different strain when chatting with his cronies, and makes it clear that he will cut loose at a hurricane clip with the man he helped to train at Carson City.

"They talk of Corbett's speed, but if I don't carry him along fast enough to make his head swim you may call me a false alarm," said Jeffries to a close friend the other day.

"I know already that I can outpunch Corbett and I am equally certain that I can stand wear and tear better than he. I am now satisfied after various tests, that I can cover ground just as quickly as he can, and as I have absolute contempt for his new muscle and his up-to-date punches I am just going after him from the start. If this fight goes 20 rounds, or even half that far, I'll be the most surprised man in the pavilion."

As already stated, this is not in line with the stuff given out for general consumption. Even "Billy" Delaney, smooth old campaigner that he is, is telling people that he would not be surprised to see Corbett get the best of Jeffries for six or seven rounds, as it takes Jeffries that long to get started. All this while Delaney, in common with Jeffries, expects to see Corbett cornered and smashed to the floor before the contest has proceeded very far.

Corbett, so far as known, hasn't outlined his fight to anybody and a person who watches "Jim" at work would be puzzled to fathom his intentions. For instance, part of his training—notably the body punching and the business with the heavy bag—suggest that he intends to stand to his guns, while his shadow boxing and footwork with Berger make it appear as though "Jim" looks forward to an engagement where he may be called upon to employ get-away tactics. It is more than likely, however, that Corbett is schooling himself for any kind of an emergency that arises. If he finds, after the first brush at close quarters, that Jeffries isn't such a fire-eater after all, he may elect to make a breast to breast fight of it and really upon his newly-developed punching force. If on the other hand, he receives a warning in the shape of a wandering wallop then he may play pass in the corner with the big fellow and see how far his legs will carry him on the 20-round journey.

Corbett's New Blow.

Corbett appears to have great faith in his new heart punch. He receives unsolicited testimonials in regard to it every day from Sam Berger and big "Yank" Kenny. Both of the gentlemen referred to declare with emphasis that it is the most distressing thing of the kind they ever bumped into. "It's no use talking," said Kenny, while in a confidential mood the other day, "I've been with Fitzsimmons for years and I've sampled some of his hard ones, but I don't know of anything I'd sooner avoid than Corbett's body punch. I guess it would be pretty hard to make the average person believe it. I will frankly say that I wouldn't have believed it myself, that it was possible for a man like Corbett to get into his present shape and bcome such a punisher."

But even some of those who listened open-mouthed to "Yank's" tribute to the punching powers of his chief, remarked afterward: "Oh, sparring partners always talk that way. They have to."

The general situation is such, in fact, that if Corbett succeeds in turning the tables on Jeffries the crowning sensation of pugilism will result.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

Natrona Wins at Home.

Natrona beat the Pittsburgh Athletic club in a fast game at Natrona yesterday that was in doubt throughout and was won on its merits. Score:

Natrona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rudolph 1.	1	1	0	0	0	McCl'an, s.	3	2	0	4	0
Sloan, s.	2	1	2	6	0	Wentz, 1.	0	2	12	2	1
O'Don'l, 3.	1	1	2	2	0	Carter, c.	0	1	4	2	1
Hend'on c.	1	2	5	2	0	Moren, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Martin, r.	0	1	0	0	0	And'son, m.	0	0	2	0	1
Nich's, 2.	1	1	4	2	0	Betts, 1.	0	0	1	0	1
Wagner m.	2	1	1	0	0	Martin, 2.	1	1	3	1	0
Sweeney 1.	1	1	12	1	1	Moffett, 3.	0	0	2	2	0
Bowser, p.	1	3	1	3	0	McKenna r.	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	10	12	27	16	1	Totals	6	10	24	13	4

Natrona	0 0 0 2 1 1 1 5 *	10
P. A. C.	0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1	6

Two-base hit—McClellan. Home run—Moren. Struck out—By Bowser, 5; by Moren, 5. Bases on balls—Off Bowser, 1; off Moren, 4. Umpire—Bowles.

Insurance Left the Field.

At Duquesne Heights yesterday the Insurance A. C. left the field in the fifth inning owing to a decision by Umpire Moren. The score at the time was 8 to 6 in favor of the Insurance A. C. Moren declared the game forfeited to Duquesne Amateurs 9 to 0. Score:

Insurance	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Duquesne.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Clark, 3.	0	0	0	1	0	Reno, s.	1	0	1	0	0
Taylor, c.	2	0	8	0	0	Reitz, 3.	0	1	2	1	1
Barr, m.	1	0	0	0	0	Murdoch, 2.	1	1	1	1	0
McCasky s.	0	1	0	0	0	C. Grace r.	0	1	0	0	1
Baker, 1.	1	1	1	0	0	Smith, c.	1	0	9	0	2
Wilson, 2.	2	2	0	2	0	Frank, 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Niehaus, 1.	1	2	5	0	1	Dugan, 1.	1	1	0	0	0
Atk'son, r.	0	2	0	0	0	H.Grace m.	1	2	0	0	0
Harron, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Engel, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	8	8	14	5	1	Totals	6	6	15	3	4

Insurance	0 2 1 1 4	8
Duquesne	1 1 0 3 1	6

HARD TRIP AHEAD OF HOMESTEAD

Team in Fairly Good Shape to Begin Battles With the Strong Eastern Clubs.

GOSSIP ANENT LOCAL PLAYERS

As a final seance before starting on an extended eastern trip Manager Risher entertained the champion Altoona crowd at Steel Works park, Homestead, last week and got an even break in wins and loses. Risher got his players home from Niles where he won two straight games and began to battle with his strongest rivals Friday. Altoona, by fine playing and having the good fortune to have things break well for it, took the opening game from Washer in a ten-inning affair, 3 to 2. In this contest Bennett, the Altoona port sider, who was with the Boston American league last summer, and Washer had a pretty argument throughout. A little consecutive hitting would have returned the former West Virginian a winner.

It was the next day that Homestead got even, thanks to a lurid exhibition of pitching by Dan Miller, the old Dubois and State college man. Miller had a very sore arm and was unable to get any steam up. It was a procession from home to first for Homestead and Hollis was unable to stem the wave of defeat.

The series between Homestead and Altoona now stands 5 to 3 in favor of the Mountaineers. Altoona is also tied with Williamsport in the series and up to yesterday was tied with Harrisburg.

It was a sad blow to the Niles people to have Risher drop in there last week and capture the two games.

Hard Eastern Trip.

Tomorrow the Steel Workers begin their eastern trip and the best is hoped for. They are going well fortified in the pitching department, but it is to a large extent unknown. Washer is an experienced man, but Osborne, while he has beaten Altoona and Niles has hard teams to meet on the road. He certainly did pitch nice ball against Altoona Friday and it looks as though Risher has picked up another good man. Bill Bowman, the old West Virginia pitcher, who was with Homestead last summer, is home from the Western league, and Risher may land him, likewise another leaguer whom he has a line out for. Bowman won his game at Atlantic City last year. Simpson, who was signed from Rochester, is unable to leave his business and will not go on the trip. At that the pitching department looks good, and if the team hits, it should get at least half its games.

The itinerary is: Altoona, Aug. 3, 4, 5; Aug. 6 and 7 open because Williamsport cancelled, which will be filled with either Everett or Lebanon; Harrisburg, 8 and 9; Pottsville 10, 11,; Wilmington, Del., 13; Atlantic City, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; Chester 19, Norristown, 20; 21, open. Of these places Atlantic City is least feared. Reports have that club weaker this season than ever before.

Young Pitchers Coming.

It did not take the manager of the Chautauqua team long to discover that Don Doyle, the young left hander who did such good work for the Interscholastics this summer could pitch. When Doyle went to this resort he was immediately asked to twirl on the team. He pitched his first game last Wednesday against the Jamestown aggregation, which he won, 7 to 2, allowing six hits. Frank "Midget" Spuhler, the high school captain who played left on the interscholastics, is in the same field at Chautauqua. The "Midget" is putting up a swell game in the field and is hitting well.

Of the new crop of pitchers coming on, locally, there are two who are judged to be topnotchers before long. Lew Morin, who was brought before the public by Lew Wentz last summer is considered one of the best young pitchers in this part of the country. Luther, who has been showing such excellent form for a team known as the Nuttell A. C., is another. Moren is a right-hander, with plently of steam, good curves, fine control and a good head. Wentz, who is a good judge of ball players sings his praise in the loudest terms and Burgess Ed. Hickey, for whom he pitched some games this season, considers him above the average of local amateur pitchers. In all his games this season Moren has done well and has borne out all the good things said of him. He possesses one faculty that many of the pitchers do not have in their repertoire, he can get control and at the same time increase his speed. Many pitchers sacrifice speed to secure control.

Local Players Now Out.

The Waynesburg team was strengthened considerably last week by Jim Ganier returning home from the Albany state league. Ganier, who made quite a record while playing short stop for the Waynesburg college, went out last year playing with Johnstown and Homestead. This year he went to Albany and forsook the infield for the outfield, which was a good move, he is a hard sticker and very fast. His only weakness was in making quick throws in the infield. Ganier, however, was not very much impressed with the minor league and was anxious to get home.

Other local players are also moving about. Arthur Goodwin of Connellsville, who was let out by Albany, because he was pitching in hard luck, is winning the greater number of his games for Schenectady, of the same league. Jim Pastorious, a local boy, is doing so well for Albany that it is reported there that he will go to the New York American league when the season closes in the State league. "Farmer" Brown, once well-known hereabouts, is pitching winning ball for Albany, despite a run of hard luck which he had to go through with.

The Schenectady club has advanced money to Mal Easton, who began his career on the diamond with Jeanette.

From the American to the American association now to the New York State league, is his experience this year. A good pitcher he is, but too indifferent to hold a job in the big leagues. Little Rock in the Southern league is anxious to get Chic Cargo, the Pittsburgh boy, from Albany, but that club says "no." A report emenates from the eastern league that Ike Francis, the ex-Homestead infielder, had jumped to the Porland Outlaw league.

RICHARD R. GUY.

Both Pitchers Do Well.

FREEPORT, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Vandergrift came here this afternoon and carried away a game 6 to 1. The feature was the 11 strike-outs by Malarkey and 15 strike-outs by Dean. Score:

Vanderg't	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Freeport.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
D.Mal'y, 1.	1	2	12	0	0	Nardos, m.	0	0	0	0	0
Heath, 3.	0	1	3	2	0	Kitt, c.	0	1	12	3	0
St. Clair, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Elliott, 2.	0	2	1	2	0
McKane s.	0	0	0	4	0	Reed, 3.	0	0	1	1	0
Carson, r.	1	1	0	0	0	Ful'ton, s.	0	0	1	2	0
Blose, 2.	1	1	3	0	0	Burkett, 1.	0	0	9	0	0
Scott, 1.	1	0	0	0	0	Dickson, 1.	0	1	1	0	0
McGa'y m.	1	1	1	0	0	Flenn, r.	0	0	2	0	0
W.Mal'y p.	1	0	0	2	0	Dean, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	6	7	27	11	0	Totals	1	5	27	9	0

Vandergrift	0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0	6
Freeport	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1

Three-base hit—Dean. Bases on balls—Off Dean, 2. Left on bases—Vandergrift, 4; Freeport, 4. Two-base hit—Dickson. Home run—D. Malarkey. Struck out—By Malarkey, 11; by Dean, 15.

Mayflowers' Second Defeat.

The Mayflowers lost their second game of the season yesterday by losing to the Fisher Juniors in a 10-inning contest, 4 to 3. Score:

Mayfl'ers.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Fisher Jrs.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Neenan, 2.	1	2	2	4	0	Scherer, r.	1	1	0	1	0
Shelm'r m.	1	1	0	1	0	Kungler, 1.	0	1	9	0	0
Rathi'r, 3.	0	1	3	2	1	Hoffman, s.	1	2	2	1	1
Donnelly 1.	0	1	2	0	0	Monday, 3.	0	0	2	0	1
Daley, p.	0	2	2	14	0	Wenzel, 2.	0	0	1	3	0
Jones, 1.	0	2	10	1	0	Vogel, c.	1	2	8	2	0
Denz, c.	0	1	10	2	0	Mack, p.	0	1	6	9	0
Rich'er, s.	0	0	1	2	0	Murry, 1.	1	2	2	0	0
Elben, r.	1	0	0	0	0	Curry, m.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	10	30	26	1	Totals	4	9	30	16	2

Fisher	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1	4
Mayflower	0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	3

Two-base hits—Mayflower, 1; Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Daley, 10; by Mack, 8. Bases on balls—Off Daley, 1; off Mack, 2. Left on bases—Mayflower, 6; Fisher, 7. Double plays—Mayflower, 1; Fisher, 1. Umpire—Smith.

NOW COMES THE SARATOGA MEET

Record Breaker Looked For as the Entries Comprise Very Fast Runners.

SOME LIVELY TURF GOSSIP

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The summer meeting at Jamaica which closed today furnished really better sport than was anticipated. With most of the best jockeys and nearly all the best horses away, not much was expected of the meeting, but as a matter of fact most of the races filled well, and while there was nothing sensational, there were good racing, well contested finishes and the patrons of the track got the worth of their money. There were some rather curious reversals of form, but this is becoming so common nowadays that it excites comparatively little comment except on the part of those who happen to be on the horses at the wrong time.

And now for Saratoga. Unless all signs fail the meet which begins there Monday will be a record breaker in every sense of the word. It has been many years since such a fine aggregation of thoroughbred race horses has been gotten together on a single track. The prime sport begins at the very start, too, for on Monday will be run the Saratoga handicap, and, bar accidents, Waterboy and McChesney will for the first time try each other's mettle. Both of these grand race horses are in prime condition now, and if the race is run true a line can then be gotten as to which is the better. Odom will have the mount on Waterboy, which means he will be ridden as he should be, and it probable Bullman or Redfern will guide the western crack. These two carry the top weights in the Saratoga, each conceding Hermis four pounds and the balance of them more. Africander will be a starter if the going is heavy, but on a fast track his trainer says he will not face the starter. Irish Lad, Savable, Gunfire, Gray Friar and perhaps half a score of others will be in the race, but the main interest centers about Waterboy and McChesney.

May Hear From Hermis.

There is a good deal of quiet talk that Hermis is rounding into form again. It will be remembered that it was at Saratoga last year that Mr. Thomas' horse showed championship form and it would not be surprising if he repeated this year. Trainer Karrick is working faithfully on him and has given him a whole lot of hard work. He professes to be satisfied with the work he is doing and announces him a sure starter. Hermis is taking kindly to the work and in his try-outs is said to be showing his old speed. If he does show up in his last year's form Monday he will add much to the gaiety of nations.

Rumor has been current that a movement is on foot to protest McChesney on the ground that Sam Hildreth is part owner of him. Hildreth, it will be recalled, was McChesney's owner in his 2-year-old career, but he sold him to Durnell & Herz at New Orleans last winter. Durnell & Herz were at swords' point with Hildreth, each bidding the other's horses up in selling races and passing each other by at the track without giving the time of day. When the horse was sold to Smathers he retained Durnell as trainer until after the Montgomery handicap, in which McChesney was badly beaten. Then "Big Mac" was turned over to Hildreth. According to the story current, Hildreth entered into partnership with Smathers, and the latter entered the horse in eastern stakes wholly in his name because Hildreth was not in good standing with the stewards of the Jockey club. Inasmuch as Mr. Smathers denies absolutely that anybody beside himself has any interest in McChesney, there is probably nothing more in the suggested protest than what is picturesquely called on the track "hot air."

It was a grievous disappointment to Sam Hildreth when the Jockey club unanimously turned down his application, made through Mr. Smathers, for a license to train.

It is said the refusal is intended as a refutation of the stories that the match race between McChesney and Waterboy had been called off at Brighton by Hildreth because the latter had been promised reinstatement from a high source if the great race was not run until Saratoga.

Hildreth lost his license several years ago because of a personal encounter with John E. Madden. Rumor has it that turf politics had much to do with the turning down of Hildreth.

Money Kings Likes Racing.

It has been remarked at the number of multi-millionaires who are going into the racing game and are seen constantly at the track. Here are some of them who are expected to be more or less constant attendants at the Saratoga track: William C. Whitney, who is seldom absent when a big race is run; J. B. Haggin, Julius Fleichmann, James R. Keene and his son, Foxhall Keene; John A. Drake and W. B. Leeds, two westerners; the Belmonts, Perry and August; Richard T. Wilson, Jr.; S. S. Brown, J. G. Follansbee, J. E. Widener, F. Ambrose Clark, Frederick Gebhard, P. J. Dwyer, David Gideon, F. R. and Thomas Hitchcock and W. S. Fanshaw, to which list soon will be added Alfred G. Vanderbilt and others.

* * *

Among the prominent westerners now at Saratoga is S. G. Morton, who recently arrived with a string of seven thoroughbreds. Mr. Morton is charmed with the outlook at Saratoga and expects to see great sport. He is a firm believer in McChesney, like all the westerners. In fact, if Mr. Smathers' horse should be beaten Monday a considerable number of the western contingent will come pretty near boing broke.

* * *

The first meeting at Buffalo under the new management will be held the latter part of August and the first part of September. The program issued by Secretary Boden shows ten stake events, with added money of $1,500 for one, the Western New York handicap for three-year-olds and upward, and $4,000 each for the other nine. Entries for the stakes close August 14. The management show good sense in fixing the added money at the amount they have. It is enough to attract good fields of second-class horses, and not enough to bring in a few topnotchers, who would scare all the rest off. There should be some fine sport at Buffalo.

One of the stakes is somewhat unique. It is the Niagara, and will be run in seven furlong heats.

Heat races have become extremely rare of late, but the putting of a heat race on a stake program might be regarded as a restoration of one of the lost arts in racing management, and "heats of seven furlongs" seems to have a sound that is peculiarly novel. These heat races, while condemned by turfmen, on one ground or another, should at least remind the breeders of what strains of racing blood may be depended upon to "repeat."

The death of that sterling racer and good performer, Oom Paul, was sad. In his last race he made a miserable showing and the claim of his trainers that he had an attack of acute indigestion was received with a considerable grain of salt. His death justifies his trainers. To old racegoers the case recalls that of Eurus. When the son of Eolus died an autopsy showed the existence of a tumor in him which weighed something like 40 pounds. Eurus had been condemned for a sulky, unreliable old brute, when the poor beast was probably suffering all the time.

So in the case of Oom Paul there is small wonder that he would not extend himself on Monday.

Fuller is Unlucky.

Jockey Grover Cleveland Fuller has his share of trouble. This time he was set down at Jamaica on Wednesday for rough riding. He crowded little O'Neil into the fence in the fifth race and the stewards concluded he had best not ride for the remainder of the week.

The little negro Hicks is doing some fine work in the saddle these days. He is a good judge of pace, knows how to get all there is out of his mounts and takes chances when necessary.

The latest table of the 20 leading winning jockeys in England compiled to July 17 shows the addition of the American jockey Lucien Lyne to the list. Danny Maher is sixth on the list, with 35 winning mounts out of 188 starts. J. H. (Skeets) Martin has won 25 races out of 261 starts, while Lyne has won 12 races out of 75 starts.

MANHATTAN.

Alpines Get Another Game.

The Alpine A. C. won from the St. Mary's Cadets yesterday 5 to 4. It was a pitchers' battle from start to finish, but Watkins had a shade the better. Score:

Alp. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. M. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McGraw c.	2	0	14	2	0	Supert, 1.	0	0	5	0	1
Hannon, s.	0	1	1	2	1	Waddel, p.	1	2	2	4	0
Kelly, 1.	0	0	1	6	0	Joe Pilot s.	0	1	0	0	0
Fierst, 1.	2	0	8	0	0	Baker, m.	0	0	1	0	0
Reagan, 3.	1	1	1	2	0	Jno.Pilot, 2.	1	1	1	1	1
Russell, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Chester, 3.	0	0	1	0	1
C'eman, m.	0	1	0	0	1	Lee, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Mooney, 2.	0	1	2	1	0	Stuckey, 1.	0	1	0	0	0
Watkins p.	0	3	0	3	0	Fitz'ns, c.	2	2	14	1	1
Totals	5	7	27	11	2	Totals	4	7	*27	8	4

*None out when winning run was scored.

Alpine A. C.	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1	5
St. Mary's C.	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2	4

Home runs—Fierst, Fitzsimons. Three-base hits—Hannon, Waddel. Two-base hits—Watkins 2, Waddel. Sacrifice hit—Supert. Stolen bases—Fierst, Reagan, Coleman, John Pilot. Struck out—By Watkins, 14; by Waddel, 12. Bases on balls—Off Watkins, 2; off Waddel, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Reagan. Time—1:15. Umpire—J. Cochran. Attendance—500.

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RAYEN DEFEATED AT HOMESTEAD

Risher's Team Takes Slugging Match in Eighth Inning by a Fine Batting Rally.

CAPTAIN VIOLET IS RELEASED

The Homestead L. A. C., under the captaincy of Mays Edmundson, the new leader of the team on the field, retrieved the defeat of last Monday by the Rayen A. C. by walloping the Youngstown aggregation yesterday at Steel Works park 9 to 4. It was an old-fashioned slugging match, both sides hammering the leather to all sections of the park, but a fine rally in the eighth got Risher's outfit four runs and the game.

Up to this time Simpson and "Lassy" Brown, the latter who has been pitching ball since early history of Ohio baseball, were allowing hits with alarming frequency, but each managed to keep them scattered. The count was a tie at fours when Homestead began to bat its last half of the eighth.

Simpson went out from Anderson to first and Captain Edmundson slammed a grasser to right. McChesney followed with a liner to middle for another single and McCloskey cleared the sacks with a two-bagger to left middle. Tate started the ball toward the left field fence and was safe on third before it was back in the infield. He walked home on Cosgrove's fourth hit. The Ohioans could not fetch in their ninth and the Steel Workers quit the game with a tie series, each team having won two games.

Before the game it was announced that Violet, right fielder and captain, had been released, and that Thirdbaseman Edmundson had succeeded him as field captain. The management claimed Violet would not keep in playing condition, which warranted a change. Charlie McCloskey, who returned home recently from Providence in the Eastern league, played the right field yesterday and will be kept in that position. Before going to Providence McCluskey played short, but Ferguson is putting up a nice article of ball at the position and it is deemed not advisable to make a shift. Score of yesterday's game:

Homest'd.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	R. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Edm'son, 3	3	2	4	4	0	Trunsd'e, 1	0	0	3	0	0
McCh'y, m	2	3	1	0	0	Renner, 2	3	3	4	1	0
McCl'k'y r	1	2	3	0	0	Williams c	1	4	3	2	1
Tate, 1	2	3	0	0	1	Westw'd, 1	0	2	10	0	0
Cosgrove 2	1	4	3	5	0	And'son, s	0	1	0	4	0
Milton, 1	0	1	10	1	1	H. Fitch 3	0	0	0	2	0
Ferg'son s	0	0	1	5	1	Towns'd, m	0	1	3	0	0
Coursey, c	0	1	8	0	1	Holb'k, r	0	3	1	0	0
Simpson p	0	0	0	1	0	Brown, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	9	16	27	16	4	Totals	4	14	24	13	1

Homestead .... 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 4 *—9
Rayen .... 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—4

Three-base hits—McChesney, Tate, Williams, Westwood. Two-base hits—Tate, Coursey, McCloskey, Williams. Stolen bases—Tate, Edmundson, Holbrook. Struck out—Ferguson, Trunsdale 2, H. Fitch, Westwood, Renner, Williams. Bases on balls—Edmundson, McChesney. Sacrifice hits—Milton 2, McCloskey, Holbrook. Hit by pitcher—Cosgrove, Edmundson. Wild pitch—Brown. Umpire—Rody McCutcheon.

C. A. C. OUTPLAYED.

Johnstown Takes Entire Series from Braddock Team.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Johnstown made it three straight today with the Carnegies of Braddock by hitting the ball hard and often. Fisher's work at first was again notable. Score:

Johnst'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Carnegie.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, c	1	1	4	2	0	Shields, s	1	3	1	3	1
Goff, m	2	3	1	0	0	Naylor, 3	0	0	0	1	1
McGuire, 1	1	2	1	0	1	Raf'ty, r-1	0	1	4	0	0
Kinkead 3	2	2	0	3	1	Bowes, c-1	0	0	4	0	0
Wil'ms, s	2	1	2	5	1	Dronsf'd, 2	0	1	4	1	1
Owens, r	2	3	0	0	0	Davis, m	0	0	4	0	0
Neary, 2	0	0	3	2	1	Meyers, c	1	1	5	0	0
Fisher, 1	0	0	14	1	0	Walters, 1	2	1	2	0	0
Doherty, p	0	0	0	1	1	Kerr, p	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	10	12	27	15	5	Totals	4	9	24	7	3

Johnstown .... 0 2 2 2 1 3 0 0 *—10
Carnegie .... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Williams, Owens, Dronsfield. Three-base hit—Owens. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Bowes. Stolen bases—Murphy, Goff, McGuire 2, Williams, Owens 2, Neary, Rafferty, Walters. Bases on balls—Kinkead, Owens, Neary, Doherty, Rafferty. Hit by pitcher—Davis. Double plays—Shields, Dronsfield and Meyers; Williams, Fisher and Murphy; Goff and Neary. Wild pitches—Doherty, Kerr. Struck out—Shields, Naylor 2, Davis, Neary, Fisher, Doherty. Time—1:40. Umpire—Norten.

Glenshaw Plays Fine Ball.

Glenshaw showed class yesterday by defeating the Nuttall A. C. with Luther on the rubber, who has been the downfall of many teams, 11 to 5. Langhorst also pitched a beautiful game after the first inning. Bertges played a fine all round game for the home team. Kinsey was at his best, making fine stops and catches at first base. Errors made the score large. Millvale can gain glory by defeating Glenshaw, says the manager of the latter, who wishes to play them, as they have only lost three games this season. Score:

Glensh'w.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Nuttall.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
C.J'son, 1	0	2	1	0	0	Whalen, 3	1	3	1	2	2
D.J'son, s	0	1	3	1	1	Fortune, 2	1	1	5	5	0
Meyers, 2	2	1	2	1	1	Stauf'r, 1	1	0	8	0	2
Bertges, 3	3	2	1	3	0	Lox'man, s	1	1	0	1	0
Kinsey, 1	3	1	10	1	0	Noss, 1	0	0	1	0	1
Simon, c	1	1	10	1	0	Maxwell, c	0	1	7	0	0
Sh'ling, m	1	0	0	0	1	B'nside, m	0	0	1	0	0
Klink, r	1	0	0	0	0	Noel, r	1	0	0	0	0
L'horst, p	0	1	0	5	1	Luther, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	11	9	27	19	4	Totals	5	6	24	9	5

Glenshaw .... 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 6 *—11
Nuttall .... 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Three-base hit—Bertges. Two-base hit—Whalen. Double plays—Fortune and Stauffer, Loxterman, Fortune and Stauffer. Bases on balls—Off Luther, 4; off Langhorst, 3. Struck out—By Luther, 6; by Langhorst, 9. Stolen bases—Bertges, Kinsey, Simon 2, Shilling 2. Umpire—Buffalo.

Kellys Win Close Game.

The Kelleys defeated the Commercial A. C. yesterday 6 to 4. The features were the batting of McCarthy and the base running of the Kellys. Score:

Kellys.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Com'cial.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kent, m	1	1	1	0	0	H. Mur'y, 1	0	0	1	0	0
Dady, s	0	1	2	3	0	Wagner, 2	1	0	2	2	1
McCarty, 1	0	2	0	0	1	Easter, s	1	2	0	2	0
M'Barnes 3	0	0	2	1	1	Winter'n, c	1	0	11	3	0
Beason, 1	1	0	10	2	0	Wielm, 1	0	1	7	0	1
C.Barnes 2	1	1	3	1	0	Dough'y, 3	1	2	5	3	0
McDon'd r	2	1	0	0	0	P. Mur'y, r	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, c	1	2	9	1	1	White, p	0	0	0	3	0
Ham'ton p	0	0	0	4	0	Sauers, m	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	6	8	27	12	3	Totals	4	5	27	13	2

J. M. Kelleys .... 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 2—6
C. A. C. .... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0—4

Three-base hits—McCarty 2. Two-base hits—Dady, Barnes, McDonald, Dougherty. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off White, 4. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by White, 8. Umpire—Holeywood.

Mifflins First Defeat.

Avalon defeated the Mifflin A. C. at Avalon yesterday. Score:

Avalon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mifflins.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Taylor, s	0	0	2	0	0	Anders, r	1	1	0	0	0
Evans, 1	0	2	9	0	1	Miller, 3	0	0	0	0	0
Henry c-m	0	0	0	0	0	Kuntz, p	1	0	1	5	0
D'gherty 1	2	2	0	0	0	F.Schiver s	0	0	1	3	0
Coyle, 3	1	1	0	1	1	Buster, 1	1	1	0	0	0
Ralston, p	1	1	1	2	0	Mooney, 2	1	0	1	2	0
Brown, 2	0	1	1	4	0	Kelly, 1	0	1	13	0	1
B'ck'g m-r	0	0	0	0	0	Engel, c	0	0	8	1	1
Rob't'n, r	0	0	0	0	0	M.Sh'v'r m	0	0	0	0	0
Delp, c	1	1	14	3	0						
Totals	5	8	27	10	2	Totals	4	3	24	11	2

Avalon .... 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 *—5
Mifflin .... 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Evans, Coyle, Ralston. Sacrifice hits—Coyle, Miller. Bases on balls—Off Ralston, 2; off Kountz, 1. Struck out—By Ralston, 17; by Kountz, 9. Stolen bases—Daugherty, 2. Umpires—Hunter and Hodabaugh.

Rochester Has Batting Streak.

ROCHESTER, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Rochester A. A. team defeated the Windsors of Pittsburgh this afternoon, knocking two pitchers out of the box and piling up 14 runs. Score:

Rochester	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Windsors.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mullen, 3	2	3	5	0	1	Greer, 1	1	0	2	1	0
Lindsay, 2	3	5	3	2	1	Mason, s	0	0	1	1	2
Weagly, 1	1	1	7	0	1	Stev's'n, 2	1	3	2	5	0
Grove, 1	1	2	0	0	0	Volb't, 1	0	0	15	1	0
Garvy, c	2	3	9	4	0	Buckley, c	0	1	2	0	1
Miles, s	2	3	2	1	0	McInt'h, m	1	0	1	0	0
McAnlis m	1	2	0	0	0	Crosier, r	0	0	0	0	0
Zeller, p	1	0	1	4	1	Kelley, 3	0	0	1	3	1
Fry, r	1	0	0	1	0	Healey, p	0	1	0	1	0
						Hahn, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	19	27	12	4	Totals	3	5	24	13	4

Rochester .... 8 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 *—14
Windsors .... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Stolen bases—Lindsay, Fry. Bases on balls—Off Zeller, 1; off Healey, 4; off Hahn, 2; off Brown, 1. Struck out—By Zeller, 10; by Healey, 1; by Hahn, 1. Umpire—Challis.

THE WOLFFS TAKE FIRST PLACE IN COUNTY LEAGUE

Fishers Drop Well Contested Game to Them at Schenley Park—Busy Week.

The past week was a busy one in the County league, everything being on the run and jump order. The Wolffs, by defeating the Fishers yesterday, take the lead. Glassport surprised the St. Casimirs by taking a double-header. Sullivan forfeited again, this time to Heights A. C., while Duquesne dropped a game to McKees Rocks.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Wolff	15	2	.882	Sullivan	5	10	.333
Fisher	11	2	.846	Heights	3	10	.231
Glassport	10	4	.714	St. Casimer	4	14	.222
McK. Rocks	8	5	.615	Duquesne	3	12	.200

The Wolffs and Fishers went to Schenley park and played a fast game. Fishers took the lead at the start, but the Wolffs, by great uphill playing, managed to win. Score:

W. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	F. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
O.Wolff c	2	2	8	1	0	H'fman r-2	1	1	2	0	1
J.Lost'r, s	1	1	0	1	1	Spade, r	0	0	1	0	0
Knabe, 2	1	3	3	2	0	W'lman, 1	1	2	2	0	0
T. Lost'r 3	0	0	3	6	0	Murray, c	1	2	1	6	0
Shaub, r	0	2	0	0	0	Eiben, 1	0	1	9	0	1
Hague, 1	1	3	9	1	0	Herrlich, 2	0	0	4	3	1
Abbott, 1	1	0	2	0	0	Boyd, m	0	1	3	0	0
Tillman m	0	0	0	0	0	Rohn, 3	0	2	4	4	1
W Wolff m	0	0	0	0	0	Stickler, s	1	0	0	2	1
Wagner, p	0	0	2	2	0	Madine, p	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	6	11	27	7	1	Totals	4	10	27	15	5

Wolff A. C. .... 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0—6
Fisher A. C. ...... 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Knabe, Shaub. Sacrifice hits—Wolffs, 3; Fishers, 4. Stolen bases—Wolffs, 4; Fishers, 3. Double plays—Wolffs, 1; Fishers, 2. Hit by pitcher—Hague. Bases on balls—Off Wagner, 3; off Madine, 1. Struck out—By Wagner, 8; by Madine, 1. Passed ball—Murray. Umpire—Snyder. Time—1:30.

Glassport and St. Casimirs played a double-header at Glassport, the home team taking both.

FIRST GAME.

Glassport.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Cas'rs.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
R.Thr'p, 1	0	1	0	0	0	Crowley, c	1	1	7	0	1
Hutton, s	2	2	0	2	1	Farmer, 1	0	1	0	0	0
Griffith, 3	1	0	1	1	1	Kearns, 2	1	0	2	1	2
Moore, 2	1	0	0	2	1	Brush, s	2	1	1	3	0
Derr, 1	1	1	11	1	1	Keifer, 1	0	0	11	0	0
Vanatta m	1	0	1	1	1	Garwick, 3	1	0	0	1	1
S. Thr'p, r	2	0	1	0	0	North, m	0	0	1	0	0
Gal'way, c	0	2	12	2	0	Miller, r	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson, p	0	0	1	0	0	Gorgas, p	0	0	0	2	2
Totals	8	6	27	9	4	Totals	5	3	24	7	7

Glassport .... 0 1 4 1 2 0 0 0 *—8
St. Casimirs ...... 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Stolen bases—Glassport, 2; St. Casimirs, 4. Three-base hits—Galloway, Derr. Bases on balls—Moore, R. Thropp, Kearns. Hit by pitched ball—Vanatta 2, North. Struck out—by Jackson, 12; by Gorgas, 7. Time—1:40. Umpire—Case.

SECOND GAME.

Glassport.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	S.Casimir.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
R.Th'pe, 1	2	1	1	0	0	Crowley, 1	1	0	11	0	2
Hutton, s	0	2	3	1	0	Farmer, c	0	0	3	2	0
Griffith, 3	3	1	0	0	0	Kearns, 2	1	1	3	2	1
Derr, 1	1	1	12	0	0	Brush, s	2	1	5	5	1
Gal'way, c	0	1	8	1	0	Keifer, p	1	0	0	2	0
Moore, 2	0	1	0	1	2	Garwick, 3	0	2	0	1	1
Vanatta, m	1	1	0	0	0	North, m	0	0	2	0	0
B'win, c-r	0	0	2	1	1	Miller, r	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, r	0	1	0	0	0	Gargar, 1	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	1	2	1	2	0						
Totals	8	11	27	6	3	Totals	5	4	24	12	5

Glassport .... 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 *—8
St. Casimirs ...... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Stolen bases—Glassport, 4; St. Casimirs, 3. Two-base hits—Hutton, Galloway. Three-base hit—Hutton. First base on balls—R. Thropp, Balwin, Farmer, Keifer. Hit by pitched ball—Crowley, Brush. Struck out—By Smith, 9; by Keifer, 2. Time—1:50. Attendance—250. Umpire—Case.

The McKees Rocks A. C. defeated the Duquesne A. C. at McKees Rocks 11 to 4 in an interesting game. Score:

McK. R.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Duquesne.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hogan, c	2	2	7	5	0	Willi'ms, s	1	0	0	0	1
T'mpson, s	2	2	0	2	1	Bond, p	1	0	0	3	1
Eberle, 1	1	3	2	0	0	Furlong, 1	0	0	1	6	3
Bankert, r	1	2	1	0	0	La'ghlin, c	1	2	9	3	1
Krouse, 1	0	1	9	1	1	Wolff, 1	1	0	9	0	1
McNabb, 2	1	2	4	2	2	Bowers, 2	0	2	1	3	1
Mack, m	1	3	2	0	0	Sloss, r	0	0	2	0	1
M'Don'd, p	3	1	0	1	0	Linn, 3	0	2	1	0	0
P'rman, r	0	1	2	2	0	Butler, m	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	11	17	27	13	4	Totals	4	6	24	9	9

McKees Rocks ... 3 1 0 0 0 5 0 2 *—11
Duquesne .... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—4

Two-base hits—Thompson, Laughlin, Hogan, McNabb. Sacrifice hit—Bankert. Stolen bases—Hogan, Thompson (2), Eberle (2), Bankert, Pefferman, Mack (2), Bowers. Double play—Thompson, McNabb and Krouse. Hit by pitcher—Hogan, Linn, Bond, Bokers. First base on balls—Off McDonald, 1; off Bond, 1. Struck out—By McDonald, 9; by Bond, 9. Umpires—Evans and Maughlin. Time—1:50.

Mohawks Finally Lose One.

The Mohawks lost to the Valetta A. C. yesterday at Braddock 14 to 5. Score:

Mohawks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Valetta.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Dade, 3	1	2	0	5	0	Hunter, s	1	3	0	4	1
Ken'edy, 2	2	3	2	1	1	Sherah, 2	1	1	2	1	2
Seamen, 1	1	2	1	0	2	Shelby, c	1	1	8	3	0
Hollis, p	0	1	1	1	0	Callihan, 1	3	2	10	0	2
Griffith, 1	0	0	8	0	0	Vial, r	2	3	0	0	0
Neill, s	1	1	4	3	2	White, s	2	1	3	1	1
Pre'erol, r	0	0	0	0	0	Mitchell, m	1	2	1	0	0
M.B'rke, m	0	0	1	0	0	Watkins, 2	2	3	2	0	0
P.Burke, c	0	1	7	2	2	Jackson, p	1	3	1	3	0
Mathews, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	10	24	13	7	Totals	14	18	27	12	6

Three-base hits—Hunter (2), Callihan (2). Two-base hit—McDade, Hunter, Sharah, Callihan, Vial. Struck out—By Hollis, 5; by Mathews, 2; Jackson, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Hollis, 1. Double play—Neill, unassisted. Innings pitched—Hollis, 7; Mathews, 1. Umpire—Williams. Attendance—1,000.

McDonald Hits Timely.

The McDonald A. C. defeated Neff's Sharpsburg team yesterday at McDonald. Score:

McDonald	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sharpsb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wil'ms, 1	2	1	9	1	0	Campb'l, 3	0	0	1	2	1
Lanney 3	2	2	0	3	0	Donohue, 2	2	1	0	3	0
Shuster, s	0	1	0	3	1	Ringold, c	0	0	8	0	0
Ellis, 2	0	0	2	3	0	Ridy, s	1	1	1	2	1
Sweeney 1	1	3	2	0	0	Gable, 1	1	2	0	0	0
Morgan, c	1	1	12	0	0	Neff, 1	0	1	8	0	1
Lau'rb'h r	0	0	1	0	0	Blum'g, p	0	1	0	1	0
Gibson, m	1	0	1	0	1	Hughes, m	0	0	4	0	0
Beau't, p	0	1	0	0	1	McCl'k'y, r	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	7	9	27	10	3	Totals	4	7	24	8	3

McDonald .... 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 1 0—7
Sharpsburg .... 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Stolen base—Shuster. Double play—Morgan and Williams. Home run—Gable. Hit by pitched ball—Ringgold. Struck out—By Blumling, 6; by Beaumont, 11. Bases on balls—Off Blumling, 1. Umpire—Sweney.

Third Straight for Kent.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Kent made it three straight today by bunching hits in the eleventh, when the locals made errors. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Kent	0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 3	8	9	3
E. Liverpool	2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1	6	12	5

Batteries—Bracken and Gans, Lawrence and O'Leary.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The Echols went to East Pittsburgh and defeated the Casino A. C. of that place, 30 to 2.

The Eagle A. C. defeated the Riverside A. C. yesterday, 21 to 5. The feature was a foul catch of Cadugan.

The United A. C. beat the Duquesne A. C. yesterday, 5 to 4. Welsh pitched a masterly game, having 15 strikeouts.

The Acorn Juniors would like to hear from all 8 and 9-year-old teams. Write Ernest Thompson, 1 Calliope street, city.

All strong 16 or 17-year-old teams desiring games for August and September address Fred G. Byers, 2529 Mahon avenue, city.

The Skeek A. C. would like to arrange a game with any 13 or 14-year-old team. Address Charles Skurble, No. 23 Vine street.

The Montrose A. C. would like to arrange games with all 7 and 8-year-old teams. Address James Leahy, Spring lane, Allegheny.

The Lang A. C. defeated the Lamont team, 19 to 8, in an 11-inning game. The pitching of Reitzel and receiving of Kerr was fine.

The telephone department of Hubbard & Co. beat the hammer department, 38 to 1. The feature was the battery work of Kirk and King.

The Kirkpatrick Stars would like to hear from all 10 and 11-year-old teams for Sunday games. Address George Holland, No. 19 Kirkpatrick street, city.

The Baker Reserves would like to arrange a game with the Ganters A. C. for Monday, August 3. Address Louis Baker, No. 1822 Larkins alley, Pittsburgh.

The Duster A. C. defeated the McKeevers yesterday, 9 to 6, in a 10-inning game. The feature of the game was the pitching of Deroll, he having 12 strike-outs.

An uninteresting twilight game was played between the Company G fourth team and the Amateur Stars on Friday evening, which ended in a score of 10 to 0, in favor of Company G fourth team.

The Crescent A. C. of Reflectorville, in West Liberty, played two games Saturday, winning both. They were with the Wattermans of Castle Shannon, 19 to 13, and Beltzhoover Amateurs, 26 to 14.

The Duquesne Reserves played the Avalon Juniors on the latter's grounds yesterday, the game ending in a tie at 6. All 11 and 12-year-old teams after games address R. W. Conner, No. 156 Ceriden street, Duquesne Heights.

The baseball team of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at McKees Rocks freight house defeated the Baltimore & Ohio traffic department team, 14 to 9. Pitcher Frank of the McKees Rocks freight house had 12 strike-outs, while Pitcher Wahn of the B. & O. team had nine.

BRIGHTON GOLF CLUB BEATS WHEELING TEAM

E. H. Brainard Wins Anderson Cup at the Country Club. Edgewood's New Trophy.

The Wheeling golf team followed up its defeat by the Pittsburgh golf team of Friday by losing to the Brighton team yesterday on the latter's course, 13 to 5. Despite the fact that they were playing on a foreign course, the Wheeling golfers played well nevertheless, and the score should not be considered a one-sided one. Scores:

BRIGHTON.		WHEELING.	
G. L. Ralston	1	B. M. Hildreth	0
O. K. Grubbs	1	E. A. Hildreth	0
Dr. H. S. Nicholson	1	Dr. J. H. Storer	0
M. W. Stoner	3	Irwin Pauli	0
M. R. Craig	1	J. W. Ewing	0
F. W. Jarvis	0	J. K. Hall	5
A. D. Miller	6	H. S. Bloch	0
Totals	13	Totals	5

Brainard Wins Anderson Cup.

E. H. Brainard yesterday won the J. N. Anderson cup outright on the County club course. Competition has been going on for some time for the cup and he yesterday secured the necessary eight points. The Hotel Schenley cup was also being played for, but Brainard took the Anderson trophy, B. H. Evans securing the Schenley cup. Scores yesterday:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. H. Brainard	94	18	76
B. H. Evans	88	8	80
W. C. Fownes, Jr.	83	2	81
J. B. Shea	83	2	81
H. C. Fownes	82	0	82
W. G. Carr	93	10	83
J. Grant Anderson	96	10	86
J. N. Anderson	95	9	86
Louis Brown	108	22	86
D. McK. Lloyd	99	12	87
C. B. Fownes	92	2	90
W. H. Duff II	97	6	91
N. E. Young	114	14	100
S. H. Vandergrift	123	20	103

New Cup at Edgewood.

The competition on the Edgewood club course yesterday was for a club cup to go to the first player scoring eight points. It was up for the first time. First place in each event counts three points; second two and third one point. Scores yesterday:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. C. Whitcomb	84	15	69
W. H. Duff	76	6	70
R. D. Dalzell	82	10	72
R. M. Stoner, Jr.	87	14	73
W. G. Gordon	92	18	74
J. H. Hill	80	6	74
John Flenniken	85	10	75
G. Fisher	101	15	86
B. Rutherford	100	16	84
J. S. McCormick	100	12	88

Tom Liggett Wins.

The golf bag contested for on the grounds of the Pittsburgh Field club was won yeserday by Thomas Liggett, with a gross score of 76 and a net score of 74. Cards:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Thomas Liggett, Jr.	76	2	74
C. B. Fownes	77	2	75
C. Rossiter	79	3	76
G. B. Preston	84	6	78
C. C. Preston	81	2	79
H. Byram	81	2	79
H. Penn	86	2	84

M'CHESNEY LAME AGAIN.

The Western Wonder Looked On as Unlucky—There Are Some Ugly Rumors.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The great feature of the Saratoga handicap has vanished. E. E. Smathers' McChesney has gone lame again and will not start. The anticipated duel between the western champion and Water Boy is again postponed.

After an early morning promenade on the Horse Haven runway the great horse was sent to pull up limping and quite lame. A hurried examination on the part of the trainer, Frank Taylor, and an attending veterinary surgeon, disclosed the fact that acute inflammation was troubling the horse in the region of the off free foot coronet, wherein he sustained a severe stone bruise on the day preceding the postponed meeting betwene him and Water Boy at Brighton Beach. The news of McChesney's disablement spread like wildfire over the training ground and down Union avenue to the balconies of the United States and Grand Union hotels. It is now the consensus of opinion that either McChesney is the greatest hard luck champion the turf has ever seen or else his handlers are hippodroming the public.

A sensational rumor gained currency before the noon hour to the effect that Hildreth purposely withdrew McChesney in order to vent his chagrin at being refused a license by the stewards earlier in the week. So far as can be learned at the present moment McChesney will not be a starter in the great race.

UMPIRE IN TROUBLE.

New Castle Populace Sought Vengeance Because of Decision.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Umpire Parsons, who officiated here today in the game between the Shenango Athletic club and the local United States Steel team for the county championship, the gate receipts and a side bet, came near being mobbed after he awarded the game to the steel men in the seventh inning aftr the Shenangos refused to continue the contest. Excitement reigned for a time and the police surrounded the umpire and kept the crowd back. Trouble occurred in the first of the seventh, when with one Shenango out and runners on first and second Bratchie hit an infield fly which was dropped by Moore. In the resulting confusion the runners advanced to second and third and were called safe. The steel team left the field and the umpire reversed his decision and called one out retiring the Shenangoss. The latter objected and refused to continue, when the umpire awarded the contest to the steel men 9 to 0. The Ellwood Athletics have challenged the winners for the county championship. Score:

Steel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Shenango.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hagerty, 3	0	1	0	1	1	Broadb't, s	0	1	1	1	1
Keenan, s	1	1	4	3	0	Kerr, 2	0	0	3	3	0
McDon'd c	0	0	4	1	0	Hagan, r	0	1	0	0	0
K'fman m	0	0	0	0	0	Patton, m	0	0	3	1	0
Kemp, 1	1	1	2	0	0	Bierman 1	0	0	0	0	0
Moore, 2	1	1	1	1	1	Quail, 1	0	1	4	2	0
Brooks, 1	0	1	8	0	0	Ashb'y, 3	0	1	3	1	1
Parks, r	0	0	0	0	0	Bratch'e, c	0	0	3	0	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0	Wooley, p	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	3	5	19	6	2	Totals	0	5	18	10	2

Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Wooley, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wooley, 4; off Fisher, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Wooley, 2. Stolen bases—Kennan 3, Hagerty, Quail, McDonald. Left on bases—Steel, 6; Shenango, 6. Umpire—Parsons. Time—1:30.

Mount Troy Loses to Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Elizabeth A. C. defeated the Mt. Troy team of Allegheny today. Score:

Elizabeth	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mt. Troy.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Keifer, r	3	2	1	1	0	Roehrig, s	2	0	1	5	3
A. Hall, p	2	1	0	6	1	Brown, r	2	2	2	0	0
T. Hall, 1	3	2	13	0	1	Schoep, 1	1	2	8	1	0
Bucy, c	3	3	3	3	0	Clogan, 3	0	0	1	1	4
Adams, 1	2	1	2	0	0	Welty, m	0	2	2	1	0
Finney, s	2	4	3	2	0	H. Huber c	1	1	4	0	0
Weimer, 2	1	3	1	2	0	J. Huber, 1	1	0	4	2	0
J. Hall, m	0	2	2	0	0	Strom, 3	0	0	1	0	2
Crawf'd, 3	1	1	2	1	0	Schwartz 2	0	1	1	0	0
						Rupp, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Duffy	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	16	19	27	15	2	Totals	7	8	24	12	9

*Batted for J. Huber in ninth inning.

Elizabeth .... 0 2 3 0 3 3 4 1 *—16
Mt. Troy .... 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 0—7

Stolen bases—Bucy, Schoep, H. Huber 2. Two-base hits—Weimer, Welty, Schwartz. Three-base hits—Finney, Brown. Bases on balls—Off Hall, Roehrig 2, J. Huber. Hit by pitcher—Roehrig, H. Huber. Umpire—Winterburn.

Fosters Lose to Dwyers.

The Foster A. C. lost to the Dwyers yesterday 9 to 6. Score:

Dwyer.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Foster.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Martin, r	1	0	0	0	0	E.Bliss, 1	0	0	0	0	0
Flan'an, 2	2	2	4	1	0	Herrold, s	1	2	0	2	0
Kirk, m	3	3	0	0	0	H'sefield, 1	0	1	9	0	2
Corbett, 3	1	0	1	3	0	Meisner, 2	1	2	1	2	0
M'C'nell, s	0	1	3	6	0	Smith, r	2	2	0	0	0
Steele, 1	1	0	14	0	1	Manning, c	0	0	10	2	1
Duff, m	1	1	1	0	0	Welsh, 3	1	2	3	1	2
Carrol, c	0	1	4	1	0	Ne'land, m	1	0	1	0	0
J'hnson, p	0	1	0	5	0	King, p	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	9	9	27	16	1	Totals	6	10	24	8	6

Dwyer A. C. .... 1 2 2 1 0 0 3 0 *—9
Foster A. C. .... 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Flanigan 2, Kirk, Duffy, Johnson. Three-base hits—Kirk, Meisner. Home run—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Martin, McConnell. Stolen bases—Flanigan, McConnell, Steele, Duffy, Meisner. Double plays—Meisner and Horsefield. Bases on balls—Off King, 2; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By King, 8; by Johnson, 6. Passed balls—Carrol, 2. Umpire—Butler.

This Youngstown Team Won.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Ohio Steel works today defeated Barnesville, Dailey pitching a splendid game. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Ohio	0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 3	8	8	1
Barnesville	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	4	8

Batteries—Dailey and Crawford, Barnes and Dudley. Umpire—Miller.

CHAMPION CHEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS

"GEN." WEST OF BATTERY B.

"The gastronomical sensation of Camp McKinley was Battery B's Sunday 6 o'clock dinner," said "Gen." William H. West, the genial chef of the artillery officers' mess. He was sounding praises for the battery rather than for himself as he modestly leaned over the table of the cook house. It is his pride to have the dainties of Capt. Rees' table eclipse those at brigade headquarters, and the camp visitors whose palates were tickled by his art are willing to give him the palm.

Dinner in the battery mess on Sundays in camp is served at 6 o'clock, and every year the chef takes especial pains to provide a sumptous repast. Last Sunday he gave the visitors a banquet of 12 courses, decorated his table with flowers and gave everybody a souvenir.

"Gen." West has been with Battery B 18 years, rivaling the captain in length of service. In the Spanish war he accompanied the command through the southern camps and partipated in the Porto Rican campaign.

MORE FIGHTS CAUSED BY PORT VUE STRIKE

Non-Union Man Draws a Pistol and Nearly Precipitates a Riot.

As a continuation of the riot of Friday afternoon at McKeesport, in which two men were shot, there were a number of street fights yesterday between the strikers and workmen of the Port Vue Tin Plate Company. Edward Hoak, a deputy who is employed about the plant of the company, was assaulted while coming out of a barber shop in Walnut street, and was arrested, his assailants taking to their heels.

Earlier in the day Clark Borden, a worker at the plant, was surrounded by men in Walnut street, who tried to prevail upon him to stop work. He defied the crowd and drew his pistol. This act almost precipitated a riot. The police interfered, however, by taking Borden to the police station.

Joseph Maunds, one of the victims of the Friday riot, has not yet been pronounced out of danger. He is at the McKeesport hospital. Until an operation is performed bail will not be granted Elmer Dolloff and D. E. King, the two men who are being held for felonious shooting.

Chief of Police Louis E. Rotzsch said last night that he considers the strike lost. "It looks that way," he said, "when the company had seven-tenths of its plant in operation. I expected to see the thing ended this week, and I certainly look for the end next week."

Mayor G. J. F. Falkenstein issued orders yesterday that Walnut street, near the Thirteenth street bridge, is to be kept clear of strikers, and that after 12 o'clock at night the street is to be entirely cleared.

FIVE FATALITIES.

Dead Man in Car With Bullet in His Body—Railroad Employes Killed.

HINTON, W. VA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Five men were killed here last night from various causes. Brakeman Fred Scott, aged 25, fell between cars and was cut in two. Dudley Wetzel, a Chesapeake & Ohio brakeman, caught his foot in a frog and before he could release himself was run down by the cars. He died in the hospital. He was 24 years old.

At 6 o'clock, when one of the through coal trains was sidetracked here, an unknown man was found dead in one of the large coal cars with a bullet hole through his heart. The coroner is investigating. Two negroes, Preston Sellers and Joe Wells, were found dead beside the track near Steele. It is likely that they were thrown from a freight train.

BIG RAILROAD PROJECT.

Uncle Sam Sends Commissioner to South America for Proposed Intercontinental Line.

BUENOS AYRES, ARGENTINE, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Charles M. Pepper, United States commissioner to study the question of an intercontinental railway, has arrived here and has presented to the minister of public works communications from the Argentine minister in Washington and other prominent persons. The minister told Mr. Pepper that he would give him all the information necessary, adding that it had already been decided to construct a railroad from Quica to Tupiza, thus uniting the Bolivian lines with those of Argentina.

Crafton Drops Slow Game.

The Crafton A. C. and Sewickley Y. M. C. A. teams played a slow game at Sewickley yesterday, the score resulting 17 to 3 in favor of Sewickley. Score:

Crafton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sewick'y.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
C. Lyons 3	0	1	1	3	0	Sweeney m	2	2	2	0	0
Delp, 2	1	1	4	0	0	Grady, 3	2	0	2	0	2
Roberts m	0	0	3	1	0	Patton, 1	2	3	0	0	1
Minton, s	0	1	0	2	3	Holmes, c	1	0	9	2	0
Lyons, 1	0	0	6	0	0	Nash, s	1	2	2	5	0
Campb'l, r	1	1	0	0	0	Smith, r	2	2	1	0	0
Quartz, 1	0	1	2	0	0	Richards, 1	2	2	9	0	0
Davies, c	1	0	8	2	0	Sprague, 2	2	3	2	2	1
Kat'm'r, p	0	0	0	2	1	C. Patton p	3	4	0	3	0
Totals	3	7	24	10	4	Totals	17	18	27	12	5

Crafton .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3
Sewickley .... 3 3 0 2 4 0 5 0 *—17

Struck out—By Patton, 7; by Katzenmeyer, 6. Bases on balls—By Patton, 1; by Katzenmeyer, 2. Two-base hits—By Sewickley, 4; by Crafton, 2. Umpire—Grady.

Central League Games.

MARION, IND., Aug. 1.—A passed ball gave Fort Wayne today's game. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Marion	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	5	2
Fort Wayne	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	5	0

Batteries—Merryman and Gessup; Curtis and Ostdick.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 1.—Dayton defeated Evansville today 8 to 4. Hoff's pitching and good team work won the game. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Dayton	0 0 3 3 0 2 0 0 *	8	10	4
Evansville	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	6	3

Batteries—Hoff and Harnish; Willis and News.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Aug. 1.—Terre Haute won today by taking advantage of the hits. Both teams played fine ball. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Terre Haute	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 *	4	7	2
Grand Rapids	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	2	7	2

Batteries—Grubbs and Richardson; Thomas and O'Neil.

SHERIFF HELD THE WHIP HAND

Reginald Vanderbilt's Horses Attached at the Monmouth County Show.

MADE TO SATISFY A JUDGMENT

Man Who Was Run Over by Vanderbilt's Automobile Sought Novel Manner for Collecting the Damages Awarded by Court.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Few of the 1,200 persons of the Monmouth county horse show today, who saw the horses of Reginald C. Vanderbilt win ribbons in various events, knew that a sheriff with a writ of attachment was in possession of the horses and equipages of the exhibitor.

The writ was served to satisfy a judgment for $5,000 granted to John Duffy of Jersey City by the courts recently for injuries received when Mr. Vanderbilt ran over Duffy with his automobile. Sheriff Bogardus and his deputies appeared on the last day of the show, when the Vanderbilt horses were to appear for the first time in championship events, and took possession of the three stalls of horses and many equipages.

Grooms protested, but the officers refused to let the horses go. At last Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is exhibiting at the show also, induced Sheriff Bogardus to allow the horses to enter the ring. The judges of the show were immediately notified of the state of affairs, and Walter Hildreth and Thomas O'Donohue and Alfred G. Vanderbilt immediately went bonds for $100,000 demanded before the attachment could be lifted.

The accident in which Duffy was run over by Reginald Vanderbilt's automobile occurred last January. Mr. Vanderbilt was not in the automobile at the time. His chauffeur was running it.

REGIMENTS RETURN.

Pittsburgh Soldiers, Tired and Sleepy, Get Back from Camp McKinley.

Weary in body, sleepy and glad to get home, three local commands of the National Guards landed in this city yesterday. Battery B was the first to arrive. They came in early yesterday morning and dispersed after proceeding to their barracks in the East End.

The Fourteenth regiment arrived at 7:45 o'clock last evening. The men marched up Smithfield street from the Baltimore & Ohio station, up Third avenue to Grant and over Grant, down Fifth avenue to their barracks in the market. There they dispersed.

The Eighteenth regiment arrived in two divisions over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 12 o'clock last night. They marched over Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Penn avenue, and there took cars for the armory on Craft avenue and Forbes street.

At 9:30 p. m. General John A. Wiley and other officers of the brigade arrived in Pittsburgh. The officers' special car and the car containing the horses were attached to the regular train. General Wiley went to his home in Franklin on the 11 p. m. train.

The boys looked tired and were sunburned. Officers and privates said the camp at Somerset was one of the best and that this was one of the best encampments the militia has experienced.

DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

Easily Contemplates Chain of Arbitration Courts for Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—A plan is being worked out by Secretary Ralph Easly of the National Civic Federation, who is spending the summer at Magnolia, Mass., for a chain of arbitration courts to take charge and settle labor disputes in the large cities and labor centers. If the plans of the federation are carried out, every large city in the union will have its court of arbitration for the speedy reference of labor trouble, then a national federation with headquarters in New York acting as a center.

Boston, Pittsburgh and some of the other large cities will be organized first and other cities as rapidly as possible, so that each city will have within a year its own arbitration committee, which will be empowered to take its own labor disputes and settle them without intervention of the national organization except as a last resort. Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and other mining or manufacturing centers will be looked after first.

WASN'T LOST AT ALL.

Frantic Parents Had Wild Search for Small Boy Who Slept Under Piano.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—While Gifford Walcutt, the 5-year-old son of H. L. Walcutt, a New York business man, was sleeping under a piano in the parlors of his parents' home in Mont Clair avenue, Friday night, his parents together with neighbors to the number of several hundred were scouring the country for him.

To make matters worse some one reported having seen a band of gypsies passing through the town and this led to extra efforts to find the boy.

One of the searching party, running out of matches, ran into the Walcutt home for an extra supply. While in the hallway the man heard a noise resembling a snore, and decided to make an investigation. As he walked into the parlor he traced the sound to the piano, under which he found the lad peacefully slumbering.

THREE MEN ARE KILLED IN A FREIGHT WRECK

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., Aug. 1.—Three men were killed, another is missing and a fifth was dangerously hurt in a freight wreck on the Wabash railroad at Pony Creek crossing, 17 miles south of this city, this evening. The dead are Fireman Carter of Stanbury, Mo.; Brakeman Moore of Red Oak, Ia., and an unknown tramp. Another tramp is missing.

Smallpox Aboard a Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—United States Consul Diedrick, at Bremen, cabled the state department today that a case of smallpox was detected among the passengers on the steamship Bremen on her recent trip from New York to Bremen. He adds that the family in which the disease ocurred had been detained at Bremen and every precaution taken to prevent a spread.

Several Sites Offered.

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Col. J. P. Lowe of Washington, D. C., is in Butler examining sites for a government building, the postoffice department having advertised for a lot 15,000 square feet, at a price not exceeding $20,000. David B. Campbell, J. J. McBride, Charles Hinchberger, Albert Roessing and Abram & Boyd, have offered properties.

Teamster Had Ribs Broken.

J. B. Thompson of Hedge avenue had three ribs broken yesterday by being crushed against the ceiling of a stable in the rear of No. 3554 Center avenue while driving a load of hay into the building.

ONE OF THE OLDEST MEMBERS OF THE N. G. P.

CAPT. ALFRED C. M'COY.

In the Fourteenth regiment is one of the oldest Pittsburgh members of the National Guard. He is Capt. Alfred C. McCoy, regimental adjutant, who enlisted in the ranks in May, 1877. He served as a private in Company H until the railroad riots in July of the same year, when he was promoted to the rank of corporal. Subsequently he was made a sergeant and soon afterward was elected second lieutenant of Company C.

In the days of the Molly Maguires he served in the coal regions, and was promoted to the first lieutenancy. Two years later he became the company's captain. During the Homestead riots in 1892, Capt. McCoy was battalion adjutant, and in the Spanish war held the same office in both battalions of the regiment. On September 29, 1899, he was made regimental adjutant. Capt. McCoy's system of keeping the regimental records received great praise from the brigade inspectors, and it is probable that some of his books will be used as models.

DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES NAMED

President of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association Announces Appointments.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 1.—William O. Bradley, president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical association, today announced the following additional appointments: Committee on place of next meeting—Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon, chairman; Dr. C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia; Charles H. Marcy, Altoona.

Committee on chemistry—Wilbur H. Horn, Carlisle, chairman; Aquila Hoch, Philadelphia; Theo E. Ihrig, Pittsburgh.

Committee on botany—Charles Lawall, Philadelphia, chairman; J. A. Knoue, Harrisburg; Isaac M. Weill, Washington; Willoughby H. Reed, Norristown.

Committee on affiliation of county associations—H. L. Stiles, Philadelphia, chairman; W. F. Broadhead, Kittanning; James A. McAllister, New Brighton; C. L. Kirby, Towanda; Frank W. Ely, Clearfield; Croll Keller, Harrisburg; C. E. Boger, Lebanon; Rudolph O. Schmitz, Erie; John E. Seibold, Carlisle; D. A. Dalton, Upland; David Fox, Indiana; C. F. Sutherland, Wilkesbarre; Louis C. Vossage, Ashland; Clarence G. Dixon, Butler; John P. Jacobs, Holidaysburg; Charles Young, Johnstown; Frank Keasterwood, Meadville; Howard S. Smoker, Columbia; A. H. Lafean, York; H. D. Meek, State College; George L. Dengler, Reading; E. P. Unangst, Bethlehem; E. W. Smith, Wilkesbarre; E. R. Schaeffer, Pittsburgh.

Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical asociation—M. N. Kline, Philadelphia; E. R. Garber, Mount Joy; Henry C. Blair, Philadelphia.

Delegates to the Delaware Pharmaceutical association—William L. Cliff, Philadelphia; David Jeres, Philadelphia; Warren H. Poley, Philadelphia; Wallace Proctor, Philadelphia; C. B. Shoemaker, Allentown.

Delegates to the Maryland Pharmaceutical association—Theodore Campbell, Philadelphia; C. W. Hancock, Philadelphia; William L. Bucher, Columbia; H. J. Mentzer, Waynesboro.

Delegates to the Ohio Pharmaceutical association—C. N. Boyd, Butler; Charles Griffith, Johnstown; C. C. Wherry, New Brighton.

Delegates to the New York Pharmaceutical association—J. M. Baer, Philadelphia; J. Percy Remmington, Philadelphia; Jacob P. Stein, Reading; Jesse B. Duble, Williamsport.

The next annual meeting will be held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., in June, 1904.

VICTIM OF ASSAULT.

Young Woman Stabbed by Two Unknown Men Who Were in a Cab.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Miss Ruth Powell, a young woman living in South Senate avenue, was the victim of a strange attack late last night. She hailed a cab to be taken home. Two men were in the vehicle at the time. Later the woman was found lying on the floor of the cab.

She had been stabbed in the side and struck with a sharp instrument on the head. She said she did not know the two men, and remembers nothing but the blow on the head. Miss Powell had money in her pocket, but it was not taken. The men escaped.

Boys Suspected of Theft.

The store of D. V. Bismark at No. 6324 Everett street was robbed of $40 in United States money and about $100 worth of Italian coins yesterday. Boys are suspected of having committed the theft.

Policeman Saved Boy's Life.

Policeman Thomas Dugan yesterday morning saved the life of Steven Truboish, aged 7 years, who walked in front of a runaway team and was injured in Carson street, South Side.

AZRAL, MYSTIC SEER

Wonderful prophet of the 20th century, who never saw you or met you, gives your complete description, tells complexion, height, color of hair, eyes, reveals past, present and future so accurately as to remove all doubt. All questions answered strictly confidential. Write today and have your life revealed as never revealed before. What he tells you comes true, as thousands testify. Send 10c, sex, birth date for sealed prediction of your life for one year. Prof. A. C. Azral, 6 Parris St., Dept. 8, Portland, Maine.

BLOOD DISEASES

quickly and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by FLEMING'S SPECIFIC. A few weeks' use of this wonderful preparation will cure the most obstinate case. No matter what you may have used or what disappointments you may have met, Fleming's Specific will cure you, however chronic your trouble. Call or write for circulars. JOS. FLEMING & SON, 410-412 Market St., Pittsburgh.

LIVELY PRIMARIES IN CAMBRIA COUNTY

Democrats Have Exciting Contests at Polls—Believe They Have Chance to Win.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Aug. 1.—The Democratic primary election held here this afternoon was one of the liveliest in the history of the party for 15 years. There was an unusually heavy vote, not only in every ward in the city, but throughout the whole county. The contest of Samuel J. Lenhart, Jr., and J. Hayden Bracken for sheriff was of great interest. There are three other candidates in the field for sheriff, ex-Representative Thomas F. Sheridan of Conemaugh, Charles Crouse of Wilmore and C. J. McAuliffe of Carrolltown.

The fact that Lenhart and Bracken are both residents of Johnstown resulted in the other three candidates running behind in the city. The convention follows Monday at Ebensburg.

The Democrats of Cambria county until the last two elections were hopelessly in the minority and this is the first year in a dozen that the county convention will not find itself in the position of having to go out and beg some one to accept a nomination.

One of the results of today's contest was an apparent failure to indorse County Chairman J. Bert Denny for re-election. The fight will be carried into the convention. Later returns for sheriff indicate that Lenhart will have 50 votes in the convention on the first ballot, including the 38 from Johnstown. This will be more than any other candidate, but not enough to nominate. J. H. Bracken's stronghold is in the north of the county. He claims Gallitzin and Cresson. Charles Crouse claims Wilmore, Lilly and South Fork.

The delegates from Conemaugh and Franklin have been instructed to vote for ex-Assemblyman Thomas Sheridan of Conemaugh, and Carroll township will instruct for C. J. McAuliffe. The rest of the county is in doubt.

HAVE GROWN FROM JEFFERSON'S IDEA.

Virulent Attack Made Upon Faculty of the University of Virginia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 1.—A sensation has been caused by the publication of a letter signed by Col. George W. Miles, head of the big St. Albans school at Radford, Va., in which he makes an exceedingly virulent attack on the faculty and board of visitors of the University of Virginia and accuses the latter of malice and falsehood. Miles has been for some time a candidate for president of the university, but has withdrawn. His direct charge against the faculty and board is summed up in the following:

"I want to see the day when the poorest boy in the commonwealth, when he is prepared for the highest education can be provided with means to attend the university. I think this was Mr. Jefferson's purpose. I deprecate the exclusiveness, the nepotism and the snobbery that has grown up around this great institution.

"Some of these professors are failures as lecturers and teachers. The board of visitors knows this, or at least they know that other men whose services they could command with the same salaries could lecture more successfully and ably on the subject. Some of these professors are addicted to intoxicating drink and the board of visitors know this. Some of these professors have libeled a citizen of the state and an alumni of the institution."

New Butler Traction Line.

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—A charter has been granted to the East Butler Street Railway Company to operate between Butler and Bonny Brook. The officers are: President, D. Harper Sutton; directors, J. F. Anderson, J. H. Troutman, J. S. Campbell, Frank H. Murphy and W. D. Brandon.

100 DELIVERY AND EXPRESS WAGONS

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.
19-27 Fifth Street, Below Horne's

Biggest Sale of Wagons Ever Held.

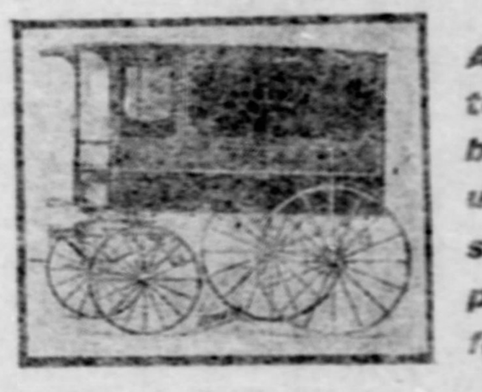
We are compelled to move our Sample Stock of Delivery Wagons from the Exposition Building, and to avoid storage we have decided to sell one hundred wagons *regardless of cost*. That is to say, we propose to let them go almost at your own figures. This stock of wagons comprises the standard makes of the best known factories. On account of the immense variety of wagons in this special stock you will be able to find one suitable to your business. We have them for the baker, butcher, grocer, wholesaler, retailer, expressman, drayman or small shopkeeper. The farmer can find just what he desires among this stock.

(1⅛x1½, OPEN TOP.)

Too many of this style in stock. They must be cleared out. Our price will make you buy now.

Special Bargains for expressmen—your price, our price—if anywhere within the bounds of reason. 14 of this style will be sacrificed.

(1⅜-1½x1¾, EXPRESS.)



(1½x1⅝, FIFTH WHEEL TOP WAGON.)

An attractive up-to-date wagon—built for Pittsburgh use. In stock in several styles of painting. Bargains for you now.

Just six of these 2 1-4 by 2 1-2 axles. Capacity 6,000 and 8,000 pounds. Absolutely the best express and delivery wagon ever made. Hand built, hand lined and hand finished. If you need a wagon of this size it will pay you to see us quickly. These won't last long.

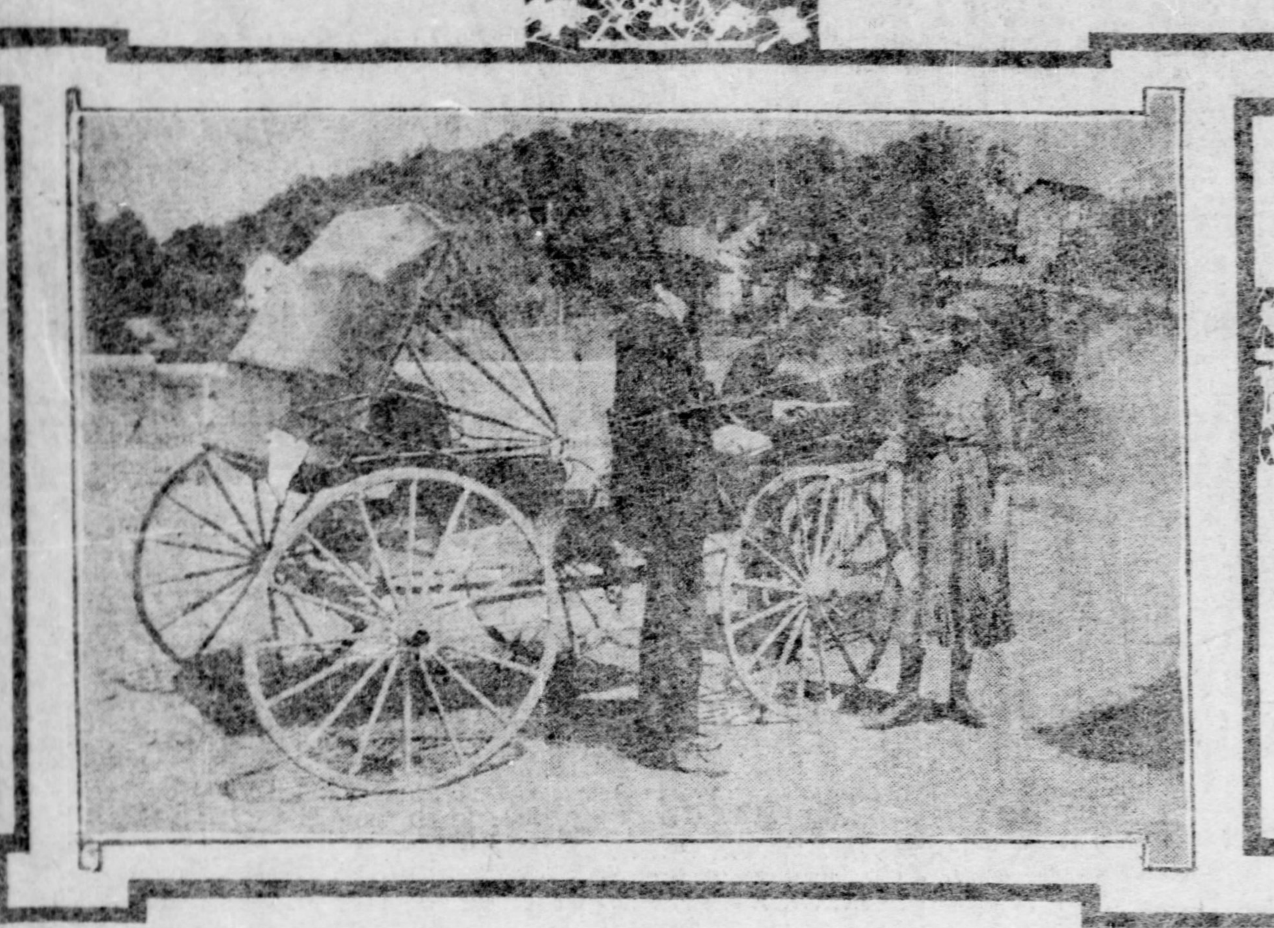
HARNESS, RUNABOUTS, TRAPS, — AT REDUCED PRICES

Come and see us! We mean to make this the greatest sale of wagons ever held. We ask interested parties to look over the stock—examine the materials and workmanship—then take your choice at your own price.

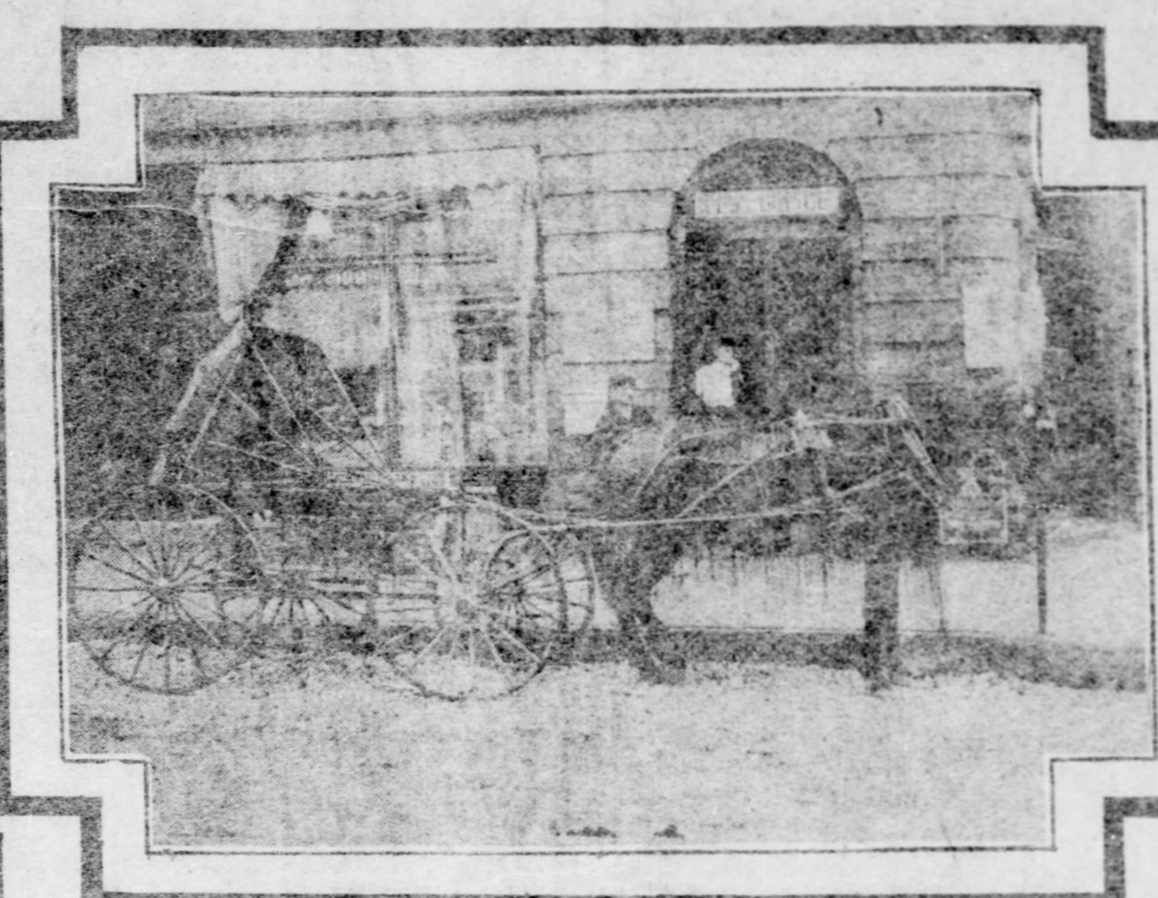
GERBER CARRIAGE CO.
Fifth Street, Below Horne's

Rural Mail Carriers Are Held In High Esteem by Those They Serve

(Photographs by John P. Cowan, of the Gazette Staff.)

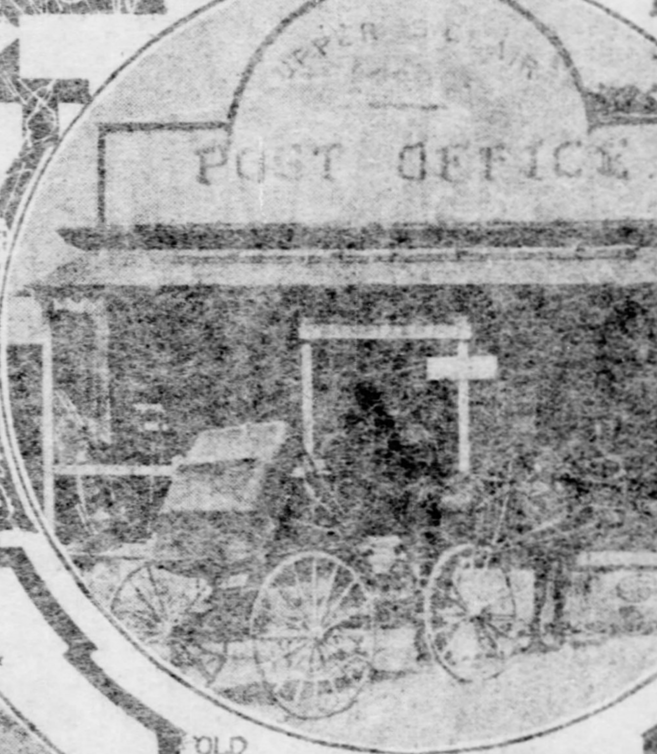


"HERE, SIS, IS A LETTER FROM TOM."

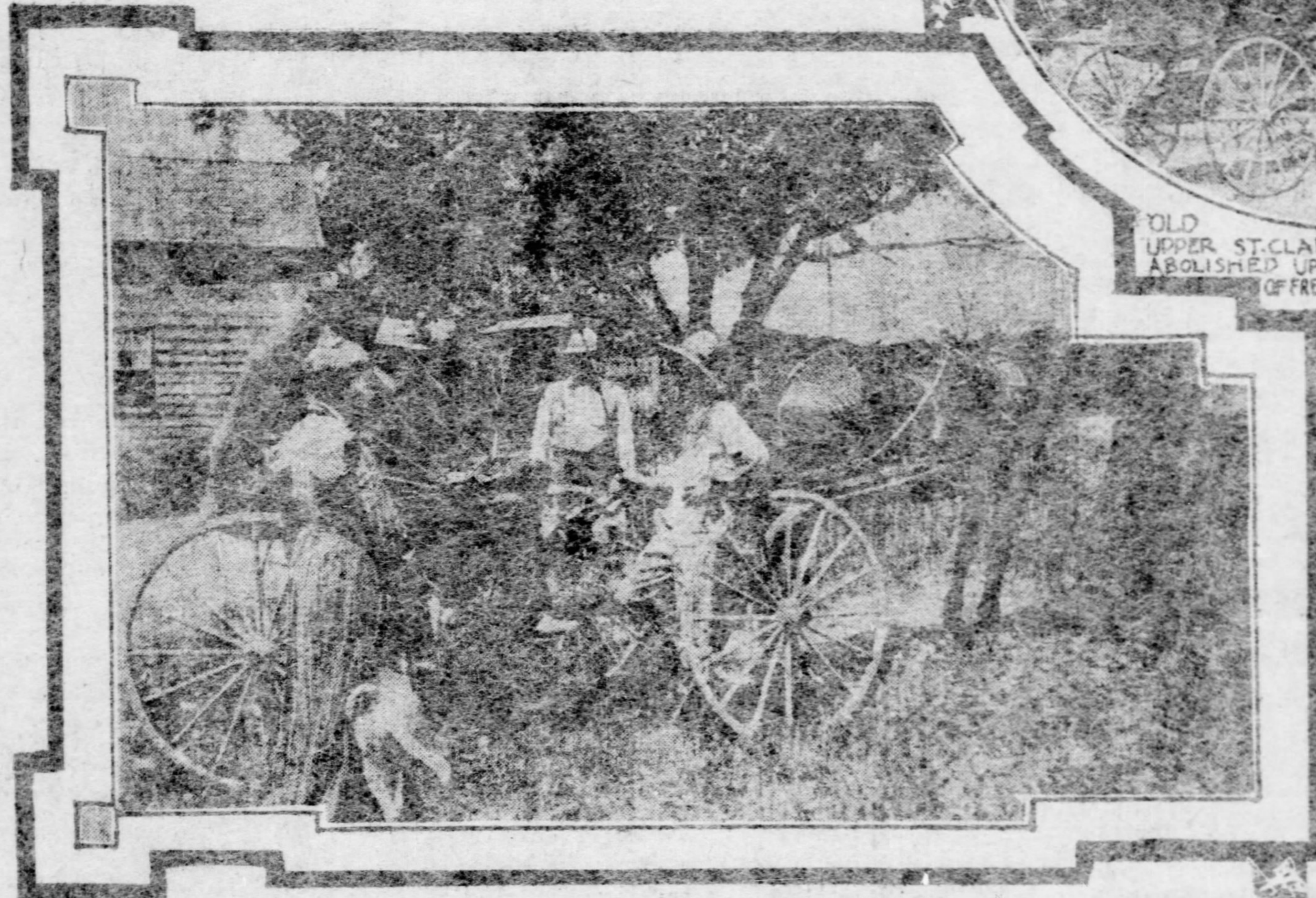


RURAL CARRIER CONNOR'S RIG AT BRIDGEVILLE POST OFFICE

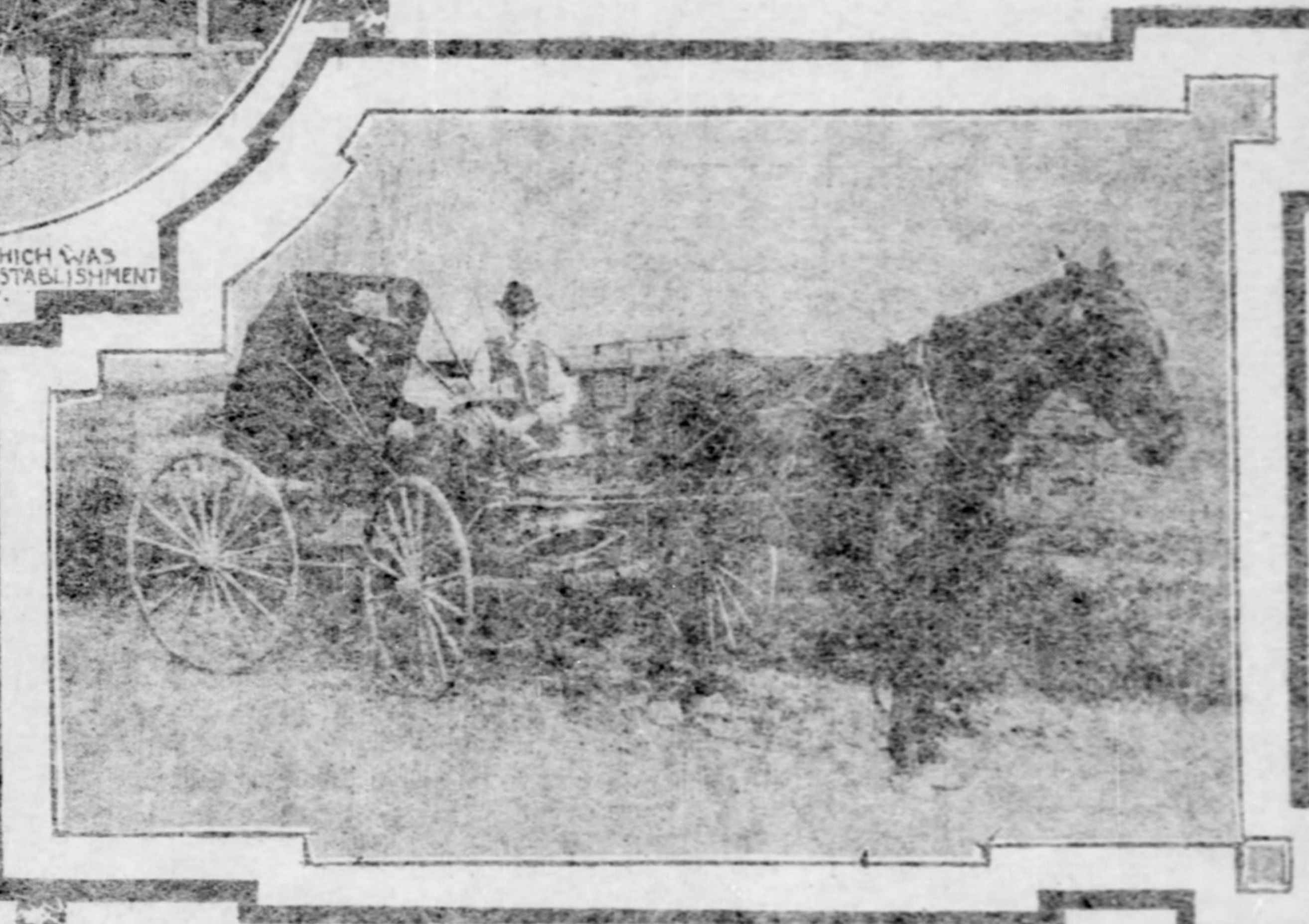
AT THE COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS SHOP



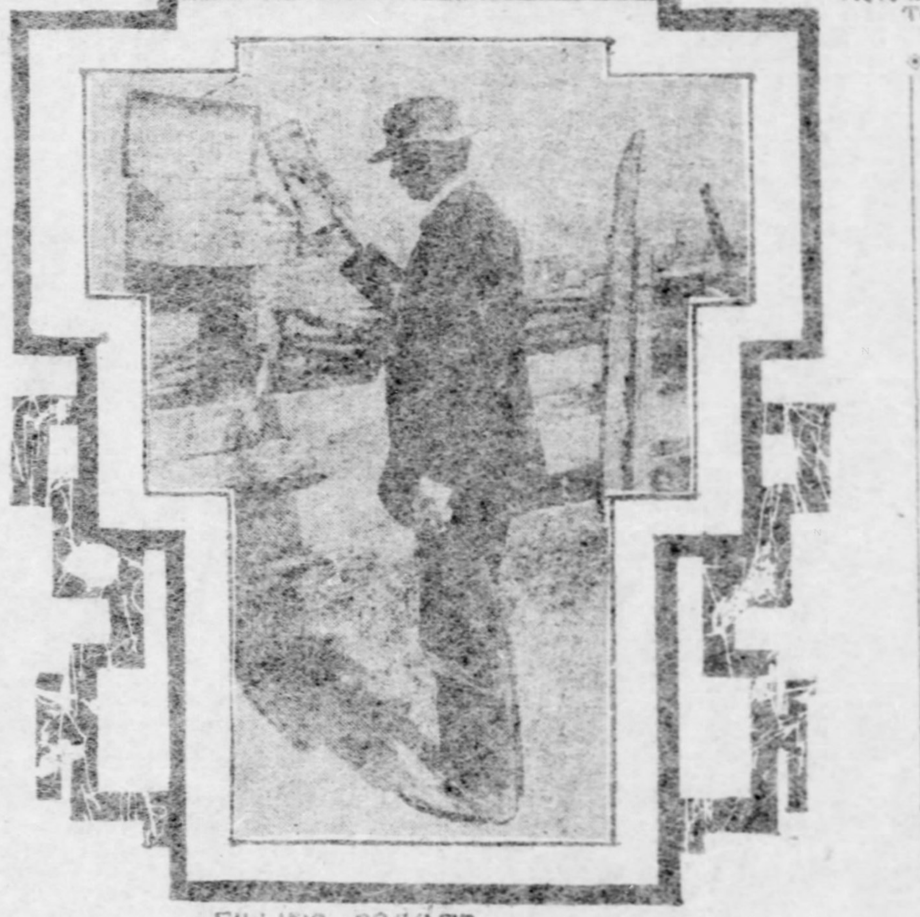
OLD UPPER ST. CLAIR P.O. WHICH WAS ABOLISHED UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE DELIVERY.



WHILE THE HORSE EATS HIS LUNCHEON OF OATS, THE CARRIER DOES A BIG BUSINESS SELLING STAMPS



RURAL CARRIER STOPS TO REGISTER LETTERS



FILLING PRIVATE LETTER BOX.

A TRIP WITH THE RURAL MAIL MAN

He Is the Monitor and Welcome Guest of the Whole Countryside.

GOSSIP AT THE SMITHY'S SHOP

Men Who Cover Rural Free Delivery Routes Are Looked Up to, Sharing the Honors With the Country 'Squire. Many Varieties of People Encountered.

A man of wonderful influence is the rural mail carrier. He is the monitor of the whole countryside. He is a welcome guest at every front gate. He comes like a diurnal Santa Claus, carrying not only Uncle Sam's burden of postal matter, but express parcels, laundry, the morning newspaper and the verbal budget of neighborhood gossip.

He is the right bower of the country 'squire. His learning compares favorably with that of the teacher of the district school. His insight into human nature eclipses that of the township politician. Appeals for his logic come from the farmer, the blacksmith, the grocer and the housewife. He consoles those who mourn and shares the joys of those who are happy. He comes as a bearer of glad tidings should—with a smile on his face. When he departs he takes a blessing with him.

This sounds optimistic, but I assure the reader that it is no flattering picture of these embodied souls of good cheer who drive along the backwoods highways day after day, bringing the metropolitan ideas of the wide, wide world right up to the doors of the lonely cottage "out on the farm." The other day I made a trip with a rural carrier and acted as his "sub." I enjoyed a ride of 20 miles, ate a good country dinner, got a bronze coat of tan and wouldn't barter the experience for the best banquet ever spread.

And you'll form the same opinion if you take the jaunt under the same pleasant circumstances.

The rural carrier does not lead a life of endless routine like that of his fellow employe in the city, who tramps the hot pavements all day, doing the monotonous, drudging round of office buildings downtown, or who goes through the suburbs knocking at front doors and fighting cross dogs. The country carrier shakes hands with every patron he serves. After the exchange of greetings he is asked about his wife and his babes, and if he will be at prayer meeting next Wednesday evening, at the Widow Smith's house. And in the country the dogs meet the carrier with wagging tails and proffer their services as his protectors.

Over R. F. D. No. 1.

"Rural Free Delivery, Bridgeville No. 1" was the sign on the little black covered wagon that drove up to Bridgeville postoffice shortly before 8 o'clock on the morning I had selected for the trip. The Chartiers Valley express train had just arrived from Pittsburgh with its fat mail sacks, and in the back room of the postoffice William W. Connor, the carrier on route No. 1, was busy stamping a pocket of letters. I explained my mission to Postmaster Bennett, and it was soon arranged that I could accompany Mr. Connor on his trip.

The little black wagon is what Mr. Connor terms a veritable postoffice on wheels. The railway mail car is completely outclassed by this little country vehicle. The carrier sits in the rear of the wagon, and is protected from rain by gossamer curtains that shield him on all sides. In front of his seat is a box of pigeon holes alphabetically arranged. After the list of letters from "A" to "Z," are several other boxes to provide stamp boxes, papers, envelopes and last, but not least, a revolver.

The rural carrier sells stamps, registers letters, takes money orders in amounts of $100 or less, receipts for telegrams, handles stamped envelopes and postal cards, and delivers the government weather bulletin.

Mr. Connor's route is one of the largest in the postal service. He travels over 25 miles each day, serves 412 people and delivers mail at 85 mail boxes. Each month he averages over 6,000 pieces of matter and his stamp cancellations exceed $20 a month. He makes the trip over the route in 11 hours, and runs on a schedule as accurate as that of a limited express train.

At 8:10 a. m. the mail had been made up and he announced that he was ready to start. A spindle in the little wagon had suddenly broken and for the day he was obliged to take a top buggy. Our baggage was heavy. In front was the mail pouch and three large bundles of morning newspapers. Under the seat was a sack of horse feed and some packages of various sorts which were being delivered to the country people along the route. I packed my camera in the rear and we started.

Through Picturesque Country.

The road is full of devious windings. Out the Flinn pike to the hill overlooking the city farm at Marshalsea is a delightful drive. When we reached the top of the hill the sun burst out in glory, dispelling the opal mists that hung over Chartiers creek, but before the heat was apparent we plunged into the woods, traveling a narrow road bordered with bramble where luscious blackberries droopel in tempting clusters from the sagging bushes. For awhile we drove along in the cool shade until suddenly our horse turned off the traveled track and drew the buggy up on the bank.

Here on a fence post was a little sheet steel box of pentangular shape. On the top was stenciled the name of the owner to whom mail was to be delivered and underneath the legend, "U. S. Mail. Approved by the U. S. Postoffice Dept." Inside the box was a little cup for change which is left for the carrier in case letters are left unstamped. In another corner was a bracket for letters. The lid of the box operates on a spring and the contents are thus always kept dry. The box is about 16 inches in length and is large enough to accomodate the mail of a mercantile house. Some boxes are provided with locks, but the majority of the farmers have no fear of marauders and leave valuable parcels without the protection of keys.

The horse was well trained and turned in toward the box without the guidance of the driver's rein. A stop is made at almost every box, for nearly all the patrons of "R. F. D. No. 1" have a Pittsburgh morning newspaper delivered by the carrier and a halt is necessary to deposit this in a box, regardless of other parcels.

"This is a very dull month for the mail man in the country," explained Mr. Connor, as he shifted his packet of letters and arranged them for the next stop. "The farmers haven't much time for correspondence in the harvest season. Some don't receive a letter once in a week and it is seldom that they write. The only boom we get in the summer is when a crowd of city boarders go to spend the hot weather at a farm house, and then it seems that they have nothing else to do but write letters and receive mail by the bunch.

Habits of Country Patrons.

"City girls must all be great writers. I have known some of them to send a dozen letters a day and receive nearly that many. And then some fellow on their staff sends big boxes of candy and flowers, and it adds to our load. I have observed that the country lover does not go to the sentiment of candy sending. I believe the country girl likes sweets just as well, but in her case she is generally able to make her own, calls it 'fudge,' or 'taffy,' and treats the young fellow herself when he comes around. The farmer boy gets back by taking the girls to the literary or the singin' in winter, and to the strawberry and cream festivals in the summer.

"The country boy doesn't get many letters from the girls. He rarely gets well acquainted with man-hunting maids very far from home, and when he starts out sparking he hitches up his rig and drives over to her pa's farm, depending on his personal presence to make a better showing than his pen.

"The lad on the farm, though, receives a good bit of mail for all that. He gets all the sporting goods catalogues in the fall and receives bundles of pamphlets and circulars of various sorts in reply to his answers to advertisements in the farm journals. His friends go out west and they correspond with him. His letters almost invariably come from and are sent to the male members of his circle of acquaintances."

Reflecting on these remarks of my companion, I noticed a young woman striding across the meadow beside the road. Her white duck skirt and sailor hat told plainly that she was a city girl, even if her energetic gait and the peculiar swing of her shoulders had not caused me to suspect her nativity in advance. Her country cousins at this time of year wear a gingham sunbonnet on the farm and are particularly careful of their peachblow complexions. The girl from town invariably tries to get her face tanned a ruddy brown.

"Oh, Mr. Mail Man," came across the field to the accompaniment of a sweet and cultured voice, "have you anything for me, today?"

She had now reached the fence, and climbing up on the top rail looked searchingly at the packet of letters.

Sweet Girl from Town.

"Miss Laura——?" began the carrier.

"That's it, that's it," she exclaimed, clapping both hands and reaching out for the beloved missive. The mail had brought her a box of chocolates the day before, and a book the day before that, and it was time for the letter. Here it was and she was the picture of supreme happiness. Springing down off the fence she ran up into an orchard and when we reached the turn in the road and drove down the hill we saw her sitting under an apple tree reading the letter for the third time.

A little farther on, at a cross-roads, we spied an aged man sitting on the fence. When we reached him he was given a Democratic newspaper. There is a tradition in Upper St. Clair township that he supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency, and he refuses to read anything but a Democratic daily and weekly. One day not long ago a green carrier made the trip over the route and by mistake left a radical Republican organ in his box. The old Jacksonian was outraged at this sacrilege and thereafter came in person to get his paper. This is a Republican neighborhood, however, and Democratic readers are few and far between.

Out of the blackberry bushes on the side of the road came a small boy with besmudged and sticky fingers. Two toes were injured and one eye was closed by the terrible swelling of his forehead. His short jeans trousers sagged from the remnants of his father's suspenders that clung over his left shoulder. A faded blue waist, full of tatters, covered his small, sun-blistered body. He was the picture of distress, but I knew enough of farm life to see that he was in ecstacy. A boy with both big toes out of the business and an eye closed is immune from Sunday school for at least two weeks, and at the same time he is looked upon throughout the community with envy by every juvenile advocate of the strenuous life.

"What's the matter with your toes, Willie?" the carrier asked.

"Yes, ma'am, they're stumped."

"What happened to your eyes?"

"I busted the yellowjackets' nest down by the waterin' trough and got all stung up. Have you got any mail for grandpap?"

Picture of Barefoot Boy.

The barefoot boy took several letters and with a whoop started off across the wheat stubble to meet his aged grandsire half a mile away. But the ragged boy is not a hopeless case, and the chances are 99 to 100 that in 30 years from now he will be giving a good account of himself. He was a perfect type of the proper spirited farm boy at the blooming, restless age of 10. He was as wild as a young colt, but was respectful to his seniors and evidently was made of the right stuff.

At the next turn we met a little girl in a pink calico dress. A sweet expression hovered over her demure countenance. With a sad smile she greeted us.

"Here, Sis, is a letter from Tom," said the carrier, handing the child a letter with its superscription written in a large, boyish hand. The little girl smiled again and thanked him for the letter. Her mother died not many months ago, and this message was from her brother who is making his fortune in the west.

At the hamlet of Clifton a short stop was made. Here we met J. W. Zimmerman, the carrier on route No. 33 of Venetia. Clifton is the modern name of the old village of Sodom, which has existed for more than a century. The postoffice was known as Upper St. Clair, but when the free rural delivery was established the postoffice was abolished.

The stop at the blacksmith's shop is always interesting. It is here that the neighborhood gossip is exchanged. The mail carrier is a sort of verbal newspaper, and he is expected to tell all the news. First he is asked about all the sick people in the neighborhood. Then he is told a few items in turn.

At the Blacksmith Shop.

"Did you hear about Bob W——'s horse running away last night?" the apprentice asked. "Well, that little sorrel ran down the Library road and jolted him up in an awful way. Is Kitty married?"

"Yes, she got married last week."

"For the land sake."

"What did Tom S—— pay for that gray mare he bought from S1 P——?"

"He got 'er for $17 and traded in the old mowing machine he bought at Dave G——'s sale last November, over at Bower Hill."

"Has George H—— finished cuttin' hay yet?"

"Just put up the last rick today, but Alex M—— has nigh onto six acres standing. He never gets done till the last minute anyhow. Who won the ball game?"

"Pittsburgh."

"Oh, no; I mean the game between the Bridgevilles and the Boyce station team."

"I dunno."

After Mr. Connor had listened to several minutes' more of this we resumed our journey. It was near the middle of the day and we drove into a farm yard and fed the horse, while several patrons came along to purchase stamps and to have their letters registered. Then the old dinner bell on the roof of the smokehouse was tolled to announce dinner for the men at work in the fields. They came trooping in very soon and we turned to the enjoyment of one of the luxuries of the trip, a good old-fashioned country dinner with spring chicken, vegetables fresh from the garden and blackberry pie just out of the oven.

I don't blame the country ministers for making their pastoral calls at noontime, do you?

JOHN P. COWAN.

BANANA WAR BROUGHT CARLOADS OF THE FRUIT

Consumers are Profiting From the Competition of the Big Importing Houses.

FATHER PITT EACH YEAR EATS 100,000,000 BANANAS.

Luscious Product of the Tropics Is Put to Many Varied Uses—It Nourishes, Houses, Clothes and Inters Man.

DURING the week just closed there has been opportunity for every lover of bananas in Pittsburgh and vicinity to satisfy his craving for the nutritious fruit to his heart's desire at a very moderate cost. It has been a long time since so many bananas have come to this market at one time, and dealers have had more than they could conveniently handle. In one day there were nearly 100 cars on the tracks in the produce yards, which amount is vastly in excess of the requirements of this territory. The reason for the plethora of the fruit was the warfare now being waged between the United Fruit Company of New York and the Verley Fruit Company of the same city. [...]erto, for several years, the trade in [...] line has been controlled by the for[...] corporation, which has houses in the [...] large cities, and was able to hold [...] market in its grasp without compe[...], smaller competitors having been [...]llowed up in one large consolidation. [...] was then the practice to import only [...]ugh fruit to supply the demand, and [...]ny surplus did arrive, hold it or throw [...] away, rather than ship it out at a sacrifice price. But competition, which always puts a different complexion on the face of trade, came along, and things were different. The new concern started out to get the business and shipped bananas freely over this section of the country, making prices which the older company had to meet, and the result was a lowering of quotations, which brought down retail prices to a lower level than for some time.

Millions of Bananas.

As near as it can be estimated, about 2,000 carloads of bananas come to this market every year. These cars contain from 350 to 400 bunches each, making a total of about 750,000 bunches. A bunch will average about eleven dozens, so that the total number of bananas required here in a year is 8,250,000 dozens, or close to 100,000,000 bananas. Prices range from 5 cents a dozen, for the poorest stock in times of great plenty, up to 35 or 40 cents for fancy bananas. A fair average would probably be 18 cents a dozen, taking the year round, and this would mean a total expenditure on the part of the consuming trade of $1,485,000.

The summer season is the time of greatest abundance, although bananas come at all times of the year, the trees being very prolific. The most of those used in this part of the country come from Jamaica, Honduras and Panama. There are a few grown in this country, but not enough to cut any figure in trade. In the tropical lands where they are raised they are brought down to the seaports on muleback, a bunch, which will weigh anywhere from 25 to 90 pounds, fastened on each side of the animal.

The banana is described by botanists as a gigantic herbaceous, originally a native of the tropical parts of the east, but now cultivated extensively in all tropical and sub-tropical climates. It grows to a height of 15 or 20 feet, the stem bearing several clusters of fruit. The branch on which the fruit grows starts upward from the stalk, like an ear of corn, and then bends over, the fruit forming on the outward part, and growing upward. When it is remembered that the weight of a single cluster is sometimes close to 100 pounds, the strength of the fibre will be appreciated. The bananas grow in the bunch like the fingers of a hand, and from this they are called hands, a bunch being designated by the number of hands it contains. The varities of the banana cultivated in the tropics are said to be as numerous as the varieties of apples grown in the temperate regions. The fruit is extensively used for food, and in many of the Pacific islands it is the staple on which the natives depend. In its immature condition it contains much starch, which on ripening changes into sugar. From the unripe fruit, dried in the sun a useful and nutritious flour is made.

In Praise of the Banana.

Bernardin de St. Pierre, the celebrated writer and traveler, has said that the banana alone furnished everything necessary for the first man. It produces the most wholesome food. The tree is like a magnificent parasol, the top formed by a group of long, large shining green leaves, which are often 10 feet long by two feet broad, and droop at the extremities, constituting a charming cabin, through which sun or rain cannot penetrate. The leaves are flexible, and the natives in the land where the banana grows thatch their huts with them, manufacture thread with them and make use of them as shrouds for their dead. So the banana nourishes, lodges, clothes and inters man.

The flavor of the fruit varies in the different kinds. The common sort, called the fig banana, has a rich, sweet, mealy taste. The yellow variety finds greatest favor here, the red kind being richer, but stronger in flavor, and many persons find it difficult to acquire a taste for this variety.

The banana has various other singular properties. It is never attacked by birds or insects, and it will grow ripe if preserved in the house, as many are ripened, and will continue uninjured for more than a month. It is beneath a banana tree's delicious shade, it has been said, and by subsisting on its invigorating fruit, that the Indian Brahmin is enabled to exist so long, a banana tree on the bank of a stream possessing all that he requires to supply his wants.

It is only within a comparatively few years that the fruit has become so important a staple in this country as it is at present, a quarter of a century ago its use being very limited. At that time prices asked for bananas were very much higher than now, it not being unusual to charge as much as 75 cents or more for one dozen. Now they are considered away up if the average costs more than 20 cents, and frequently they may be purchased, of good quality, for 10 to 15 cents a dozen. Authorities differ as to how digestible they are, but all are agreed that they contain more nutriment than almost any other kind of food. They are brought to this country in shiploads, and are consigned to the different ports. Pittsburg's supply comes principally through New York, with some by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is only recently that they have commenced to go to England in any quantity, several shipments having been made there from this country.

Many Uses of the Fruit.

Coming, as it does, at all times of the year, the banana is a standby for those who want fruit every day. As its use increases it is made to serve in many different ways, and is now cooked in a variety of styles, many dainty dishes having the banana as the important ingredient in their making. Children eat them and thrive upon them, although the practice of giving them to the little ones is heartily condemned by those who regard the fruit as indigestible.

This has been a poor week for peaches, supplies coming in very slowly, so that the average of prices has been higher than it was earlier in the month. The Georgia supply is light this year, and it is from that state that the early peaches come. They are not good keepers, either, and there are heavy losses in shipments coming from that section. Michigan is reported as having a fine crop, however, and there is every probability that peach lovers will have plenty of their favorite fruit before the end of the season.

Green corn is now coming into the market freely, and has gone down in price. The home-grown is being freely offered, although it was much behind time getting into condition for use. It is well formed, and of good flavor this season. Potatoes are fulfilling their promise of plenty, and are here in large quantity, home-grown having gotten down to 75 cents a bushel.

There is an abundance of cantaloupes, and they may be purchased now at 50 to 60 cents a basket, containing anywhere from a dozen to 16 melons.

Four Clerks Lose Positions.

City Treasurer Robinson of Allegheny dismissed four clerks from his office yesterday. They were H. J. Stratman, W. T. Garroway, Christ Miller and Harry Dorland. Treasurer Robinson says that at the present he has no need for a large force of clerks, and declares he will try to run his office with the present force when the September installment of taxes is paid.

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND ENDED

Edward and Royal Party Return to England After Successful Tour.

MUCH GOOD ACCOMPLISHED

Believed English Sovereign Has Done More Toward Allaying Irish Grievances Than Legislation Could Achieve—Enthusiastic Reception by People of Cork

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

CORK, Aug. 1.—The firing of royal salutes and enthusiastic cheering welcomed King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the royal party on their arrival at Cork this morning on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Berehaven. The port was bright with bunting, the whole town was well decorated, and the streets were filled with jubilant sight-seers.

The lord mayor and corporation of Cork welcomed the visitors when they landed. Their majesties drove through the decorated streets, which were lined with troops and bluejackets, to the race course, where the king presented colors to two Irish regiments.

The Catholic bishop of Cork was invited to assist at the ceremony of blessing the colors, most of the men being Catholics, but he refused to be associated with the rotestant chaplain.

During the afternoon their majesties visited the exhibition. The royal procession to the grounds was greeted everywhere with the same warmth as marked the previous functions during the king's tour.

Addresses were presented by several local authorities to which the king replied that his previous great interest in the welfare of Ireland was further deepened by his present visit. He had gained a clearer insight into the conditions of Irish life, and hoped that the legislation on which parliament was engaged would powerfully contribute to the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people. He said there was need of better industrial training for the young, a keener spirit of co-operation among all classes and the creation of new and varied sources of employment for the poor.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.—Their majesties subsequently returned to Queenstown, where they received further addresses. The king, in his farewell reply said that the people could rest assured that he had the interest of Ireland at heart, which remark elicited vociferous cheering and much waving of flags and hats.

The royal visit to Ireland was thus brought to a successful close. The king and queen are both enchanted with the tour, which, it is admitted on all hands, has achieved more toward the settlement of the existing Irish grievances than legislation could hope to accomplish. When their majesties re-embarked on the royal yacht for Cowes the strains of "Come Back to Erin" mingled with the salute of guns.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having on board King Edward and Queen Alexandra sailed for Cowes at 7:40 p. m.

Heptasophs Will Celebrate.

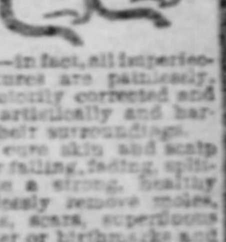
The Heptasophs will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of their order with an outing at Rock Springs, W. Va., Wednesday, August 26. Several of the supreme officers will be present and make addresses. The following have charge of the outing: Dr. W. A. McGiffin, N. F. Savage, E. A. McKeone, G. Groff, John Roth, F. P. Blackmore, A. C. McCullough, N. T. Ashbaugh, S. M. Rutledge, John Konstanzer, J. R. Cooper, W. B. Gardner, R. E. McClusky and R. H. McCarty.

$7.45—NIAGARA FALLS—$7.45
Via P. & L. E. R. R.
Excursion Next Tuesday.
Tickets are good to return within 15 days. Leave at 9:25 a. m., 6 or 11:30 p. m. (City time.)

KNOW YE THIS

The nose may make or mar the beauty of any face. If homely or deformed it cannot be hidden or atoned for by any other featural attraction, but when well molded and symmetrical it lends beauty and distinction to the whole countenance.

I straighten a humped, bent or crooked nose, build up a flat or dished nose, shorten a long nose and narrow a broad nose. I set back outstanding or lopped ears, correct baggy, puffy eyelids, eradicate wrinkles, lines, furrow—in fact, all imperfections of the features are painlessly, safely and satisfactorily corrected and made to conform artistically and harmoniously with their surroundings.



I permanently cure skin and scalp diseases, stop hair falling, fading, splitting and promote a strong, healthy growth. I painlessly remove moles, warts, cyst, wens, scars, superfluous hair, tattoo, powder or birthmarks and all blemishes on, in or under the skin.

My experience of thirty years is of great value to you. Consultation in person or by letter is free and strictly confidential. Call or write personally to

JOHN H. WOODBURY D. I., 22 West 23rd St., New York.

THE BANKS GAINED $7,000,000 IN CASH

Surplus Reserve Now $10,000,000 Larger Than Last Year—Stock Market Lifeless, Prices Closing at the Lowest.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The changes in yesterday's New York bank statement were almost an exact duplication of those for the week before, and the exhibit received the same kind of reception at the hands of Wall street. The increase of a little less than a million in loans, where some estimates had looked for a decrease ranging anywhere from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, received more attention than the increase of $7,000,000 in actual cash, or the increase of $5,100,000 in surplus reserve. The total surplus reserve is now $24,016,075, as compared with $13,738,125 a year ago and $22,165,350 two years ago. The time was when this item of surplus reserve dominated attention, and when it approached the so-called "dead line," the bears in Wall street at once set about preparing for an issue of clearing house certificates, for prohibitive rates on loans and for a slump in values. For several months past a great ado has been made over the fact that total loans exceeded total deposits, ignoring the equally pertinent fact of large increases in capital, surplus, profits and circulation, all of which were available for extending additional accommodation to borrowers. Yesterday, however, the ground for this criticism was removed by the increase in deposits of nearly $7,500,000, bringing the aggregate up to $909,857,700, as compared with aggregate loans of $908,864,500. The latter item is now $10,000,000 smaller than at the corresponding date last year, while the surplus reserve is $10,000,000 larger. But for the fact of the payment of the Pennsylvania loan of $40,000,000 and the extensive liquidation in the stock market, this bugaboo about the size of loans would receive little attention. It is puzzling to account for the matter, and no one has offered an explanation that would explain. At the same time this fact remains: During the last four weeks, despite a net reduction of only $9,000,000 in loans, the banks have gained $17,000,000 in total cash reserves, and $15,700,000 in surplus reserves, and in this respect they are in a stronger position than at any corresponding season during the last two years.

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The stock market was a dull and lifeless affair throughout the short session, and the stagnation was increased by the absence of quotations or business from London, where the stock exchange was closed for a holiday. Up until the appearance of the bank statement the tone of the market was fairly steady. During the closing half hour the bulk of the total transactions of 131,000 shares was handled. Prices steadily declined and the market closed at the lowest, but the net changes for the day were slight. Aside from the bank statement the only item of news having any effect upon the market was the announcement of the decision of the United States circuit court at St. Paul in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company et al. The decision was against the State, and Northern Securities stock advanced from 90½ to 93¼, but it later reacted to 90½ and closed at 89⅞. The points of law involved in this suit were different from those involved in the federal suit, which is now before the supreme court on appeal.

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The course of events in Wall street during the week may have been disappointing to the general public, but was entirely in accord with experience. In the case of a sharp panic there is always an equally sharp recovery, and then a gradual sagging of values to the low level reached on the movement. In the case of a market like that witnessed in Wall street this year the situation is different. There was prolonged liquidation but no panic, and the recovery is likely to be equally prolonged. The nearest approach to a panic occurred during the third week in the month, and the real turn occurred last Monday, when the failure of two stock exchange members apparently completed the list of weak houses that could not withstand the strain. Many rumors were rife of the impending failure of houses of more prominence, but these proved to be ill founded and a better feeling prevailed. The principal business of the week has been the leisurely liquidation of bank loans, and the negotiation for the transfer of blocks of stock at private sale. A year or more ago pools and cliques of limited financial resources were accumulating the securities of roads in which it was believed were the objects of interest by some of the large systems. The process of accumulation was attended by an inflation of prices. Now these pools and cliques are being relieved of their burdens by the large financial interests on the latter's terms. Several such transactions were reported during the week, and these may account for the small net change in bank loans. An unsettling factor is the supposed monetary needs of some of the large railroads and numerous minor industrial corporations. The heaviness of Atchison, which was one of the weakest of the railroad list, and the only stock to make a new low record on this movement, was based largely upon a revival of rumors that the company was in need of money to carry out its plans. A denial of the story was supplemented by the official statement that the company had on hand $12,000,000 cash, but the stock continued heavy. A similar story was current regarding New York Central. United States Steel was affected by the reports of cuts in the market price of its products. The decline in pig iron, however, should not argue against the company, but rather in its favor, inasmuch as it is a buyer of pig iron, and it is supposed will shortly be in the market for large purchases. In that event it would naturally be interested in depressing the market with the object of buying on the most favorable terms. The outlook favors increasing dullness in speculation, with narrow fluctuations, except in stocks that become oversold, the covering of which may cause sharp temporary advances.

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The local stock market yesterday was a dull and uninteresting affair. Two-thirds of the business of the short session was in River Coal common, which sold unchanged at 10¼. Pittsburgh Coal common was strong and higher, advancing to and closing at 28, a net gain of a dollar a share. The preferred stock was unchanged at 84¼. There were no transactions in Crucible Steel common or United States Steel preferred, and prices remained nominally unchanged. Westinghouse Airbrake recovered a dollar a share, selling at 153, while Electric remained unchanged at 85. National Fire Proofing common declined ¼ to 22, but the preferred advanced ½ to 34. Five shares American Trust sold at 465, an advance of 15 points over Friday's sale, but quotable lots of stock were offered at 450, and the market closed without a bid. Commonwealth Trust declined to 220, but recovered to 225, closing at 220 bid, a net decline for the day of 10 per cent. Real Estate Trust was a point lower, selling at 278, and closed offered at 277. There was nothing doing in bonds.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday aggregated 3,285 shares, as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

47 C. D. & P. T.	120	50 Crucible pfd.	74
10 Com. Trust	220	3 do.	74
10 do.	225	10 do.	74
20 Real Est. Tr.	278	15 do.	74
5 Am. Trust	465	1 do.	74
12 Crucible pfd.	74½	5 do.	74
3 do.	74½	10 Electric 2ds.	85
5 do.	74½	100 U. S. Steel	23¾

10:30 A. M. to 12 M.

50 Pgh. Coal pf.	84¼	10 Ohio Fuel	40¼
20 do.	84¼	50 do.	40
3 do.	84	35 Mfrs. L. & H.	34¾
100 U. S. Steel	23⅞	50 do.	34¾
100 do.	24	1000 River Coal	10¼
10 do.	24¼	1000 do	10¼
20 Electric 2ds.	85	20 W. Airbrake	153
20 do.	85	20 do.	153
15 Fire Proof.	22	100 Pgh. Coal	27¾
100 do.	22	130 do.	27¾
100 Fire Proof pf	34	25 do.	28

Summary.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
47 C. D. & P. T.	120	120	120	0
105 Cruc. Steel pfd.	74½	74	74	—½
115 Fire Proofing	22	22	22	—¼
100 Do preferred.	34	34	34	+½
85 M. L. & H.	34¾	34¾	34¾	—⅛
60 Ohio Fuel Sup.	40¼	40	40	0
255 Pgh. Coal	28	27¾	28	+1
73 Do preferred.	84¼	*84	*84	—¼
2000 River Coal	10¼	10¼	10¼	0
310 U. S. Steel	24¼	23¾	24¼	+¼
40 W. Airbrake	153	153	153	*1
50 W. Elec. 2ds	85	85	85	0
5 American Tr.	465	465	465	+15
20 C. R. E. & T.	225	220	225	—10
20 Real Est. Trust	278	278	278	—1
3285				

*Three shares only.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Pittsburgh Banks.			
Diamond National	100	....	470
Exchange National	50	86	....
Federal National	100	....	162
Nat. Bank of West. Penna.	100	195	....
Trust Companies.			
American Trust	100	....	450
Equitable Trust	100	175	180
Guarantee Title & Trust	100	....	200
Real Estate Trust	100	276¼	277
Miscellaneous.			
American Window Glass pfd.	100	....	75
Monon. River Coal pfd.	50	38	38¼
Pittsburgh Brewing Co.	50	31¼	32
Do preferred.	50	45¾	46¼
Pittsburgh Coal Co. com.	100	27⅞	28
United States Steel Co.	100	23¾	23⅞
Do preferred.	100	71⅝	72⅛

BONDS.	Exp.	Bid.	Ask.
Miscellaneous.			
Monon. River Coal 6s.	1949	113¾	....
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s.	1949	110¾	111½

Whitney & Stephenson Incorporated.

The formal announcement was made yesterday that the brokerage and commission department of the firm of Whitney & Stephenson had been disposed of to the Whitney & Stephenson Company, which has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. The incorporation of a brokerage house is something new in Pittsburgh, although such companies exist in New York. There was considerable curiosity in the street as to the motive which prompted the new move. Mr. George I. Whitney, the senior member of the firm, said:

"We have had this move in contemplation for a long time. It is in consonance with the general tendency to incorporate all kinds of business. Our object is merely to maintain our brokerage and commission business distinct from our other interests."

The Whitney & Stephenson Company is organized under the general partnership act of May, 1899. The capital consists of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. Mr. George I. Whitney is president of the company, Mr. F. L. Stephenson vice president, and Mr. I. M. Fickelson, who has been with the old firm for many years, ...

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week were $45,911,391, an increase of $3,700,000.

Stock exchange sales for the day, 3,225 shares; for the week, 36,559 shares stock and $23,000 bonds.

Industrial stocks closed firmer and bank and trust stocks lower.

Pittsburgh Coal advanced to and closed at 28, the highest of the week.

Steel stocks closed at a good recovery from the low prices of the week.

Trust company stocks closed at declines ranging from 2 to 50 points.

IN WALL STREET.

Total sales for the day were 133,800 shares.

Trading was so indifferent that little significance could be attached to the movement of prices.

Peoples Gas rose more than a point and there was a gain of a point in Mexican Central.

The bond market showed some breadth and the usual active issues moved irregularly in sympathy with stocks. Amongst dormant investment issues with preceding transactions dating some time back transfers were effected only at wide concessions. United States 3s declined 1 and the old 4s 1½ per cent on call.

... ranging from 80⅝ to 80¾. The preferred stock ranged between 71½ and 72¼. The bonds have been ruling relatively firmer than the preferred stock, and it is believed that one reason for the extremely narrow fluctuations in the latter is that the bond conversion syndicate is still buying preferred stock and converting the same into bonds, as the syndicate enjoys this privilege until October next. Several weeks ago the difference in market value between the bonds and stock was only ...

... 000 tons annually. Unless such control were acquired, it is said the Wabash, which traverses a portion of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's territory, would naturally get a considerable portion of this tonnage. The rumor is given only as part of the street gossip current to account for the strength of the stock.

U. S. Steel Bond Conversion.

United States Steel 5s were fairly active in the New York market yesterday at prices ...

Net earnings	$330,929	$310,114	$264,834
Fiscal year.			
Gross earnings	$7,452,733	$6,313,241	$5,830,620
Oper. expenses	4,107,322	3,434,138	3,277,179
Net earnings	$3,345,411	$2,879,103	$2,553,441

There are 127 savings banks in the state of New York. The report as of July 1, 1903, shows the surplus on the market value of stocks and bonds held by the banks has shrunk from $115,540,560 on June 30, 1902, and $113,- ...

... drawals will begin a month from today, and are likely to continue until late in the fall. The money withdrawn will eventually find its way back into the banks, but in the meantime there is bound to be shifting of loans that will have a more or less disturbing effect upon the money market. Easy money is essential to improvement in local stocks, and the withdrawal of funds from this market will naturally have the opposite effect. The steel stocks were the most active in our market during the week. The buying has been good, in many instances large-sized blocks being bought out- ...

YESTERDAY'S MARKET HAD HEAVY UNDERTONE

Movement Was Irregular and the Dealings Were Almost Entirely Professional.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

The stock market of yesterday was merely a nominal affair, with business much contracted and prices as a rule inconsiderably changed. Dealings was almost entirely professional, and, aside from a little scattered pool liquidation, represented the end of the week "evening up" of traders' contracts. The movement of the day was in consequence irregular, but displayed a somewhat heavy undertone. Prices closed in a slight recovery, after a recessionary movement, which was based upon disappointment over the bank statement.

The news developments of the day were of mixed variety. The street was inclined to account as a bull point the decision of Judge Lochren, in favor of the Northern Securities Company, in the suit brought by the state of Minnesota against that corporation. Northern Securities on the curb advanced on the announcement, and then reacted when it was explained that the suit was not considered important except clearing the way in case the suit brought by the federal government should be decided against the government on appeal to the supreme court. Crop and weather advices were confusing, but were interpreted unfavorably so far as wheat was concerned. Cereals advanced, wheat quite sharply. Cotton was somewhat easier.

The bank statement was the important and almost sole development in the money market. ...

COMPLETE RECORD NEW YORK STOCKS.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
20000	A., T. & S. F.	62¾	62¾	61⅞	62⅛
731	Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88	88
	Am. Cotton Oil	....	....	....	29½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	84
	Am. Sugar Ref.	....	....	....	115½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	118
100	Am. Locomotive	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18
	Do preferred	....	....	....	83½
125	Am. Car Foundry	33	33	33	32½
150	Do preferred	85	85	85	85
	American Can	....	....	....	4⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	39¼
3210	Amal. Copper	41⅝	41⅝	41	41¼
	Anaconda Copper	....	....	....	70
600	A. Smelt. & Ref.	43½	43½	43	43
	Do preferred	....	....	....	90¼
	American Ice	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6
	Do preferred	....	....	....	23
2400	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83¾	83	83
120	Do preferred	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
1343	Brooklyn R. T.	46	46⅜	45¼	45⅝
250	Canadian Pacific	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122¾
150	Chi. Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅜
925	Consolidated Gas	186	187¼	186	187¼
200	C. C. C. & St. L.	72	72	72	71
	Chesa. & Ohio	....	....	....	32⅛
100	Chicago & Alton	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
100	Do preferred	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64½
200	Chicago & N'w.	166	166	166	166
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	45	44
	Corn Product	29	29	29	28½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	79
	Col. Southern	....	....	....	13⅝
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	57½
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	21¾
	D., L. & W.	....	....	....	240
	Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	163
4900	Erie	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
[illegible]	Do 1st pfd	67½	67½	66¾	66¾
700	Do 2d pfd	49½	50	49	49
200	General Electric	162	162	162	160
200	Hocking Valley	72	72	71	71½

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
100	Am. Malt pfd.	....	16¼	16	15¼
200	Amer. Linseed	....	9⅝	9⅝	9½
200	Chi. Union Trac.	....	4	4	4
1500	Chi. Ter. Tr. pfd.	....	20	19¼	19½
100	E. & T. H. pfd.	....	80	80	79
200	Inter. Pump pfd.	....	80	80	72
200	Met. Securities.	....	80⅝	80	80
200	M., K. & T. com.	....	19½	19¼	19½
200	N. R. R. of M. pfd	....	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
200	N. Y. Airbrake.	....	127¼	127	127
200	Rubber Goods	....	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

INCREASE IN LOANS CAUSES DISCUSSION

Wall Street So Deeply Interested in This Phase That It Overlooks Gain in Cash.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The $964,800 increase in loans shown by the bank statement was the one topic of discussion in Wall street today, the $7,014,900 gain in cash being ignored. Several Wall street banks expanded loans very largely, notably the First National and the Bank of New York. The National City decreased its loans. The August settlements were ascribed as one cause of the general increase. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions, figured out from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
National Bank of America	$638,000	....
Hanover National	1,067,000	....
Corn Exchange	281,000	....
National Park	2,644,000	....
Fourth National	545,000	....
First National	....	$1,254,000
Chase National	2,995,000	....
Western National	....	220,000
Bank of New York	....	228,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	....	377,000
Mechanics National	....	482,000

IMMIGRANTS DENIED PERMISSION TO LAND

TRANSPORT SAILS WITH SOLDIERS AND MONEY

PITTSBURGH COMPOSERS WILL HAVE THEIR NIGHT

Sousa's Band Will Render the Music Written by Local Men and Women.

During the new exposition's season two years ago it was suggested to John Philip Sousa that he devote one evening of his engagement to the works of Pittsburgh composers. He agreed, and entered at once upon the plan with his wonted enthusiasm, expressing genuine pleasure at his opportunity to recognize and encourage local musical talent. Public announcement of "Pittsburgh Composers' Night" brought a sufficient number of responses to assure two programs barren of every outside composition, and the evening was made notable by a brilliant, enthusiastic audience, and by the presentation of some music that was surprisingly excellent. Needless to say, Mr. Sousa gained largely in loyal friendships through this gracious act.

Last season the experiment was repeated, but responses were so numerous that an entire day was required for rendering the compositions submitted.

For the coming season arrangements already are under way for a third Pittsburgh Composers' Night," but along lines more exacting than in previous years. Then, too, there is likelihood that the programs will not be wholly instrumental, and that portions of them will be alloted to some of Pittsburgh's fine vocalists.

One Pittsburgh composition certain of selection on this occasion will be Leo Oehmler's oriental intermezzo, "Fatima," which was written for the Sousa band and dedicated to Mr. Sousa. Since its publication a few months ago it has frequently been programed by the leading bands and orchestras throughout the country.

The Sousa band sailed Friday last on the steamer Cedric for home from Liverpool, after playing through Europe with marked financial and artistic success since January 1, when an inaugural concert at Queens hall, London, opened the season. During his absence Mr. Sousa has enriched the band's library with the best of modern foreign compositions, the cream of which will find place on his programs at the new exposition.

SALES FOR THE WEEK

THE MONEY MARKET

CLOSING BOND PRICES.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FOR "POINTS"
on Stock Speculation, our Booklet "Stocks" is of great help.
For tips on money-making Stocks, our Daily Letter is unexcelled. Send for both to-day. They're free.
Out-of-town accounts given special attention
RICHMOND & CO. INC'D
204 SIXTH ST.

F. P. GABLE — T. W. NORTON
GABLE & NORTON
MEMBERS PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE
OIL MINING AND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
401-2-3 KEYSTONE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 1, 1903.
We have this day disposed of the brokerage and commission department of the firm of Whitney & Stephenson to the
Whitney & Stephenson Co.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Hereafter all stock and bond transactions will be handled by said company. The other business of our firm will continue without change.
GEO. I. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS L. STEPHENSON.

OVERWHELMED!
In answer to our advertisement last Sunday in which we boldly announced it to be the immediate time to buy stocks, and declared the worst to be over, offering to mail free upon application our specially prepared pamphlet
"Special Analysis of Immediate Market,"
We were overwhelmed with responses, taxing our distribution facilities and exhausting our large supply. A second edition is now ready, so if you did not get a copy, send for it, together with request for a free copy of our 400-page, illustrated
"Guide to Investors" and our "Daily Market Letter."
Both sent free for the asking. Last week's market was in accord with our published convictions. Keep in touch with present conditions as Wall Street is now presenting
Unusual Money-Making Opportunities.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.
333 FOURTH AVE, PITTSBURGH.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

Market will be better next week. "That's all."
W. J. BLACK,
Tradesmens Bldg.

STOCKS.
Local and New York Stocks bought and sold for cash, or carried on moderate margins. Private wires; quick execution. Send for our book, "INVESTORS' GUIDE," which explains ALL; also our DAILY MARKET FORECAST. Both Free.
E. B. JENKINS & CO., Inc.,
Bankers & Brokers,
314 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"STEERS."
If you have lost money in the market, it is most likely because you have had the wrong 'steer.'

WABASH PFD.
Now is the time to buy Wabash Pfd. This stock is entitled to 7 per cent before the common receives anything.
Our letter, just out, will enable you to act intelligently. Send for a copy. It's free for the asking.
U. S. Security Co.
317 Third Ave. & 320 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harris, Gates & Co.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
No. 1 Board of Trade - Chicago.
No. 14, 16, 18 Wall St., New York.
No. 8 West 33d Street, New York.
924 Frick Building, Pittsburgh.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Edw. T. C. Slease & Co.
BANKERS and BROKERS,
—MEMBERS—
N. Y. CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE
ARROTT BUILDING

ESTABLISHED 1893.
R. M. WEAVER,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Third Ave. and Wood St.

M. K. McMullin & Co.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Local Securities.
334 Fourth Ave.

FISHER, CARPENTER & VAN NORMAN,
Stocks, Bonds and Investments
Sixth Floor, Hartland Building, Pittsburgh.

Sanford B. Evans. Geo. W. MacMullen.
Geo. W. MacMullen & Co.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS
403 and 404 Bank for Savings Building

NEW YORK, LOCAL, CHICAGO.
408-409-410 Peoples Savings Bank Building.
Telephone 877 Court.
P. & A. 'Phone 392 Main.
M'ELROY & BOYLE.

JOHN B. BARBOUR, Jr.,
Stock and Bond Broker.
Times Building.
Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

A. J. Harmack. E. D. Gartner.
E. D. GARTNER & Co.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
330 Fourth Ave.

REALTY RECORDS BROKEN IN JULY

Deeds Amounting to $6,187,400 Were Registered, Beating the Showing of July, 1901.

REAL ESTATE FIRM DISSOLVED

Three Downtown Leases Signed—Catholic Church for West View—A $78,000 Deal in Bellevue—Fifty Houses in Sheraden Will Cost $150,000.

In striking contradiction to the general tone of the realty market are the number and amount of real estate transactions that passed through the city registrar's office in July. The famous record made in July, 1901, was exceeded by over $200,000, and that of the corresponding month last year by $1,500,000. The total number of transfers registered was 695, amounting to $6,187,400, or over $1,500,000 a week. June of this year established a new high record, having 744 transactions totaling $8,335,800, so that the record of July is the more remarkable for being so close to that of the preceding month. The unusually large number of deeds registered indicates that brokers have been very active in closing deals that were articled for months ago, and also shows a steady and increasing demand for small properties which swelled the number of transactions. July has established the best record of any summer month on record with the exception of June, and at this rate the total of realty sales for the year would foot up about $75,000,000. Following are the number and amount of the deeds registered for the month of July in the last three years:

Year.	Number of Deeds.	Amount.
1901	577	$5,969,600
1902	585	4,654,800
1903	695	6,187,400

Few Deals of Interest.

With the exception of two large acreage deals last week had no transactions worthy of special note. Interest in realty doings was at a low ebb, and the absence from the city of many brokers and investors helped to make the market quiet. A few large leases were closed, and the business being done in this line is at present the most interesting feature of the downtown situation, as it helps to fix a new value on business properties based on their net earning power.

In suburban real estate the conditions favored rapid sales, and the owners of lot plans report that they are closing out rapidly. Building operations took a decided spurt, both as shown by the amount of business authorized in the building inspector's office, by far the largest of any week this summer, and in the number and importance of the projects announced, most of them being large house building projects. The threatened tie-up of all building operations comes at a most inopportune time just now, for owners and contractors are rushing the work on new buildings to have them completed for use in the fall.

The best sales of the week follow: Mrs. Jane T. McElroy to E. C. Burkhardt, 23 acres in the Twenty-second ward for $38,000, by Gault & Giffen; the John Dunlap heirs to the Park Land Company, 20 acres in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, for $88,500, by the Real Estate Savings & Trust Company; Mary J. Hepler to James Francis Burke, Nos. 518-522 Sixth avenue for $54,000, by the C. H. Wanner Company; Craig Brothers to a local business man, property at Wylie avenue and Logan street for $30,000, by the Real Estate Trust Company; Markel & Skelley to Mrs. W. J. McAfee, property in Oakwood street for $25,000, by Williams, Evans & Company.

Well-Known Firm Dissolved.

The W. H. Skivington Company, one of the best known real estate firms in the city, has been dissolved and the business bought by a new concern to be known as Adams, Hemphill & Company. The deal became effective yesterday and the new firm is open for business in the quarters of the Skivington Company at Nos. 318-320 Park building. F. W. Adams of the new firm has been in the real estate business in Pittsburgh ten years, having been formerly with the old firm of John K. Ewing & Company, and later with the firm which has just dissolved. Harry M. Gross, also of the Skivington Company, remains a member of the new firm. The third member is R. M. Hemphill. Included in the deal is the real estate, mortgage, insurance and renting business of the old company to which new features will be added later on. The Skivington Company was organized three years ago by W. H. Skivington and Harry M. Gross, and has been identified with some of the largest transactions in the city. It had the distinction of making the largest lease ever signed in this city, when the 20 years' lease on the Hamilton building for $42,000 a year was closed in May. The firm has also handled a number of lot plans successfully and now has a choice allotment on the market at Carnegie.

More Downtown Leases.

Three more good downtown leases have been made through the agency of Samuel W. Black & Co., who, a few days ago, rented the Crystal pharmacy building, at Liberty avenue and Market street, to the Rosenbaum Company for a term of years. For the Irish estate they have leased to Pfahl & Olney of Bradford, Pa., the three upper floors of the building at No. 440 Wood street. The newcomers will put in a new front, remodel the interior, put in a new stairway and fit up the place as a first-class men's tailoring establishment.

The same brokers leased the first floor of the building at No. 704 Smithfield street, owned by George T. Oliver, to the J. Newton Porter Company of New York, for three years. The lessees are dealers in merchants' trading stamps.

For Henry W. Oliver the same firm leased to Henry J. Spahier the entire second floor of the Murtland building at the southwest corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. This deal will result in something of an innovation, as the quarters are to be fitted up for a stock broker's office.

First Church for West View.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a committee of lot buyers at West View, the new allotment of the Allegheny-Bellevue Land Company in Perrysville avenue, will meet with officials of that company on the ground to discuss the building of a Roman Catholic church. The land company has offered to donate a site in Ridgewood avenue and also to bear the entire cost of the proposed building, $15,000. In addition to this Fred Schwitter, whose farm is one of those bought last winter by the land company, has offered to give $5,000 for chimes, which he will buy in Switzerland next month, and for the church decorations and furnishings. A site will be chosen this afternoon and a committee appointed to look after the building, which will start by August 15.

The West View venture is proving the most satisfactory that the Freehold Real Estate Company has ever undertaken. In the initial sale, which lasted just two weeks, 754 lots were disposed of, the quick sales being attributed to the rapid improvements on the plan. In another week the East street cars will be running into the plan on the new double track, making the full trip from the city in 25 minutes. Besides the 37 houses which [illegible] C. Martsolf now has well under way, [illegible] $4,500 store building is to be erected in [Pe]rrysville avenue by W. H. Brandt and [illegible] Sheets. M. R. Greling, D. Handley, [illegible]r. Barlay, and M. Shaffer have also con[tr]acted for houses, to cost from $3,500 to [illegible],000 each.

Bellevue Sale of $78,000.

The largest real estate deal made in Bellevue for months was announced yesterday by A. J. Lennox, who sold for Hannah J. Lennox to Fred W. Kiefer, the insurance agent, property valued at $78,[illegible]. The deal included 19 lots facing on the west side of Sheridan avenue, between James and Miller streets. Nine of the lots are vacant, and 10 are improved with 10-room reception hall brick houses, built last year by Mr. Lennox. The property is all well rented and was bought for an investment.

Mr. Lennox, who has built 15 high-class houses in Bellevue and Avalon, is about to begin on a project that will involve an expenditure of $150,000. He is now purchasing the material necessary for the erection of 50 houses that will be built between McKees Rocks and Sheraden, near the immense yards of the Panhandle. The houses will be eight-room brick veneered dwellings, standing on lots 25x110 feet each, and will be started about September 1.

Through the Fifth Avenue Realty Company, B. Sher has sold to L. Gilfinkel and S. Goldstein, five brick houses with lot 48x90 feet, at the corner of Stevenson and Colwell streets, for $22,000.

Sale Is Finally Closed.

Attorney I. L. Aronson and Max Friedman have secured title, through the agency of the Aronson Realty Company, to the James M. Fulton property, at Nos. 410-412 Grant street, adjoining the Maloney block. The consideration was $110,000, or $2,391 a front foot, as the lot measures 46x123 feet to an alley. The buyers have been offered $3,000 a front foot for the property, but instead of selling they are having plans prepared for a 12-story modern brick and steel office building. This will cost $250,000 and will be started April 1, when the leases expire. The sale of the property was reported some weeks ago, but was later denied, and has just been closed.

Through the East End Savings and Trust Company John Kearns has secured the deed from Leopold Vilsack to the two-story brick building with lot 20x80 feet, at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street, opposite the Westinghouse building. The consideration was $85,000 and Mr. Vilsack netted $35,000 by the transaction, after holding the property a year.

A third transaction which was closed yesterday was the sale of the Moore lot, at Nos. 5815 Penn avenue, East End, to Dr. J. J. Buchanan, for $25,000. The deal was handled by Gault & Giffin, and the lot measures 25x145 feet to Kirkwood street.

Brokers Coming and Going.

J. Ledlie Gloninger, secretary of the Real Estate Trust Company, returned yesterday from a three months' tour in Europe. His private office was a bower of flowers, placed there by employes of the company.

Miss Ella Duff of the same company leaves this week for a trip to Baltimore and Washington and a two weeks' stay at Provincetown on the shore of Massachusetts bay. Ed Keck, assistant manager of the renting department of the same company, goes to the seaboard for a two weeks' outing.

N. B. Dilworth of Samuel W. Black & Co. has started on a trip of several weeks up the lakes. C. K. Archer, from the same office, will spend his vacation in Ohio, starting this week.

Capt. G. W. McCallam will start for Lake Simcoe, Can., tomorrow to make his usual "catch" of fish stories.

Fred T. Lapinger of the Freehold Real Estate Company is paddling at Atlantic City for two weeks.

C. G. Paul left for Boston yesterday for a short rest.

A. B. Hay, Jr., has been spending a few days at the seashore and in Philadelphia.

Hotel Sold for $10,500.

Through J. A. Young & Co. the property at the corner of Lincoln and Rowan avenues, Twenty-first ward, has been sold to James J. Reilly for $10,500. It belonged to George E. Gandelot and measures 27x54 feet. The two-story brick building on the lot is occupied as a hotel.

A. C. McComb & Co. have sold for J. L. Cain to W. H. Lucas six lots in the Twenty-third ward, taking in exchange a business property in Falls Creek. The total amount involved was $11,500. The same brokers sold for J. H. Stein to J. A. W. Brown a farm of 136 acres in North township, Mercer county, Pa., for $4,500.

Colwell street: The Aronson Realty Company sold for Louis Shamberger to Jacob Schein Nos. 1628-1630 Colwell street four brick houses on lot 30x30 feet, for $12,500; for Jacob Shapira to Joseph Schwartz, No. 2007 Wylie avenue, a 14-room brick house on lot 60x105 feet for $9,000; for Harris Friedman to Morris Schein, Nos. 56-60 Crawford street, three brick houses on lot 53x50 feet for $8,000.

Long List of Small Sales.

Lawrenceville: D. Behen & Son sold for Anna E. Hilgrove to D. Reardon No. 288 Fisk street, Seventeenth ward, a brick house on lot 30x120 feet for $7,600; for the Joseph Hagedorn estate to the Lawyers' Realty Company, Nos. 436-438 Taylor street, Sixteenth ward, four frame stores and houses on lot 40x137 feet for $6,700; for the Pickerell estate to Thomas Kelly, No. 308 Colvin street, Seventeenth ward, two frame houses on lot 20x100 feet for $2,500; for Carrie B. Cooper to Mary Uhte a lot [illegible] in Travella street, Lincoln [illegible] [illegible]

Scattering Realty Transactions.

[illegible]

Transfers Recorded.

[illegible]

TREMENDOUS NEEDS OF LOCAL MERCHANDISING INTERESTS

Pittsburgh's Reputation Is Not Based Alone on Iron, Steel, Coal and Coke. Many Large Warehouses Have Been Built and Are to Be Erected to Accommodate Merchants.

It is only recently that Pittsburgh has aroused to the tremendous importance and the imperative needs of her merchandising interests. So long has the idea prevailed that the immense industries connected with the utilizing of the wonderful resources of coal, coke, oil and gas with which Nature so richly endowed this region were entirely responsible for the almost magic increase in Pittsburgh's wealth and population that other lines of commercial activity no less essential to the city's enduring prosperity have been overlooked.

Naturally this lack of recognition has gone abroad. Instead of being known over the country as a wholesale city whose trade now touches every corner of the world she has been dubbed the Iron City, the Steel City, the Smoky City, the Smoke Metropolis and other epithets reflecting credit upon her industrial importance, but discounting her rank as a merchandising center. Even the men who from a humble start in one corner of a blacksmith's shop or a small room in some obscure downtown street have built up wholesale establishments that do millions of dollars' worth of business every year hardly realized that they were soon to be driven out of their quarters considered pretentious a few years ago by the doubling and trebling of their sales within the last decade. But such is the case, and a visit to almost any of the wholesale concerns in the city will find them housed in cramped, dingy, inconvenient buildings, with store rooms scattered here and there to accommodate their stocks, unless they have recently completed new warehouses such as a dozen or more of their neighbors are now eagerly looking forward to.

The era of warehouse building in this city may be said to date from the announcement of the Point warehouse scheme, 18 months ago. It is very doubtful if many of the original features of that scheme will ever be carried out, but the agitation at that time wrought wonderful good in bringing to the notice of Pittsburgh business men the disgraceful condition of the warehouse facilities in this city compared with other cities of her class.

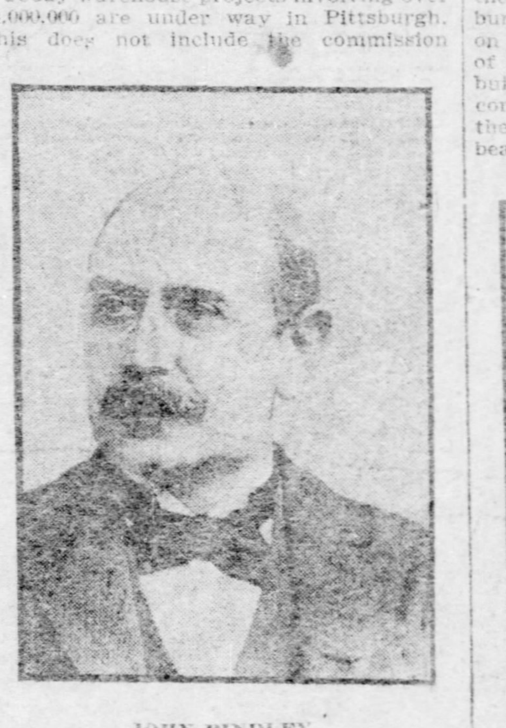
"Pittsburgh needs more warehouses and better ones," became the cry on all sides. "We must have larger quarters for our business," was the theme of discussion among large firms. To their own crying need for more room and better quarters was added the growing importance of Pittsburgh as a railroad center, a fact which caused local merchants to hasten their warehouse projects that the new roads entering the city might find them as well equipped to handle trade as other cities.

Today warehouse projects involving over $4,000,000 are under way in Pittsburgh. This does not include the commission houses which will be completed by January 1 or the dozen or more warehouses which have been projected but not started. One project alone on the South Side will involve an expenditure of at least $2,000,000 for buildings, and is likely to result in the shifting of the warehouse group originally proposed for the Point district to the territory between South Third and Sixth streets, along the Monongahela river. It will be noticed that there is a tendency also to group the warehouses along Water street and First and Second avenues, and the territory included by these streets is destined in the opinion of many to become a great wholesale district. Nearly every purchase of property on these thoroughfares for months has been made with a view to the advantage of the site for a modern warehouse. With the Wabash and Baltimore & Ohio improvements now assured this property will be still more valuable for this purpose.

Herewith are given the likenesses of 10 men, members of some of Pittsburgh's largest mercantile firms, which are building warehouses suitable to their rapidly growing business. They have made a careful study of the few good warehouses in this city prior to 1902 and are sparing no expense to erect buildings that will be of permanent benefit to the city. Most of the buildings are of the improved slow-burning type, one architect alone having on hand about $3,000,000 worth of work of this description. When completed the buildings will not only afford room and convenience to the firms which own them, but will also add not a little to the beauty of Pittsburgh's streets.

W. P. DILWORTH.

The Dilworth estate, of which Mr. Dilworth is manager, is building a warehouse on the south side of Second avenue, below Smithfield street. It will be seven stories high and is the only warehouse being built by an estate this year.



JOHN BINDLEY.

The Bindley Hardware Company will have completed by September 15 a $275,000 warehouse in Shadyside. It will be the first large warehouse in the East End and will be a decided ornament to the district in which it is located. The firm will use the entire building.

CHARLES F. HOLDSHIP.

As president of the Pittsburgh Supply Company Mr. Holdship recommended the building of a six-story warehouse for the Equitable eMtal Co., a subsidiary concern, in Water street near Cherry alley. It will cost $50,000, and will extend through to First avenue.

GEORGE R. GRAFTON.

As local manager of the Marietta Chair Co., Mr. Grafton is superintending the building of a warehouse at Nos. 1217-1219 Liberty avenue. The building will cost $100,000, and will be eight stories high, with a mezzanine floor and basement. It will be ready for use by March 1.

AUGUSTUS HARTJE.

Hartje Bros. are building their third large warehouse in Second avenue just above Wood street, at a cost of $150,000. It will be eight stories high and will be used exclusively for the firm's wholesale paper business. A fourth warehouse is soon to be erected by the firm a square below.

HENRY C. BAIR.

The Bair & Gazzam Manufacturing Co. has had plans prepared for a four-story warehouse at Twenty-ninth and Smallman streets, to cost $75,000. It will be 120 feet square and will be built especially strong to carry machinery. Mr. Bair is president of the company.

CHARLES W. COSTELLO.

Mr. Costello is president of the firm of Weaver, Costello & Co., whose six-story warehouse is going up at Nos. 234-236 Second avenue. It will adjoin their present building and will give them a warehouse 70x80 feet. The building will be finished by November 15.

HENRY J. BAILEY.

The Bailey-Farrell Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Bailey is treasurer, has the foundations laid for an eight-story fireproof warehouse at Third avenue and Ross street. It will cost $225,000, and will be completed by January 1. The store rooms will be on the top floor.

A. J. SUNSTEIN.

He is a member of the firm of C. Sunstein & Sons, wholesale liquor dealers, who will soon begin the erection of an eight-story warehouse at Nos. 318-322 First avenue. The building will be an almost exact counterpart of the Hartje warehouse which it will adjoin.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending August 1:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
522 Fourth avenue	24x 85	Two-story brick	$1,042	$12 25
518-522 Sixth avenue	42x 80	Two-story brick	1,286	16 08
Wylie avenue and Logan street	24x132	Six brick houses	1,250	.....
Oakwood street	80x150	Three-story flat	312	.....
Bellevue	608x100	Ten brick houses	128	.....
Stevenson and Colwell streets	48x 96	Five brick houses	459	.....

ACREAGE DEALS.

Beechwood boulevard .... 23 acres, vacant, $6,000 per acre
Perrysville avenue, Allegheny .... 29 acres, vacant, $4,425 per acre

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

[illegible]

DISCUSSED PLANS TO PREVENT WINTER SHORTAGE OF CARS

Unusual efforts are being exerted by the Baltimore & Ohio officials to prevent a repetition of the trouble resulting from a shortage of cars as experienced last winter, and the early fall. General Superintendent W. C. Loree has taken the matter in hand, and he is hopeful that the present favorable situation may be prolonged throughout the winter. There is a shortage of cars, however, at this time which is not confined to the Baltimore & Ohio alone. The fact that almost all other roads are practically in the same shape, makes matters worse for the Baltimore & Ohio.

General Superintendent Loree has begun regular monthly meetings, to which are invited the division superintendents and the division engineers. The August meeting was held yesterday at the office of the company, and was attended by B. W. Duer, superintendent, and A. W. Thompson, engineer of the Pittsburgh division; J. T. Johnson, superintendent, and R. F. Keiker, engineer of the Cleveland division; E. A. Peck, superintendent, and J. B. Cameron, engineer of the New Castle division; J. T. Urwin, superintendent, and H. H. Temple, engineer of the Connellsville division, and F. C. Batchelder, superintendent, and H. B. Dick, engineer of the Newark division.

Similar meetings have been held by former general superintendents, although the division engineers were not present. Matters discussed at the conference yesterday covered not only the transportation department, but the maintenance of way. Supt. Loree would not say what particular matters were discussed. It was a general discussion, he said, relating to the good of the service on all sub-divisions of the Pittsburgh grand division.

An Impossible Task.

[illegible] of the scheme, but not from sources that I care to trust. The Pennsylvania lines have not been questioned, so far as I know, and I believe if they were, a flat refusal would be given. I do not see what good is to be gained by having a mutual employment bureau. We can get as many good men as we want."

Going to New Mexico.

H. F. Getzendanner, manager of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph office, Water street, will leave here today for New Mexico, where he goes to accept a similar position with the Santa Fe at Las Vegas. He is going on account of the illness of his wife. Mr. Getzendanner came here four years ago to become manager of the telegraph office. At that time he was night chief of the Cumberland office of the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Union.

Pennsylvania Plans.

It is said that the Pennsylvania railroad has plans prepared for extending its terminal and shop facilities at Thirty-third street and Ben Venue, on the Pittsburgh division. The improvements call for a new roundhouse above Twenty-eighth street, with the same capacity as that now at Twenty-eighth street.

RAILROAD NOTES.

H. E. Huntington has been appointed division passenger agent of the Erie, at Elmira, N. Y., vice W. G. McEdwards, resigned.

Supt. J. M. Barrett of the Erie, with headquarters at Youngstown, has recovered from a spell of typhoid fever and will soon be at his desk.

The report that, on account of friction with President Loree, Oscar G. Murray, vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, [illegible]

In the Oil Fields

[illegible]

Shipments and Runs.

[illegible]

Previously	1,949,642	Previously	1,506,237
Total	1,994,786	Total	1,580,323
Daily average	64,348	Daily average	52,978

The Oil Market.

The following are the credit balance prices in the various fields: Pennsylvania, $1 56; Tiona, $1 71; Corning, $1 36; New Castle, $1 43; North Lima, $1 18; South Lima, $1 13; Indiana, $1 13; Whitehouse, $1 26; Somerset, 99c; Ragian, 62c.

OIL CITY, PA., Aug. 1.—Credit balances, $1 56; certificates, no bid; Pennsylvania runs, 105,315 barrels; average, 77,749 barrels; shipments, 94,618 barrels; average, 79,918 barrels; Lima runs, 83,096 barrels; average, 53,311 barrels; shipments, 45,155 barrels; average, 64,349 barrels.

Pittsburgh Industrial Exchange.

[illegible]

Boston Copper Stocks.

[illegible]

New York Mining Stocks.

[illegible]

CAPTAIN CAREY IS NOW IN COUNTY JAIL

Book Agent Who Cut Quite a Dash in Society Is Charged With Forgery.

Capt. Honore Carey was committed to the county jail last evening by Alderman James V. McMasters to await the September term of court and to answer to a charge of forgery, made by Joseph H. Moore, of New York, representing the Keller-Loomis Publishing Company, of New York City.

Carey, or H. E. Walton, as he has been known at the Hotel Victoria, where he has stopped for the last several weeks, cut quite a dash in society by representing himself, it is said, as a son-in-law of ex-Gov. Bradley of Connecticut. He is a book agent, and has taken orders for several valuable editions of well-known works. He was arraigned before Alderman C. F. Anderson on July 7 on a charge of non-payment of a board bill, which was due the Hotel Lincoln. His attorney, J. R. McCutcheon, of the firm of McCutcheon & Starr settled the matter for him. In payment Carey gave his personal note, and as collateral security assigned to the attorney a contract signed by Selwyn W. Taylor to purchase a set of books for $2,850. There was due on the note at the time of assignment, July 27, $150, which was paid when due. Carey signed the assignment as the secretary and [illegible] company, [illegible] a forgery.

Carey was in [illegible] set of books [illegible]gh Coal Com[pany] [illegible] Carey is wanted [illegible] other cities for [illegible] charges may [illegible]

[illegible] $5.00 Excursion [illegible] via Pennsyl[vania] [illegible] August 15th. [illegible] Pittsburgh, [illegible] Eastern Standard [illegible] returning. [illegible] Pullman cars [illegible] your Pullman [illegible]

A POSTAL CARD.

[illegible] Washington.

GRAIN MARKET RULED STRONGER IN CHICAGO

Wheat, Corn and Oats Were Higher, While Provisions Made Gains.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Wheat was especially strong under the influence of reports of wheat blight in South Dakota and generally discouraging crop advices from the northwest. Buying orders were plentiful from the start and prices grew in strength as the session advanced. The opening was about steady, September being a shade lower to a shade higher at 78¾c to 79⅛c, but with a good local demand, accompanied by buying orders from St. Louis and the northwest, there was a gradual advance throughout the day, with now and then a slight reaction on realizing. Prices took a final spurt upward within the last few minutes of trading and the close was at the top, September being 1⅛@1¼c higher at 80[illegible]. Primary receipts were 622,300 bushels, against 1,080,482 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 150 cars, which, with local receipts of 99 cars—20 of contract grade—made total receipts for the three points 249 cars, against 246 cars last week and 450 cars a year ago.

Corn was helped largely by the strength in wheat, although the weather was a little too cool for the quick development of the crop. There was a fair trade, but the market was not as active as it had been of late. Receipts continued light, with little prospect of much increase in the movement. The close was strong, with September up ¼c, at 52¾c, after selling between 52@52⅝c. Local receipts were 145 cars, with 11 of contract grade.

There was a fair trade in oats and prices were strong in sympathy with the better tone in other grains. Some of the big houses had considerable stuff for sale, but commission houses had plenty of buying orders, which sustained prices. After selling between 33⅞@34⅛c, September closed ⅜@½c higher, at 34⅛c. Local receipts were 256 cars.

The chief feature in provisions was the light offerings. With a good demand for ribs and helped by the strength in grains, the price of hog products ruled higher from the start. [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Wheat higher; No. 1 northern, 89c; No. 2 northern, 86@88c; new September, 80¾c bid. Rye firm; No. 2, 52@52½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 59c nominal; sample, 40@52½c. Corn, September, 52c.

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—Wheat higher; No. 1 hard, 86½c; No. 1 northern, 85¾c; No. 2 northern, 80¾c; September, 81⅝c; December, 78¾c.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cor. Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits 2,250,000
Deposits 13,000,000

CHAS. E. SPEER, President. F. H. SKELDING, Cashier.
THOS. WIGHTMAN, Vice President.
F. H. RICHARD, Asst. Cashier. THOS. C. CRIGGS, Asst. Cashier.

We Buy and Sell

Black Diamond Copper,
Columbus Consolidated,
Elliot Consolidated,
Hidden Fortune,
Horseshoe Preferred,
Mineral Creek N. & S.,
Nonpareil,
Pittsburgh & Montana Copper,
Pittsburgh Con. M., M. & T.,
Pittsburgh, Gunnison M. & M.,
Thunder Mountain Gold King,
Thunder Mountain G. & S. M.,
American District Telegraph, N. J.,
East Liverpool Potteries,
Youngstown Iron, Sheet & Tube,
and many others.

AMERICAN SECURITIES CORPORATION,
Members Pittsburgh Industrial Exchange,
1203-4 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY SPROUL & CO.

Members of: New York Stock Exchange, Phila'phia Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
Johnston Building,
30 BROAD STREET.

Special attention given to investment Stocks and Bonds.

GUFFEY'S ENEMY TO BE CHAIRMAN

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Black Expected to Preside Over Democratic Convention.

MAY BRING PARTY HARMONY

Two State Senators Are Probable Candidates for Auditor General and Treasurer—Superior Court Nomination to Come to Western Pennsylvania.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black of York will be permanent chairman of the next Democratic state convention if he can be induced by the party leaders to accept this honor. Mr. Black has long been opposed to the leadership of National Committeeman Guffey, and the colonel's adherents have an idea if he will accept the chairmanship it will restore harmony in the party ranks and help the state ticket in the fall campaign.

Chairman Hall has prepared the call for the state convention and will issue it when he comes to Harrisburg next Friday to assist Secretary Meek in arranging the preliminaries for the gathering. The convention will convene at noon on September 2 in the board of trade auditorium and will probably dispose of its business in one day.

The indications are that Senator Arthur G. Dewalt of Lehigh county will be the unanimous choice of the delegates for auditor general and his colleague, Senator Joel A. Hill of Wayne county, for state treasurer. Representative Robert S. Ammerman of Montour county and a young lawyer from the western section of the state will probably be nominated for judges of the superior court.

The only contests for seats in the convention is that between the Doty and Keenan factions in Westmoreland county, and efforts will be made to settle it by giving the delegates of each faction a half vote. Col. Guffey will come here the day previous to the convention for the purpose of trying to restore harmony between the factions and avoid a contest on the floor of the convention.

Chairman Hall will retain state headquarters here in charge of Secretary Meek and Resident Secretary Van Dyke. Branch headquarters will be established in Philadelphia during the last 30 days of the campaign. Chairman Hall will make no material change in the corps of assistants at state headquarters, except that the staff will not be nearly so large as it was in the last campaign.

The conventions have heretofore been held in the opera house and this year's gathering would have been held at the same place if the management had not raised the rent from $75 to $150. The board of trade auditorium will seat 1,200 persons comfortably.

ABOVE LARKIN'S ESTIMATE.

Collections for Water Taxes This Year Will Be Greater Than Before.

The colection of water taxes this year will exceed the estimates of Controller Larkin. The total so far computed amounts to $541,618 67. There are several hundred checks yet to be added up which will swell the sum $300,000 more. Controller Larkin's estimate, barring delinquents, had been $825,000. Collections by the treasurer ceased Friday.

The cash collections paid through the treasurer's office windows were $200,000 more this year than last and the total will be all of $150,000 more than last year, when it was $762,581 68. The usual amount, about $200,000, will go delinquent this year, the increased collections being due to the new system of assessments inaugurated this year.

SIZE COUNTS HEREAFTER.

Union Garment Works Adopts "the More Material the More Cost Plan."

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Hereafter the clothing of fat men will be paid for on the same principle that applies in the purchase of material for the building or decorating of a dwelling—the more material the more the price. It has been so decided by the union made garment workers in convention in Chicago. All manufacturers have been notified.

The weight of men of normal size is arbitrarily fixed at 150 pounds. For each 100 pounds over that weight the fat men will be taxed $5 additional for his clothes.

ASSESSORS WANT MORE PAY.

Elected Officers and Appointed Committee to Take Up Matter.

The property assessors of Allegheny county met in the criminal court room yesterday morning and perfected their organization by the election of James Kelly of the Fifth ward as president, S. A. Shaw of the Twenty-second ward as secretary and C. B. Milligan of Allegheny treasurer. Four vice presidents were elected—Jacob Mertz, Sixth ward, Allegheny; D. H. Fougtr, Sixth ward, McKeesport; D. D. Bartley, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, and George I. Stall, Knoxville.

A committee of five, of which Attorney John H. Stevenson is chairman, was appointed to take up the matter of legislation for better pay for the assessors. In the articles of organization a clause was adopted setting forth that the assessors desired $5 a day and the assistant assessors $3. The present rate is $2. About 75 out of the 82 assessors in the county were present.

YOUNG HEIR MEETS DEATH BY DROWNING

CHARLEROI, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Walter Craft, 11 years old, was drowned in the Monongahela river at California last evening. He did not come home to supper and, after a search, his body was found in the river. It was feared for a time that the boy had been kidnaped, as he had just fallen heir to a large estate left by his grandfather, James B. Wallis.

Broken Main Stops Work.

By the breaking of a large main which supplies water to the converting department of the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the entire plant was obliged to suspend operations for two hours and caused a loss of several thousand dollars.

The Prevention of Typhoid.

Hygienic experts agree that 90 per cent of typhoid cases are the result of drinking impure water. Distillation is the only thorough method of purifying. An automatic water still renders impure water absolutely safe, at an operating cost of one cent a gallon. Household size, $15. Write or call for circular. Scientific Materials Company, No. 711 Penn avenue. Telephone 936 Grant.

THE TRIUMPH STOVES AND RANGES.

Bartlett Furnace and Range Co., No. 715 Liberty Avenue.

Delightful Mid-Summer Outings.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line steamers for Cincinnati, Mondays, Saturdays at 4 p. m. Fare, $7; round trip, $12 and $14, meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.

No Taxes, Mortgages or Notes

Pittsburgh's Most Interesting Suburb.

WOODLAND

One of Nature's Beauty Spots

General Warranty Deed

Woodland is situated between Pittsburgh and Sheridan, two miles from Pittsburgh City Hall. It is reached in 15 minutes' ride from Fifth Street and Liberty Avenue by the Elliott or Elliott and Sheridan trolley lines, with a station at the property's frontage, Chartiers Street, Elliott, and by railroad it is only 10 minutes from Union Station to the property at Sheridan. It is thus the nearest to town of any portion of this most accessible and popular section of Greater Pittsburgh.

Being near the beautiful towns of Elliott and Sheridan, with all their advantages of schools, churches, stores, markets, telephone and telegraph systems, etc., it offers special attractions for residence both from an ideal and practical standpoint. Sufficiently suburban for health and restful comfort with its superb outlook and natural beauties, it still has all the advantages of city conveniences.

Unlike the majority of suburban tracts about Pittsburgh, it is not undermined.

In all points Woodland lots, being the finest and most expensively improved, by far exceed anything available, or that can possibly ever again be secured in this section for a home or investment.

This property has two large frontages—one at Elliott and the other at Sheridan.

Woodland Boulevard and the new steel bridge which connects it with Catherine Street, Elliott, when finished, will be the most prominent and popular drive west of the city, being over one mile in length and the most accessible outlet of the beautiful towns of Crafton, Ingram and Sheridan.

Woodland is nearer to the business center of Pittsburgh than many well-known localities that are in the city limits.

Go out and see for yourself the wonderful location of the newest and nearest of Pittsburgh's suburbs. It is not out in the wilderness somewhere. It is just over the city line.

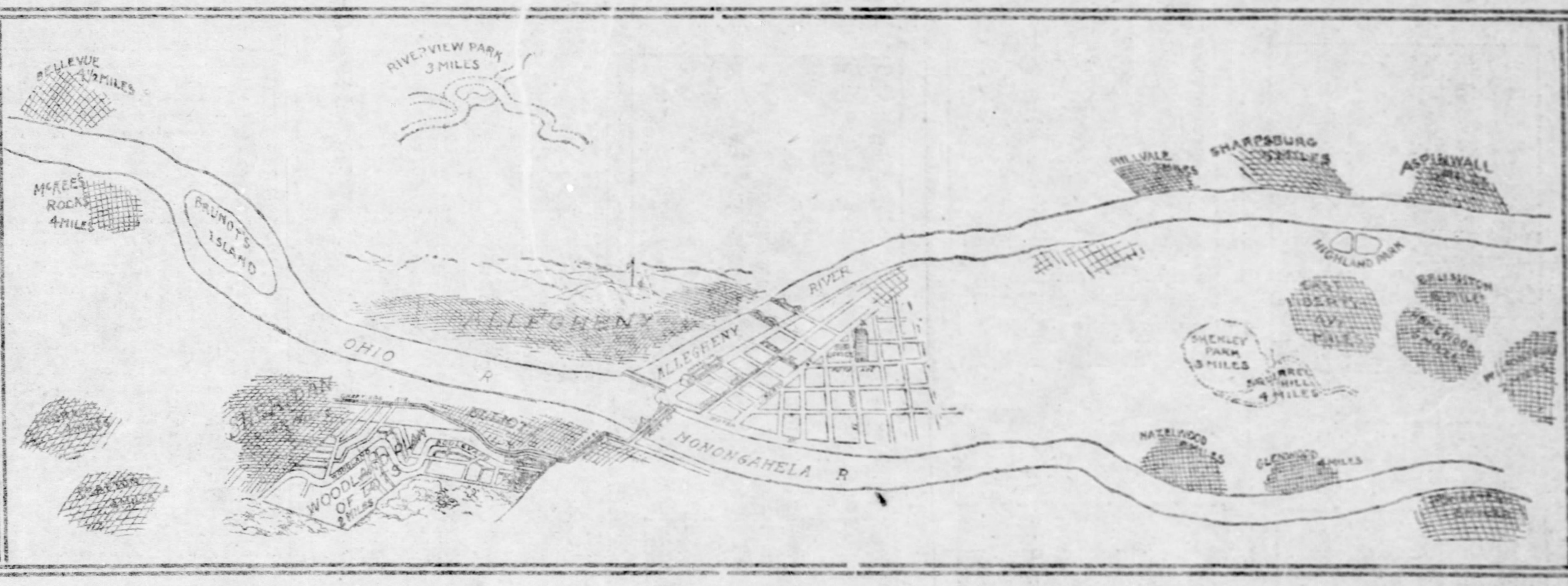
WOODLAND

Is 1 mile nearer the City Hall than Schenley Park. East Liberty is 4½ miles—2½ miles further away than **Woodland**. Homewood is 6 miles—Brushton is 6 miles, Wilkinsburg 7 miles. Look at the map—it tells the story at a glance. There's Hazelwood, 3 miles—Millvale, 3 miles—Glenwood, 4 miles—Homestead, 5 miles. And yet **Woodland** is only 2 miles away.

Then there's Squirrel Hill, 4 miles—Aspinwall, 6 miles—Sharpsburg, 5 miles—McKees Rocks, 4 miles—Bellevue, 4½ miles.

Nearer than the nearest suburb is **Woodlawn**—Nearer even to the business section of the town than any of the well-known localities that are part and parcel of Pittsburgh.

Do you know of any better investment under the sun than a $5 bill planted in a lot at **Woodland**?



WOODLAND

Is nearer to the business center of Pittsburgh than many well-known localities that are in the city limits.

Look at the map! See for yourself the wonderful location of the newest and nearest of Pittsburgh's suburbs. It is not out in the wilderness somewhere. It is just over the city line.

Now look at the other properties—localities you know well and know the sterling value of their land. Remember, that Woodland is only 2 miles from City Hall—that lots there are worth from $90 to $690 and with a first payment of only $5 down.

OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

BUT DON'T WAIT!

Go Out Today and Make Sure of a Choice Lot.

$5 DOWN SECURES ANY LOT IN WOODLAND

Don't miss this opportunity of securing a lot in one of the choicest localities for a home in Allegheny County, just 15 minutes' ride from the business center of the city by trolley line and only 10 minutes by railroad.

$10,000 IN GOLD TO BUILDERS

To the first 45 persons starting houses at **WOODLAND** before May 1st, 1904, and finishing the same in accordance with our restrictions by September 1st, 1904, we offer the following cash prizes:

For the first 20 dwellings costing not less than $3,000 to erect—$300 in gold each.

For the next 15 dwellings costing not less than $2,000 to erect—$200 in gold each.

For the next 10 dwellings costing not less than $1,500 to erect—$100 in gold each.

That makes 45 building prizes, aggregating $10,000.

Do you want one of these prizes?

Salesmen on the Grounds at All Hours, including Sundays

Non-Forfeiture Agreement

Life Insurance. Free Deed In Case of Death.

HOW TO REACH WOODLAND.

Take Elliott or Elliott and Sheridan Cars at Liberty Avenue and Fifth Street and get off at WOODLAND STATION.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

LOTS $90, $120, $140, $190, $290, $390 AND UP TO $690.

50 LOTS AT $ 90 EACH
20 LOTS AT $120 EACH
30 LOTS AT $140 EACH
15 LOTS AT $150 EACH
60 LOTS AT $190 EACH

ALL IMPROVEMENTS FREE

It is our intention to make Woodland in every respect a thoroughly high class residential suburb, and no expense or pains will be spared to this end. All streets are properly graded, rolled and well finished. Best quality of board sidewalks are placed on both sides of all streets. Handsome trees of long growth adorn all parts of the property. Gas, water and electric lights will be introduced as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made. ALL IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AT OUR EXPENSE AND COST PURCHASERS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

12 Per Cent Discount in 30 Days

10 Per Cent Discount in 60 Days

No Discount on Lots Costing $150 and Under

WOODLAND IS NOT UNDERMINED

Woodland Land Co.

924-925 Farmers Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

City Office: Bell 'Phone Grant 1648
Plan Office: Bell 'Phone West 80

NO INTEREST FOR ONE YEAR

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1903. FOURTH SECTION.

DANGER FOR FRANCE IN PAPAL CONCLAVE

The Successor of Leo May Not Be as Pacific as the Deceased Pontiff Was.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION MAY PROVOKE ANATHEMA

Short-Sighted Program of Combes and the Socialists Has Estranged Most Cardinals—Rampolla's Chances Lessened for Vanutelli's—Bad for France Every for Vanutelli's—Bad for France.

PARIS, July 25.—The imminent future of France will depend very much on the approaching election of a successor to Leo XIII. The same event will exert a great influence on the immediate destinies of several other European powers, notably Germany and Italy, but from many points of view France will be the most directly affected of all. The foreign power of Germany, and the internal strength of Italy, may possibly be vastly augmented by the outcome of the approaching conclave; but neither of those powers would be very grievously prejudiced if the policy of the new pope followed on precisely the same lines as that of the late pontiff. With France, however, the case is different. Whatever alternative may result from the death of Leo XIII. will be portentous for this country. Either France's prestige will be mightily increased, or her voice in the concert of the nations will grow feeble, foreshadowing the day when she will drop from the companionship of the mighty, to take rank among the lesser nations of the earth. Or it may be that coming events in Rome will sound the death knell of the French republic.

When Waldeck-Rousseau resigned the post of prime minister of France he left the reins of government in the hands of a notably incapable man who, though lustrous with the veneer of a long experience in public office, had never manifested even a rudimentary acquaintance with the principles of statecraft. To the serious onlooker it was another of those extraordinary contrasts that periodically characterize the history of France. It was like the lighting of a penny dip to protract the refulgence of a vanished meteor. What Waldeck's purpose was in thus substituting for his greatness the supreme bitterness of Combes matters not in the study of the question at issue. In a previous letter to The Gazette I endeavored to show that that purpose was a personal rather than a patriotic one; that Waldeck either wished to convince France and the world, in the flashlight of a dazzling comparison, how like he was to the immortal Richelieu, or else to slay the overweighted republic by thrusting its custody into the hands of little M. Combes and the short-sighted Socialists.

The Peril of France.

Whatever may have been the ultimate intent of Waldeck-Rousseau the fact remains that the new government of France rushed in where wise men feared to tread; rushed into the quicksand which is swallowing them up, and as they disappear the toy chariot labeled "France," that they were dragging after them, is brought perilously close to the swallowing sands.

Any Frenchman, with half his normal wits, might have foreseen the early death of Leo and the consequences it would entail for France. Yet, while the statesmen of other lands have been planning accordingly, the politicians at the head of affairs in this country have gone on indulging in their childish pastime of blind man's buff as if the aged, pacificatory pontiff were bound to live another decade and never be exasperated out of his patient love for France. Even while the physicians were watching at the deathbed of the venerable prelate; while the kaiser was expressing his solicitude in hourly cable dispatches, and the government of Italy was announcing the honors it proposed to pay the dead pope, M. Combes went on signing the decrees of expulsion against religious orders.

The new premier of France inherited from his astute predecessor one cabinet officer who was capable of thinking. This was M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs. It will never be known just how vigorously the foreign minister protested against the unwise program of his chief; but though a lily in a cabbage patch may be conspicuous, cabbages are the most obstreperous plants. Still, M. Delcasse went to work seriously and industriously, animated both by intelligence and patriotism. He could not restrain the tactless maneuvers of his colleagues, but he strove to offset them to France's advantage in the many manners habitual to diplomats. Through Russia he gave the vatican to understand that the reign of Socialism in France would be short-lived, and that the nation was still, at core, devoted to the papacy. By newly effected ententes with England and Italy he impressed the curia with the fact that there still existed in the French government one man who was not wholly ignorant of statesmanship. Through Cardinal Mathieu and certain other French cardinals he managed to convey to the sacred college the intimation that France was desirous of remaining the beloved eldest son of the church.

Delcasse Averted Anathema.

If it had not been for M. Delcasse Leo XIII. would have hurled anathema at France long before his final illness, and would have left a dying counsel of irreconcilability for his successor. But up to the last Leo's sentiment towards France underwent very little change. The theory that he had enunciated in many encyclicals, that the sole cure for rampant socialism lay in the influence of the church, dominated him to the end, and disposed him to receive with extreme tenderness the appeals of Cardinal Mathieu and others in behalf of France.

But where all of Delcasse's wisdom and his patriotic endeavors fell short was in assuring to his country the same friendliness on the part of Leo's successor. And therein lies, if not the absolute danger, at least the extreme precariousness for France in the future policy of the vatican. Whoever the new pope may be, one of the first political questions on which he will be forced to take an emphatic stand will be with respect to the church's attitude towards France. Of all the Italian cardinals—and none other than an Italian can be elected—the only one who has been persistently and consistently a Francophile is Rampolla. This fact alone demonstrates how France has estranged herself from the sympathies of the vatican. Add to that consideration this other: If Rampolla had been less pronounced in his sympathies for France his election would have been almost a certainty.

The presentiment may be fortified by many other significant circumstances. For instance: Cardinal Rampolla, when secretary of state for foreign affairs, sought to bring about a visit of the president of France to the vatican, but was forced to desist in his efforts by the almost unanimous opposition of the rest of the sacred college.

Strength of Anti-French Candidates.

Here is still another proof of the anti-French sentiments of the cardinals: Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, who, a few years ago, would not have been regarded as, in any way, a likely candidate for the tiara, because of his pronounced sympathies for Germany, stands now more than an even chance of being elected pope, simply because his German leanings give the assurance that his pontifical policy would be directed against France.

Cardinal Oreglia, the present Camerlingo, is not a particularly attractive personality, and only a few months ago could not have counted upon a single vote in his candidacy for the chair of St. Peter. Though one shall probably never know how the ballots ran, it is safe to assume that Oreglia will be a formidable candidate, because he has unhesitatingly favored a vigorous stand with regard to the religious persecutions of the French government.

I know of a number of other candidates who are openly avowed enemies of the present French republic. One of these illustrious gentlemen, in a conversation I had with him a couple of months ago, told me in emphatic terms that whoever the next pope would be, he was bound to be one who would take from France her coveted post of "protector of Christians in the Orient." It would not surprise me if upon the cardinal who thus spoke to me the choice of the conclave should fall.

For all these reasons, and for many more that it is inexpedient to recapitulate, I cannot repress the apprehension that France will be the one nation that will experience the most direct and of a new pope. Whatever may be the tendency of the age to deprecate the moral power of the vatican, to the serious onlooker there is no disguising the fact that the late pontiff vastly increased the prestige and pontifical force of the Holy see. If anyone doubt this fact, he need only look about him and watch the efforts of Germany and Italy and the other great powers to propitiate the curia on the eve of election, or note the depression that is affecting serious men in France these days by reason of the dismal outlook for their country.

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

CAPT. GEORGE W. BAIRD, U. S. N.
Superintendent State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, D. C.

PRINCE HENRY COMING TO AMERICA AGAIN

This Time He Will Be Accompanied by His Nephew, Prince Adelbert of Prussia.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Prince Henry of Prussia, it appears, is to pay another visit to America, next year, accompanied this time by his nephew, Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, whom he will no doubt introduce to all his American friends.

The prince is a pleasant-faced youth of 19, and is intended for the navy, although he has been gazetted to two regiments in the army.

Some time ago his father had a fine house built for him at Kiel, the principal home station of the German navy, where he has been preparing to follow the profession of which his "Uncle Henry" is so distinguished an ornament.

Prince Adelbert has not long returned from a grand tour of Southern Europe and the east, which he made in company with his elder brother, Prince Eifel Frederick, and during which they were the cause of some anxiety at home by getting laid up with measles at Cairo.

It is considered in German political circles that the emperor, by sending his brother and son to be present at the St. Louis Exposition, seems further to emphasize the good relations between the United States and Germany, and thus snatch much of the prestige of their late victory at the polls from the Social Democrats.

"Then you refuse me simply because I am poor?" he bitterly cried.

"You flatter yourself," said the gentle maiden.

"Why did she marry him?"

"I give it up. He wasn't bad enough to need reforming nor good enough to make a desirable husband."

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AGAIN IN POLITICS

Former Contestant for American Cup Elected President of the Constitutional Club.

LONDON, July 25.—It really looks as if the Earl of Dunraven might yet cut the big figure in British affairs that he has always just missed cutting—in somewhat the same way that he missed getting the America's cup. His political importance has just been increased by his election as president of the Constitutional Club, the conservative rival of the National Liberal Club, just around the corner, for the distinction of being the largest club in the world. Each of these institutions has about 6,000 members, a huge club house, an army of servants and sleeping accommodations enough to make an ordinary hotel envious.

Perhaps the coming discussion of the Irish land bill in the House of Lords may give the Earl of Dunraven his chance to gain the prestige as a statesman which his admirers believe he deserves. Since this measure first came before the country Lord Dunraven has been one of those most interested in its shaping, and some uncommonly incisive comments which he made on the subject in the course of an interview the other day have been widely discussed.

The earl has the advantage of being respected on all sides. A staunch Conservative, he was described recently by a prominent Liberal newspaper as "essentially a man who has the courage of his convictions and whose convictions are at least the outcome of an independent mind actuated by a genuine desire to get at the truth." He was under secretary to the colonies for two years—from 1885 to 1887—and as chairman of the historic committee on sweating, which sat from 1888 to 1890, he did work that will not be forgotten soon in this country. He also made a plucky attempt to infuse something like efficiency into the house of lords, but it goes without saying that the effort ended in failure.

Lord Dunraven and Mr. Chamberlain are good friends and the colonial secretary and his American wife have been frequently the guests of Sir Thomas Liptons' predecessor at Dunraven Castle, Wales, which is one of the most admirably placed residences in England. It stands on a high rocky promontory called "the Witch's Head," which may have suggested the title of Rider Haggard's novel, and from the castle windows one can look out over a turbulent sea for 30 miles. Most of the residence itself is modern, but the story goes that part of it dates back to a time when a famous wrecker named Vaughan, who lorded it over the district, lured many a rich lugger upon the rocks by means of signal lights.

Still a keen yachtsman, the Earl of Dunraven's greatest exploit remains—his effort to capture the cup which is now the object of a similar contest to those in which the nobleman took part. His life, however, has been unusually full of adventures. As a young man he was a famous steeple-chaser. Like several other English sportsmen, he has hunted and trapped in the Rockies. He has been a war correspondent, too, representing the London Telegraph both in Abyssinia and Germany. Lord Dunraven is now 62. He has a daughter, but an uncle is his heir presumptive.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.
Former American Cup Contestant Is Emerging Into New Political Prominence in England.

CAPITAL OF JAMAICA A CITY OF IDLENESS

Quaint Old Kingston Has a Lazy Atmosphere and Dingy Shops, Parks and Gardens.

PEOPLE REMAIN INDOORS IN HEAT OF THE DAY

What the Natives Think of White Folks. Jamaicans Are Musicians and Philosophers—Typical Lunch of an Island Workingman.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W. I., July 25.—Here where the southern cross shines brightest, in this land of perpetual bloom, of sweet perfume and of idleness, for Jamaica is essentially a land of rest and of pure delight. We stop at quaint old Kingston, capital and chief commercial city of the island, and take a drive through its narrow, tortuous streets and spend a truly tropical holiday visiting its dingy and somewhat dilapidated shops, its curio stores, parks and gardens.

Bicycling and automobiling are pleasant diversions during the cool hours of the morning and evening, but the wise tourist will remain indoors during the middle of the day, when the sun is hottest.

The carriages used here are excellent and the roads unusually good, being macadamized by the government which used convict labor in their construction. They are hard and white and daily showers keep them free from dust while groups of bare-footed women and children break the stones to keep them in repair, for here, as in many other foreign countries, the women take their share in all the out-door work, their mode of living being so simple that they are not hampered by the multitude of domestic duties that fall to the lot of our northern women.

Jamaicans Are Easy-Going.

As a rule they are happy and contented with their simple life, obeying literally the Scriptural injunction to "take no thought of the morrow."

Their children are turned out early to shift for themselves and generally by the time they have attained the ripe old age of five or six years, they are at work on a banana plantation earning five or sixpence (ten or twelve cents) per day, which will easily supply all their modest wants.

Captain Hopkins, commander of our gallant craft, the "Farragut," whose conversation abounds in picturesque aphorisms and epigrams, says:

"Sometimes I think we have made a mistake in trying to elevate the Jamaica negro. What have we done? Increased his wants and responsibilities and given him care and worry and dissatisfaction for happiness and contentment. Before the missionary came he only had to work one day in the week to make a living. He had only to tickle the ground a little with his toe to raise his yams. Yonder his bread fruit grew on a tree and was his for the picking. Bananas, mangoes and cocoanuts were right at his hand and he simply couldn't starve no matter how lazy he was."

Where things are in such a primitive state with the natives of course not much time is spent in needle work and I was not surprised when the captain told me of his own lesson in individual economy (or art) from the women who mend one ragged garment by putting another perhaps equally ragged, but with the holes in different places, over it, and, he added:

"It sometimes takes as many as seven garments to secure absolute immunity from holes; but they do it and without needles or thread for patching."

Then, with a twinkle in his eye, he continued: "It was a good lesson for me, for while I used to gather up a hole in my sack and tie a string around it, now I simply put on a second pair, and a third, if necessary."

The Jamaican's Philosophy.

The Jamaica nature's philosophy of life may be summed up in some of their proverbs, as: "Berckra (white) man, him work, him fret, him growl, him fume, him dead; Jamaica man still lives."

"Before dog go without him supper, him eat cockroach."

"Buckra work neber done."

"Mugre plantain better than none at all."

"Quattie (penny ha'pence, about 3 cents) buy trouble hundred pound can't pay for it."

"Shut mout' no catch fly."

"Too much sit down break trousers."

"Shoes alone know if stocking hab hole."

"Sickness ride horse; come, take foot, go away."

The typical lunch of a laborer here includes bananas, yams, bread fruit and salt fish, all boiled together, with, perhaps, for dessert a stick of sugar cane, a substitute for our pies, puddings and sweetmeats. Occasionally limes, lemons, cocoanuts or alligator pears are added to the menu.

The yams resemble our sweet potato, while the bread fruit grows in a hard shell and must be cooked before eaten. I favorite way is to split it open, take out the inside, butter and salt the meat freely and bake or roast it in a hot oven. It is somewhat tastless, but one soon learns to like it, with proper seasoning.

This food is all obtained with little effort and almost no expense, and upon it the Jamaica man subsists year after year, and he will do a hard day's work and when done take his rest upon the soft side of a plank, with the blue sky for a canopy and his heart filled with gratitude that life has so many comforts for him.

"Give us, oh, give us,
The man who sings at his work!"

The singing accompaniment of the work seems quite as important as the pay, which latter is about 1 shilling 3 pence per day.

All the Natives Sing.

We heard almost every variety of vocal music while the men were loading our ship, from hymns sung with great religious fervor to the popular street airs, their polished ebony bodies swaying in perfect rythm to the music of each.

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "I'll Spend My Money on Sally Brown" are sampler of the selections, and both were sung with equal fervor, and occasionally interspersed with profanity, of Jamaica jargon.

That the black woman's feminine love for finery is equal to that of her white sisted is evidenced by the fact that even the poorest of the poor displayed great quantities of sterling jewelry among their dirty rags, one woman having three pairs of bracelets, earrings, brooch and finger rings—all elegant. These same women, who live in rags six days in the week, on Sunday blossom out in white dresses, gay ribbons and all the paraphernalia of an up-to-date belle and walk six to eight miles to church, with skirts festooned up around the waist, carrying hats and shoes until they reach a river near the church, where they stop and wash their feet and don hats and shoes.

CANDACE A. YENDES.

Protecting Shade Trees.

The following method for the treatment of borers and running sores is recommended by the Wyoming experiment station: Carefully remove all grubs and other larvae; dig out the decayed tissue. Then, if the wound is one that will conduct water to the interior of the stem, fill it with grafting wax and putty, and make it water proof with paint or tar.

"You say Smith leads a dual life?"
"Yes; he's a bull on the stock exchange and a bear at home."

BACKED UP by genuine bargains made our store a very busy place last week. Outside of the general line

FURNITURE & CARPETS

we disposed of three carloads of sample furniture, leaving us 13 carloads still in the warehouse, which is now being unpacked and will be on sale at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Most any reasonable price will take them to your homes. Don't bother about the money. We want the room for our fall goods. No shop-worn goods such as you get when buying bankrupt, receiver, sheriff and fire sale goods. All new sample goods. Take a look.

Sample Chamber Suits. | Sample Sideboards. | Sample Parlor Suits. | Sample China Closets. | Sample Chiffoniers. | Sample Folding Beds.

Sample Wardrobes. | Sample Rockers. | Sample Leather Chairs. | Sample Dressing Tables. | Sample Parlor Stands.

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1/4 OFF ON BABY CARRIAGES. 1/4 OFF ON REFRIGERATORS.

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Pickering's big store, where you can find the best selection of house furniture in the Western Hemisphere, a glimpse of the many good things we are offering, and the prices you can buy them for, will convince you that we are the people with whom you should deal. Our stock is so varied and prices are so low that purchasers are always able to make a satisfactory selection. Don't bother about the money. Pickering's trust people out of town. Your Credit is Good at Pickering's. Write for Catalog. 10th and Penn. Nuf ced.

ANSWERS TO OUR REBUS.

The first 10 correct answers received—First prize winner, Mrs. James Leggett, Helvetia, Pa. Second prize, Miss Cora Copeland, No. 5449 Black street, city. Third winner, Mrs. S. J. Catlin, Rouseville, Pa. Fourth winner, Mrs. W. S. Brandon, 113 Hickory street, Butler, Pa. Fifth, Miss Maud Meyer, East Sandy, Pa. Sixth, R. B. Masters, Monongahela avenue, Swissvale, Pa. Seventh, Miss Mary McCartney, 531 N. Rebecca street, city. Eighth, Wm. B. Anderson, 3613 Charlotte street, city. Ninth, Mrs. J. S. Hamilton, 278 Home avenue, Avalon. Tenth, Charles Lynch, McDonald, Pa.

Each of the above will receive a prize. We advertised 5 prizes. We always do better than we advertise.

Greater Pittsburg Society

A FEW small and informal card parties, one or two quiet weddings, people coming and going—accounts of these have made up the society columns of the past week. The midsummer dullness seems to have reached even to the many watering places, seaside and mountain resorts. As the fall season approaches, the different clubs send forth their year books. One of the latest is a dainty little affair in green and white which comes from the Pittsburgh Sorosis. Only two more flower days remain to be celebrated at the summer schools and the season will be over. Several entertainments have been given for the teachers of the various schools. Prominent among these was Miss Kennard's reception last week, taking place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Martin in Walnut street. Mrs. Anne E. Smith entertained yesterday for the teachers of the Grant vacation school and it is probable that other affairs of a similar nature will be held either before or immediately after the close of the schools. August 5 will be observed as field day at the South Side vacation school and an interesting program has been prepared. Among the interesting features of the day will be the exhibition of the children's work. Cards for early fall and late summer weddings are beginning to make their appearance. The wedding of Miss Emma Elise Flaccus, daughter of Mrs. Edward Flaccus of Farragut street, East End, and Robert Patterson of Allegheny, is scheduled for August 16. It will be a large church event in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. During the past week many Pittsburgh people have gone abroad, others have joined the ranks at different resorts in their own country, while those whose vacations have ended are once more domiciled in their home city. Sir Colin and Lady Scot-Moncrieff's arrival in Sewickley has caused a stir in the social life of the Valley town and quite a number of entertainments will be given within the next few days in honor of the distinguished guests.

J. P. Meade of McClure avenue is spending his vacation at Atlantic City. Among other Pittsburghers registered at seaside hotels are Mrs. G. Simons, Miss Ruth Simons and Miss Mary Beveridge.

Mrs. Frank Capel and Mrs. J. Daub of Lang avenue left yesterday for Cambrige where they will spend a few weeks. Miss Capel's guests, Miss Sara and Miss Anna Wilson of Kiskiminetas Springs have gone home after a two weeks' visit. Mrs. Thomas J. Capel and Miss Emily Capel will not leave home until early in September when they will go east for a short time, Miss Capel later entering Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorehead goes tomorrow to Richfield Springs, N. Y. She will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Craig of Philadelphia, who has been her house guest for some time past. Mrs. W. Dewees Wood has been established at Richfield Springs in her summer home, St. John's Manor, since the early part of the season.

Harry Darlington and George Lauder, Jr., represented Pittsburgh in the cruise of the New York Yacht club with their yachts, Elebra and Endymion. Durbin Horne, also a member of the club, as well as Mrs. Lucy Carnegie. Among the other Pittsburgh pople who were interested in the cruise were, Mrs. Byron Painter, George Edward Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Perkins, Mrs. Darlington and Miss Rebekah Darlington.

The majority of the delegates to the conference at Lake George held by the Young Woman's Christian association, have returned and report a most enjoyable and interesting trip. The local delegation numbers 22 accredited delegates. In the party were Miss Florence M. Brown, Miss Neva Chappel, Mrs. Fannie Seifer, Miss Eva Johnston, Miss Lulu Genet, Miss Alice Moore, Miss Elizabeth Huchel, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Miss Katherine Byers, Miss Emma Mitchell, Miss Clara Espey, Miss Bertha Turner, Miss Cornelia Trimble, Miss Axten, Miss Bridgewater, Miss Rose Zwinger, Miss Crawford, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Zahnizer, Miss Haas, Miss Zimmerman. These delegates represented the central association, the Lawrenceville, South Side and Wilmerding branches and the senior clubs. With the delegates were Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. Robert Russel, the Rev. A. J. Turkle and Mrs. Turkle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ira Brainard, whose marriage was an event of May, and who have since been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. Brainard at their summer home in Falmouth, Mass., are now at home at No. 301 North Highland avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmar D. Denny of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, with their sons, Archibald Denny and Harmar D. Denny, Jr., are guests at the Deer Park hotel, Deer Park, Md.

Miss Alice K. Snyder, a member of the faculty of the the Kindergarten college, is on her way to join Mrs. W. W. Card, Miss Ruth Card and Miss Georgia Allison of Point Breeze, who are in Switzerland.

Mrs. C. M. Robinson, Phillip E. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot Jr., Miss Elizabeth Arbuthnot and Charles Arbuthnot III. are spending the summer in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Percy Wallace Kendall, New York Society Leader.

Col. and Mrs. J. M. Guffey of Fifth avenue, Miss Elsie Guffey and Thomas C. Guffey are guests at the Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford Springs.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Alice Burchard and Ira J. Evans, well known Allegheny people.

J. S. Hillman and Miss Elizabeth Hillman are spending a few weeks at Beaumaris.

Miss Sophie McCallin of Centre avenue is home from Mercer, where she was a member of a house party.

George Dickson of South Highland avenue, who left America during the early part of July, is now touring France in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Sr., of Rose Ridge, Mt. Washington, have returned from a sojourn at their beautiful country home near Canton, O.

Miss Katherine and Miss Maria Smiley of Allegheny are at Ridgeview park, members of a house party.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Coard of Howe street are home from Lighthouse inn, Chautauqua. Among other Pittsburghers at the inn are Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Briggs, Miss Jane Killikelly and Mrs. O. M. Head.

Mrs. Benjamin Haas and the Misses Haas of Atlantic avenue are making a tour of Europe.

Miss Mamie Peoples is home after a few weeks spent with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eberle of Butler, formerly of Allegheny.

Mrs. William Simon and Mrs. N. A. Kreuth of Chatham street are visiting at Mt. Clemens and Fort Mackinac.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Leah G. Dyer and Roy G. Downs, both of Knoxville. Miss Dyer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Dyer.

Miss Elizabeth Keifer of Lawrenceville leaves tomorrow for an extended trip in the west. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver and Utah have been included in her plans.

The Tonquin club gave its last summer dance on Thursday evening, at Oakwood park pavilion. The committee in charge consisted of W. E. Brinker, G. W. Glassburn, C. M. Hartford, H. F. Linenbrink, C. F. Martin, W. J. Powell, G. T. Sulzner, C. W. Stoup, H. C. Taylor and L. A. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. L'Amour left on Monday evening for Narragansett Pier, where they will spend several weeks.

F. Victor Laurent gave a musical tea at his East End studio on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Sadie and Miss Jeanette O'Brien, who left for Paris yesterday to continue their studies under Sbriglia. Although hurriedly arranged, the affair was most delightful. The guests inspected the curios which Mr. Laurent has collected from time to time on his extensive travels. A fine program was given with the assistance of Miss Henrietta Kiel, Miss Helen Kiel, Miss Sadie and Miss Jeanette O'Brien, Miss Louise McMullen, Miss Grace Irwin, B. M. Dickinson and Mr. Laurent.

The Allegheny City Epworth league held its second annual boat excursion up the Monongahela yesterday afternoon. The steamer Mayflower had been chartered, and a musical and literary program and social hours arranged, under the direction of Joseph M. Spang and Robert L. Wickline.

Dr. Gilliford B. Sweeny and Mrs. Sweeny, with Miss Madeline Sweeny and Mrs. John Sweeny, are at Bedford Springs.

Among recent announcements is that of Miss Esther Hamilton of Grant street, Allegheny, and William Thomas Griffith of Braddock. The wedding will be an event of August 18.

J. M. Meade of McClure avenue, Allegheny, is making a visit to Sparrow Lake, Canada.

Mrs. W. N. Dunbrill and Miss Dunbrill of North Negley avenue are summering at Muskoka lake.

A very pleasant event took place at the home of Mrs. Eugene L. Smith in Ophelia street, Oakland, last week. A number of friends whom Mrs. Smith had invited to spend the evening with her surprised their hostess and came an evening earlier than expected. Among the guests were Miss Birdie and Miss Lulu Gregg, Miss Mabel Rouseau, Miss Rose Rouseau, Miss Mabel Critchard, Miss Lulu King, Miss Eugenie Smith, Mrs. A. C. Wolfe, Mrs. William Lewis, Richard Irwin, Harry Craft, William Hudgins, Leo Rouseau, William Lewis and George Smith.

An interesting engagement recently announced is that of Miss Nora Amberg and Isse Koch of Chicago. Miss Amberg is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Amberg of Locust street, and is a most popular member of the Concordia club set. The wedding will probably take place in the winter.

Miss Mary E. Kratz of Ingram and Albert Turney of this city were quietly married last Monday morning. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents in Ingram, where the young couple will make their home for a time. The marriage was a surprise to all their friends.

Post-nuptial cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Wyman of Allegheny and George H. Matthews of Anderson, Ind. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, in Sherman avenue, by the Rev. Z. M. Sislbaugh.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Madeline de Forest of Fairchance and George Keenbal Ferral of Pittsburgh. The wedding will take place at the bride's home on August 12 and will be a very quiet event.

John A. Bell, president of the Freehold bank and a director of the Colonial and American Trust companies, with his family, is a guest at the Royal Muskoka, Lake Rosseau, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scheutte and family are making an extended eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Tew of North Highland avenue are numbered in the Pittsburgh colony in Europe. They with their family sailed on the Cedric on its last trip.

Clarence Peacock, James R. Miller and Otto Hack, an Indiana man and a classmate of Mr. Miller's, are at present in Paris. After a short stay in the French metropolis they will continue their tour of the continent.

Mothers' day has been celebrated at the Forbes vacation schools. The Pittsburgh Sorosis has charge of this playground with Mrs. Alfred Longmore as general chairman and Mrs. W. S. Berry, assistant chairman. Mr. Dodd of Chicago is principal. He is assisted in the care of the manual training department by A. F. Strouse. Miss Curry and Miss Smith have charge of the needlework department, in which the young girls have shown great interest. The basketry class under Miss Clarke had a very pretty display of baskets, hats, picture frames and similar work. Splendid work is being done in the art department under the instruction of Miss Sarah Collins and Miss Hanson. The kitchen garden department is in charge of Mrs. Dallas Albert, assisted by Mrs. W. S. Berry and Mrs. Samuel Harper. An address of welcome was made to the mothers by Mrs. Longmore and refreshments were served. Among the Sorosis members present were Mrs. W. A. Black, Mrs. H. C. Bronson and Mrs. J. H. Johnson. This school has made wonderful progress under the excellent management of Mr. Dodd with his fine corps of teachers. The Sorosis club is to be congratulated.

BARONESS OPPENHEIM.
A beautiful English lady visiting America.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Ford (nee Coffin), who returned last week from their wedding trip and were the guests of Mrs. Ford's mother, Mrs. Ella Coffin, have gone to Sewickley, where they will spend the summer at Elmhurst Inn.

The eighth Abinah Wood reunion was held last week by Capt. John A. Wood of Main street, West End. About 75 members of the family were present, six generations being represented. Abinah Wood came to Pittsburgh from New Jersey in 1820. Of his seven children, but one is living, William Wood of Andover, O., who was in attendance at the reunion. Guests were also present from Iowa, California, Kansas, Ohio, Pittsburgh and surrounding towns.

A musicale was given at "The Poplars," the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Woeber near Wheeling last week. At the musicale H. F. Kittering and Miss Laura D. Exley of Pittsburgh were honor guests. Mr. Kittering is a violinist and played several selections accompanied by Mrs. Leon Klee, pianist.

At Put-in-Bay are the following Pittsburgh people: Mr. and Mrs. William Loeffler, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Meighan, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Kelly, Miss Murphy, Miss Olive Murphy, Miss Sue Murphy, Miss Belle Dunlevy, Miss Alice Dunlevy, Miss Mathilda Diebold, Miss Loughney, Miss McCarthy, John A. Kelly, E. S. Giles and Marion H. Murphy.

Just now many Pittsburghers are finding relief from the heat as well as rest and recreation in extended trips through various parts of the country. Among the latest to go were Mrs. J. M. Gusky and Miss Mary E. Gusky, who left on Wednesday last for an extensive tour of California and western states. They will be gone for two months, returning by way of Yellowstone Park and the south.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Moon of Bellevue road, Bellevue, Thursday evening. The principals were Miss Sadie Moon and Enoch Elden, of East Liverpool, O. The Rev. N. H. Holmes performed the ceremony in the presence of a few friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Elden left Thursday evening for an eastern wedding trip, after which they will be at home in East Liverpool. Mrs. William Wilson, who came from East Liverpool for the wedding, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Louise Oetting celebrated her birthday last Thursday at her home in Millvale avenue. A musicale was given by some of her grandchildren. Among the participants were Clarence, Robert, Raymond, Louisa and Amelia Dierker, children of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dierker, of Elysian avenue; Edna, Stella, Hilda and Harry Kirsch, children of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kirsch of Butler street; Carl and Edward Dierker, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dierker of Dewey street, and Mabel and Mathilda Flinn, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Flinn of Herron avenue.

Miss M. A. Campbell and her sisters, Miss Lyda and Miss Florence Campbell of Franklin street, Allegheny, have gone to Canada for a month's stay.

Miss Bessie Blackburn of Pacific avenue, East End, with Miss Elizabeth Leese of Atlantic avenue, are leaving for the Highland Inn, Somerset.

A meeting of the teachers interested in the summer school was held at the Grant school, Allegheny, last week. Miss Kennard, general chairman, presided and reports of the general work, also from the mothers' meeting, were given. The reports show that the schools in each district have grown stronger and the objection of the mothers to the children's attending the classes has been broken down. The head teachers will make a sociological report at the close of the schools, the reports to be handed to Miss Kennard. The Pittsburgh schools will close on the coming Friday, while the Allegheny grounds will remain open another week.

Miss Florence Hill and Miss Katherine Vilsack of the East End, are visiting Miss Heyl at Catawba Island.

A party of prominent Pittsburgh residents last week began what will be a most enjoyable trip through the north. They will first go to Niagara Falls, Toronto and the Thousand Islands, afterwards stopping at Montreal, Quebec, Lake Champlain, Fort Ticonderoga, the Catskill mountains and New York city. In the party are Edward A. Woods, Edward Agnew, Mrs. Edward Agnew, Miss Maud Agnew, J. S. Albert, C. W. Allen, I. N. Bair, H. K. Beegle, Mrs. H. K. Beegle, B. C. Boyd, Miss Minta Boyd, Miss Ella Boyd, W. L. Byers, E. J. Cox, William M. Duff, J. H. Eskridge, Robert L. Eskridge, Leonard Fosdick, S. W. Guthrie, Clyde Guthrie, C. P. Hood, Dr. W. A. Longanecker, Mrs. W. A. Longanecker, Miss Nellie Longanecker, D. S. Lynn, Miss Mathiot, Dr. J. S. Mardis, Mrs. J. S. Mardis.

Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Gale Moore, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Moore of New Castle and Fred E. Withenell of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clapp, Miss Marian and Miss Katherine Clapp are occupying their cottage in Kennebunkport, Me. Marion Love and Miss Elizabeth Love of Sewickley are house guests of the Clapps.

Mrs. Charles Clogget of Savannah avenue was hostess at a small afternoon porch party last week. Mrs. Theodore Carson of Uniontown was the honor guest.

Miss Isabel Wilson of the Allegheny postoffice and her cousin, Mrs. Harry D. Thompson, are visiting for two weeks at Cambridge Springs.

The Qui Vive club gives the third in the series of summer dances at Kennywood next Wednesday, August 5.

Registered at the Hotel Stilwell, Big Whitely, are Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Schwerin and family, Mrs. D. M. Hackett and family and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Holmes and Miss Gertrude Holmes, living in Fifth avenue, are three of the latest recruits to the seashore.

The closing of Stevenson's outdoor sketch class was regretted by all the members. Since the opening of the class on July 6, the members have met each day on the hillsides of Castle Shannon. In the class were numbered Mrs. Daisy Gattes Buchbinder, Miss Nellie M. Crider, Miss Lillian McKee, Miss Isabella Leggate, Miss Jessie White, Miss Myra Wendt, Miss Alice Schofield, Luther P. Schofield, David E. Kernhauser, Morgan W. Eccle, Albert M. Diethrich, A. McBean Colledge, Fred Demmler and Arthur Richards. Several sketches have been finished by the pupils, all of which will be on exhibition at the close of the art school term in 1904. Plans are under discussion for the class next year. The class may go into camp near Castle Shannon or at some interesting point in Canada.

Miss Bessie Smith of Ligonier street is spending the remainder of the summer at Atlantic City.

Miss Geraldine G. Wynn of Margaretta street is at Put-in-Bay. Before returning home she will be the guest of the Misses McGowan of Canton.

Mrs. John Walker of Massachusetts avenue and Mrs. William S. Chapman of California avenue, Allegheny, are at Atlantic City. From the seaside Mrs. Walker will go to Philadelphia and Mrs. Chapman, accompanied by her son, will leave for New York.

A wedding holding much interest for Pittsburghers was that of Miss Mame Franceina Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac G. Jones of Somerset and Harry Hofmann Heeren of Pittsburgh, which took place last Monday morning. The Rev. John W. Wilson of Somerset performed the ceremony in the United Brethren church of Somerset. Miss Bertha A. Jones, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Nellie M. Heeren and Miss Catherine Holderbaum were the maids. Ralph Heeren, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, while the ushers were John Holderbaum and Robert Holderbaum. Nellie and Clyde Jones, a small niece and brother of the bride, performed the duties of ribbon bearers. White crepe de chine over taffeta was worn by the bride. A brooch of diamonds and pearls, the gift of Mr. Heeren, fastened her long veil. Her flowers were white roses. The maid of honor wore a gown of white silk mull over green taffeta and carried white sweet peas. Both maids were in green mousseline hung over taffeta. They carried pink and white sweet peas. The little ribbon bearers, in white, also carried white blossoms. A reception followed the ceremony, both the house and the church being profusely decorated with ferns, laurel and pink and white sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Heeren, after a bridal tour, will make their home in Boquet street, Oakland.

A very successful lawn fete was given last week by the Epworth league chapter of the Friendship Park Methodist Episcopal church. The affair took place on the grounds surrounding the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Colvin, at Cypress street and Atlantic avenue. The officers of the chapter are W. W. Williams, Charles Schaeffer, Miss Reed, Miss Braun, Miss Jennie Turner, Harry Savage and W. D. Penny.

The steamer Bretagne, on its last trip carried Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, Miss Mary Sherman Fitch and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, Jr., to foreign shores. The party left Pittsburgh on Wednesday, sailing Thursday. Havre is to be their first stopping place. Here they will be the guests of Lieutenant A. M. Thackera, American consul at Havre. Mrs. Fitch and her daughter-in-law will return to this country in September, leaving Miss Fitch to join her aunt, Miss Sherman, in Switzerland, where she has been located for some time. Miss Fitch will remain abroad until October.

The members of the East End Lyceum held the second in their series of boat excursions last week. The party spent Tuesday evening on board the Mayflower.

Arrangements have been made for the annual field day at the South Side summer school on Wednesday next. Mrs. Samuel S. Miller is in charge of the school, and to her is due the credit of establishing and keeping it up. She will be assisted on Wednesday by Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Beulah Kennard. A large crowd is expected to attend, Mayor William B. Hays and Controller John B. Larkin have accepted an invitation to be present. An interesting program has been prepared, and the work of the children will be placed on exhibition.

The attorney general and Mrs. Knox visited Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, last week. The Knoxes have purchased a stock farm at Valley Forge, and Mrs. Knox is overseeing the furnishing of the house. Miss Knox is still a guest at Atlantic City.

The first moonlight outing of the Monarch club was given on Friday evening at Riverview park, Allegheny. S. Joseph Berlan is president of the club. The other officers are Joseph F. Barth, H. J. Kohler and Joseph Auen.

The following Pittsburghers were registered at Paris hotels during the week just past: Dr. and Mrs. R. S. White and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Kelly at the Hotel Glatz; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Overholt, Mr. J. D. Thompson, Dr. J. C. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Thompson and the Misses H. J. and C. W. Thompson are at the Hotel de Louvre; Charles A. Dickson is at the Hotel Normandy; D. C. Jennings and W. C. McCausland are at the Continental; Mr. H. Thaw is at the Langham; at the Elysee Palace hotel are Mr. H. R. Rook and party, and Miss Lulu Glaser, the actress; at the Grand are Mr. W. S. McClintock, Mr. F. W. Eschman of York, and T. D. Dalzell; Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Murphy are at the Hotel Scribe; Mr. G. Wolfsohn and Miss Wolfsohn are at the Lille et d'Albion; Mrs. Fairweather and the Misses Cooper at the Florence; Miss Bertha Koebling and Miss S. Martin are at the Choiseul.

"Il Trovatore" drew crowds to Duquesne Gardens last week, and nearly every evening some of the boxes were filled with merry parties enjoying the airs of the well-known opera. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crookston of the East End had one of the largest parties, their guests numbering 18. Mrs. J. T. Mitchell chaperoned 12 young people on Thursday, the hostess being her daughter, Miss Mitchell of Sewickley. Miss Rebecca Pennington entertained a number of friends on Friday, and another group included several married couples from the East End. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Logue, Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood, Mr. and Mrs. Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Fownes, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Berg and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.

From the Pittsburgh Sorosis has come a dainty little booklet in green and white holding within its pages promises of many interesting meetings, with "Books" as the subject of study for the year. The meetings will be held as before on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at the Hotel Schenley. The club, having as its founder, Miss Eliza Armstrong, is ruled by the following officers: President, Mrs. William A. Black; vice president, Mrs. Albert Hamilton; second vice president, Mrs. William H. Crump; recording secretary, Miss Alice Wells; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Denniston; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Sullivan. Mrs. S. Brennemann and Mrs. W. H. Denniston are the directors for 1903-05. The various committees are composed of Mrs. James Mills, Mrs. Dallas Albert, Miss Alice Denniston, Mrs. J. B. Neal, Mrs. E. R. Monroe, Mrs. W. H. Crump, Mrs. A. V. Holmes, Mrs. David Pierce, Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, Mrs. William S. Berry, and Mrs. Charles H. Bronson. The year opens with President's day, on the program for which appear music, introduction of officers and reception. Social meetings will be held in December, February and April, the election of officers taking place at the last meeting of the club on May 18. The leaders of the different meetings are: Miss Armstrong, Mrs. F. W. Beard, Mrs. J. B. Neal, Miss Alice Denniston, Mrs. David Pierce, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, Mrs. E. R. Sullivan, Mrs. J. J. Covert, Mrs. A. V. Holmes, Mrs. W. A. Black, Mrs. H. W. Denniston, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. A. N. Saunders and Mrs. J. H. Johnston. The last meeting of the club will be held May 18. On the memorial page of the year book is found the name of Miss May Bailey.

Continued on Next Page.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection.
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

YOU CAN BUY
This Coffee Mill
at
COST
If You Use
Satisfaction Coffee.
See the Card inside of each Package.

56
Short Summer Trips
WE ATTEND TO ALL DETAILS
WE RESERVE ROOMS AT HOTELS, ON STEAMBOATS, BERTHS AND SEATS ON TRAINS
WE LOOK AFTER ALL LUGGAGE
NO ANNOYANCE OR LOSS OF TIME
TICKETS MADE GOOD TO STOP OVER EN ROUTE IF DESIRED
SEND FOR FULL INFORMATION
513 Farmers Bank
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

SECOND WEEK OF CLEARING SALE BEFORE TAKING STOCK

Clearing Laces and Veilings.

Hundreds of pieces of Cluny and fine Pointe de Paris Laces, in all the most desirable widths, both edges and insertings; ranging from 2 to 5 inches wide, worth up to 50c, per yard, 15c, 10c and ... 5c
Fine French Val. Lace, 12 yards for ... 15c
500 pieces French Cotton Galloons, in white, cream and drab; laces worth up to 25c a yard in the lot, Monday, per yard, only ... 6c
47 pieces all-over Laces, in white and cream; just the thing for waist yokes and sleeves; worth up to 39c, Monday, per yard, only ... 24c
100 dozen Chiffon Veils, plain or chenille dotted; worth 55c, Monday, each ... 29c

MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED IF PURCHASES ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.
The Leader
SILBERBERG, ATHA & ADLER
242 FIFTH AVE.
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH

Hosiery Clearing.

250 dozen Women's fine ribbed gauze cotton lisle finished Hosiery, guaranteed fast black; regular price 18c. The Leader's Bargain Price for Monday, per pair, only ... 10c
500 dozen Misses' all-over lace lisle Hosiery, lace to toe, guaranteed fast black; in sizes 5 to 8½, also 200 dozen Boys' double ribbed fast black Cotton Hose; made with double knee, heel and toe; in sizes 8 to 10; regular price 18c. The Leader's price for Monday only, 3 pairs for 25c, or, per pair ... 9c
250 dozen Women's fast black all-over lace lisle Hosiery; lace to toe; spliced heel and toe; regular price 18c, for Monday only per pair ... 11c

STARTLING PRICE-CUTTING FOR MONDAY!

Last week's sales in volume of business excelled all previous records. The coming week primises to set even a swifter pace, all indications unmistakably pointing that way—We've given this Clearance Sale newer, bolder elements of importance—all Odds and Ends, Remnants, Broken Lines and Miscellaneous Assortments must be hurried out before the close of the coming week—the smallest item glistens with profit to the shopper.

Have You Ever Seen Values Like These Anywhere Else At Any Time?
Have You Ever Seen Such Throngs Anywhere Else At This Season of the Year?

Any hour in the day The Leader presents a scene of life, activity and enthusiasm that many stores would be proud to possess holiday time, and yet trade traditions has it that this is the dullest month of the year.

THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS SURE TO BRING GREAT CROWDS TO THE LEADER TOMORROW AND TUESDAY.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

White Cambric Petticoats, 3 rows insertion and lace, hemstitched tucks in clusters and embroidery flounce ... 98c
Cambric and Muslin Petticoats, hemstitched tucks and embroidery, deep flounce, 69c, 59c and ... 49c
Cambric Gowns—Plain tucked yoke and embroidery insertion ... 39c
Low neck and high neck, lace and embroidery trimmed yoke, value 75c at ... 49c
Drawers—Hemstitched umbrella flare, deep ruffles, cambric and muslin, with lace edging, 49c, 39c and ... 24c
Corset Covers—Lace and embroidery trimmed, tight fitting and full fronts, all shapes and effects, 49c, 39c, 24c and ... 9c

Bargains in Wash Goods, Linens and Domestics.

100 pieces of fancy printed Batiste, very choice styles; the regular 12½c kind, a yard ... 5c
Choice of all that is left of our fine solid color mercerized Zephyr Gingham; 25c value at ... 11c
25 pieces of white mercerized Vesting, with fancy colored figures; regular 25c value, at ... 12½c
32-inch wide fine sheer India Linen; the quality that launders and wears well, at ... 7c
100 dozen all-linen hemstitched Napkins; also plain white and colored border fringed Napkins; full size, while they last, each ... 5c
2,000 yards of 36-inch wide Bleached Muslin; soft finish for the needle; in full pieces; the 8½c kind ... 5¾c
36-inch wide all-wool silk embroidered White Flannel, in hemstitched or scalloped edge; worth up to 75c a yard, at ... 49c
18-inch wide twilled bleached Roller Toweling; always sold at 5c, while they last at only ... 3c
176 full size Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns—worth up to $1.00 each, at 49c, 59c and ... 38c
100 extra heavy quality full size Crochet Bed Spreads with double knotted fringe—worth $2.00 each, at ... $1.25
50 pieces fancy printed Lawns, fast color, while they last ... 2¾c

Demonstration of The Unique Umbrella.

Grand Exhibition and Demonstration of the Unique Umbrella (the only umbrella made which the owner can quickly, with tools and at trifling expense, replace any broken or worn-out part. A new cover can be put on in three minutes and a rib replaced in five minutes). Demonstration in our store one week, commencing tomorrow, August 3, at 10 o'clock. A SOUVENIR FOR ALL. Be sure to come and see it.

FANCY NOTIONS

This department is fast becoming Pittsburgh's most popular notion center.
Hair Pins, all sizes, 2 papers ... 1c
Hat Pins, white and black, 4 for ... 1c
Mourning Pins, per box ... 1c
Ironing Wax, with handles ... 1c
Darning Eggs, 5c kind ... 2c
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, per spool, all numbers ... 3½c
Shoe Buttons, 12 dozen ... 4c
7-inch Rubber Dressing Combs ... 5c
Kid Hair Curlers, at ... 5c
200-yard spool Barbour's Linen Thread ... 7c
Belding's 100-yard spool Silk ... 8c

TOILET SOAPS

Armour's Fine Art Soap—per cake ... 8c
Birch Tar Soap—10c cake ... 3c
Elderberry Soap—10c cake ... 4c
Pure Castile Soap—per cake ... 4c
Glycerine Transparent Soap—cake ... 5c
Armour's Highly Scented Soaps, 3 cakes put up in fancy box ... 12c
Large size Bath Sponges ... 4c
Hand Scrub Brushes—at ... 2c

THE PARASOL WHIP IS AGAIN IN VOGUE

Belles of Manhattan Have Gone Back to the Forgotten Fashion of 30 Years Ago.

SUMMER DIVORCE SUIT SHOCKED SOCIETY.

An Educated Chinese Lady Receiving Many Attentions From Gotham's Smart Set—Newcomers at Newport, and Some Old Timers Who Are Quitting It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Fashion, like history, repeats itself. We have the saucy parasol whip again, and when a smart woman goes out for a drive in her pony carriage or cart, it is the newest agony for her parasol to be impaled on her whip. It may interfere occasionally with the ostensible purpose of a parasol, keeping the sun off one's face, because one cannot touch the horse with the whiplash and maintain the parasol directly overhead at the same time, but that matters little in comparison with the consciousness that one is doing the correct thing—a little ahead of the common herd.

Mrs. Delancey Kane has introduced the parasol-whip into Newport. It has been revived in Paris (where it was originally seen some 30 years ago), but Mrs. Kane has the satisfaction of knowing that she has brought it over the Atlantic again. In the old prints one sees of the Bois de Boulogne and Rotten row, the smartly-dressed women of the seventies who were driving always carried parasols on their long-lashed whips, and, curiously enough, the same style of parasol in use then is the fad now. That is, they are of various colors, appliqued with lace, but severely plain as to the edges.

I suppose the parasol-whip went out of use because it was somewhat awkward. For the same reason, it is not likely to last long now. For the moment, however, it is distinctly the swagger thing, when one drives.

Drawbacks of Automobling.

It is a pity something really distinguished, as well as pleasant to look at, cannot be discovered for feminine wear while automobiling. Women complain, and with reason, that they either must be choked with dust and burned by sunshine, or render themselves hideous. Those absurd goggles and no less ridiculous veils which are prescribed by automobile authorities as the proper thing for women to put on should be cremated. What pleasure can there be in riding in a Panhard if one is conscious of looking uglier than a Fiji islander? Women have a great deal to endure, and not the least of their sufferings comes through the automobile make-up of this year of grace.

Well, we have had our nice little summery divorce again this week. There is never a week passing without some such suit beginning, ending or winding its way through the courts, while friends of the principals eagerly swallow the details—when they can get them. Herbert Mason Clapp, the Philadelphia millionaire, whom we all know and like in a general way, lost his wife on Wednesday. You remember when pretty Mary A. Post, daughter of Augustus G. Post, the Wall street banker, was married to Bertie Clapp in Brooklyn nine years ago. It was a big wedding, and the joy which everyone wished the couple seemed likely to be theirs. It was, too, for a long time. But six years later, in September, 1900, they decided to live apart, and have not been together since.

The reason? Well, "cruel treatment" is the reason given formally, but the papers were all sealed, except the interlocutory decree granted this week, and no one is supposed to know what the true inwardness is. But we do know, of course. Was there ever a divorce which was an entire surprise to friends of the couple? Bertie is a clubman in Philadelphia and goes in for all the amusements which fall naturally to the lot of a wealthy young man who has good health and spirits and a sunny disposition. Flirting is one of the recreations which are not tabooed even by a married man—so they say. Herbert Clapp has a beautiful country place down in Georgia, and it is understood that he found an interesting feminine friend in the neighborhood. At least, a handsome southern belle was named. Still, who shall say? What right have any of us to declare that the friendship between them was more than platonic? The matter-of-fact court decree commands Herbert to pay his wife $2,600, and she has absolute control of the three children. There is a world of quiet meaning in the decisions of courts, sometimes.

Mme. Li Is Popular.

Society seems about to discover that there is nothing more interesting than an educated Chinese woman. It learned a similar thing about an educated Chinaman a year or two ago, when Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, was the most popular diplomat in American society. Mme. Li Shu, wife of the Chinese minister at Peru, Li Ching Hsu, has been in New York with her husband and two-year-old son for several days, shopping and seeing the sights of this metropolis. They are on their way to China for a vacation. Mme. Li is a remarkably pretty young woman, and she speaks enough English to enable her to converse intelligently. While the smart set have not got up entertainments specially for her, a great many have called on her, and she has met most of the wealthy women of society since she has been in New York. Her husband is a nephew of Li Hung Chang, and seems to have a great deal of the astuteness of that deceased statesman, although he has had too much of a European training to betray an embarrassing inquisitiveness.

You would like Mme. Li. She is petite, good-natured and pleasant to look at. She thinks we—American women—are beautiful. They all say that, but this dainty little noblewoman from Manchuria has a way of declaring herself on this momentous question which carries conviction with it. They are going to Washington for a short sojourn, to see the Chinese minister and to meet such of the smart set as happen to be in the capital. If the visitors would go to Newport they might see American society on its favorite stamping ground, but that is not in their itinerary, as I understand it.

An Accession to Newport.

E. R. Thomas is one the rich young men who is about to become a Newport colonist. Mrs. Thomas is a fascinating young woman, and the older denizens of the place are delighted that she is to come among them, to be another hostess whose entertainments will be always worth while. Her husband is only 32 years of age, and he has distinguished himself by "cleaning up" (I believe that is the recognized expression) a little matter of $3,000,000 in Wall street speculation. Not that he cared so much about that. As the son of the late Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York he inherited a great deal of money, and could have afforded to do nothing but spend it for the remainder of his natural life. But, like most young men, he desired to have something to do. So he went into Wall street, and before we realized what he was about the announcement came forth that he had made a big fortune in a few weeks on the stock exchange.

Now Mr. Thomas has bought John W. Ellis' beautiful home, "Stone Acre," in Bellevue avenue, and will take possession of it in the autumn. It will be late in the season for big entertainments, but Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will spend some time here in the summer and will be prominent figures in the life of the city by the sea even before they come as regular house holders.

Just as we find that we are to have the Thomases as Newport residents the intention of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to leave it after this summer seems to be confirmed. She is said to have told an intimate friend that she really intends to leave Newport, and to establish her summer home permanently at Garrison's, on the Hudson. Still, even so well-balanced a woman as Mrs. Fish must be allowed the privilege of her sex, and if she changes her mind, who will have the right to complain?

The 400 Is Doubled.

Mrs. Astor has enlarged the circle of the creme de la creme of Newport society. Cards are out for her ball, to be given on the 10th, and 800 invitations have been sent out. It is acknowledged that persons invited to a ball by Mrs. Astor may consider themselves members of the exclusive set. In poor Ward McAlister's time the number was 400, but two or three years ago Mrs. Astor decided that there were 600, and now, with her great ball due on Monday week, she asks 800 favored mortals to be presented. In Europe they talk about "the upper ten thousand." Is it possible that our society will reach such noble proportions in course of time? Really, it looks something like it.

Harry Lehr is still in favor with the leader of society, for Mrs. Astor has appointed him to lead one of her two cotillions, Elisha Dyer, Jr., taking charge of the other. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr are both prime favorites with the great lady, which is no great wonder when we remember that Mrs. Astor is supposed to have cast the light of her countenance on the union, even if she did not actually have a hand in arranging matters to that end. Even with 800 invitations out, there is a great deal of heart-burning and many a dainty pillow has been wet this last week because some fair girl or ambitious young matron has not received a card from Mrs. Astor. But, good lack, one cannot think of everybody, you know.

PHOEBE SNOW.

The Latest.

"Have you heard of Gobang's latest fad?"

"No. What is he doing now?"

"Collecting breakfast foods. He has tabulated 200 varieties, of which fully one-third are edible.

A white man's clothes never seem to fit an Indian.

"John, she said gently, "you are interested in temperance movements, are you not?

"Of course I am," he answered.

"Well, suppose you go and make a few of them at the pump handle. I want a pail of water at once."

Miss Marion C. Taylor, Aged 17, Youngest Graduate in New York Classical School for Girls, Will Be a Debutante Next Season.

Additional Society News

Continued from Previous Page.

About 8,000 people attended the thirteenth annual celebration of the Ladies' G. A. R. home at Hawkins Station, Thursday last. A reception was held in the afternoon with the following ladies on the reception committee: Mrs. Henrietta Gerwig, Mrs. Carrie V. Sherrif, Mrs. Cornelia B. Foulk, Mrs. Mary McClure, Mrs. Hattie Murdough, Mrs. Agnes Gangquish, Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. Jennie Smay, Mrs. M. E. Lindsay, Mrs. J. E. Glass, Mrs. Lucy Dewalt, Mrs. Margaret Kloblock, Mrs. Ella Shallenberger, Mrs. Ruth Jones, Mrs. Sara Langham and Mrs. B. F. Brant, Mrs. Josie Slicker, Mrs. Annie Mitchener, Mrs. Elmira Scritchfield. There are now 52 inmates at the home, with the following officers: Martha Lucas, president; Katie Lewis and Elizabeth Scable, vice presidents; Josie Slicker, treasurer; Annie Michener and Sadie Abbott, secretaries. Besides the reception committee the officers were assisted by the following ladies:

Entertainment committee—Mrs. Mattie Geiston, chairman; Mrs. Elmira Schritchfield, Mrs. Hattie Lincoln.

Badge committee—Mrs. C. B. Foulke, Mrs. Annie Michener, Mrs. Sadie Abbott.

Common sense table—Mrs. C. B. Foulke, chairman; Mrs. Lydia Smith, Mrs. Mary McClure, Mrs. James Hays, Mrs. Mary A. Jones.

Fancy table—Mrs. C. W. Gerwig, Mrs. Elmira Schritchfield, Mrs. Julia Johnston, Mrs. Carrie E. Sheriff, Mrs. Rachel Doran, Mrs. Julia Shade, Mrs. Josie Slicker.

Supply room—Mrs. Giggam, Mrs. Thornberg, Mrs. Knox.

Lemonade and fruit stand—Mrs. Mollie E. Noah, Mrs. Susan C. Sloan, Mrs. Rosa Jamison, Mrs. Meliss B. Frew, Mrs. Mary E. Cunningham, Mrs. Myrtle Harrison, Mrs. Anna Reed, Mrs. Mary Todd, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, Braddock circle, No. 4; Mrs. Mary McGraw and Mrs. Lizzie Draher.

Gypsy booth—Mrs. M. Harbison, chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Obain.

Ice ball stand—Miss Julia Muhlstein, chairman.

Orange tree—Mrs. Kate McClure.

General table, E. R. Geary circle, No. 7—Mrs. Clara Wakefield, chairman; aids, Miss Eliza Schlotthauer, Mrs. Mary A. Jones, Mrs. Lena Ross, Mrs. Wilamina Helm, Miss Lizzie Helm, Mrs. Kate Reddick.

Custer circle, No. 14, Etna—Mrs. Ida Parker, chairman; Mrs. Annie Pinkerton, Mrs. Vernice Pinkerton, Mrs. Lizzie Salade, Miss Bessie Pinkerton, Mrs. Sophia Weigle.

Novelty table, Circle No. 103, Jeannette, and No. 131, Irwin—Susan Feld and Carrie Bollman, chairmen; Sadie Abbott, Emma Murphy, Mary Carey, Alice Huff, Susan Cotters, Louisa Evans, Sue Snively, Luella Davis, Mary Fulton, Mary Roof.

Special table, Garfield circle, No. 15—Mrs. Mary H. Smith, chairman; aids, Mesdames Bertha Huff, Johanna Roser, Jennie Brooks, Jennie Hutchinson, Mary Taylor, Jeannette Spohn, Pauline Warden, Annie Huckle, Mary Story, Annie Delaney.

Glass table, Circle No. 41, Homestead—Miss Maggie Dell, chairman; Mesdames Fannie Chamberlin, Tressa Dell, Lue Gordon, Maggie Cuffbert, Mary Shoup, Emma Adbis, Elmira Binkney.

Ice cream table, Col. Ellsworth circle, No. 42—Mrs. Maggie Martin, chairman; Mrs. H. M. Baer, Mrs. Kate Stonerod, Mrs. Andera Hayes, Mrs. A. C. Batchelor, Mrs. McNulty, Mrs. Sarah Kennery, Mrs. Mary Tubbs, Mrs. J. Remeley.

Ice cream table, Capt. Chapman circle, No. 60—Mrs. Jennie Marshall, chairman; Mrs. Mary McClure, Mrs. Anna Stokes, Mrs. Lizzie Holmes, Mrs. Annie Gies, Mrs. Mary Hough, Mrs. Sarah Dean, Mrs. Hulda V. Lightcap and Misses Mary Whitehead, Mary Thornberg, Kate McCready, Anna Long, Mary Bothwell, Blanche Zugsmith, Mary Steel, Willa Miller and Mary Davis.

Coffee, Martin R. Delaney circle, No. 122—Mrs. Ruth Jones, chairman; Mrs. Susan Johnston and Mrs. Ruth Arter.

At the entertainment given in the evening the following program was carried out:

Instrumental Music	Misses Nellie and Mabel Grundey and Mrs. Norman Hasler
Address	Mrs. William Benham
Solo	Mrs. George Wagner
Recitation	Miss Minnie Holt
Solo	Prof. Evans
Solo	Miss Annie Lidding
Instrumental Music	The Misses Grundy and Mrs. Hasler
Solo	Mrs. Prof. Evans
Address	Mrs. A. F. Landis
Duet	Prof. and Mrs. Evans
Instrumental Music	The Misses Grundy and Mrs. Hasler
"America"	By the Audience

Last week about 400 bunches of flowers were sent to the different vacation schools in the two cities. On the previous flower day, through some misunderstanding, 100 little ones were disappointed in receiving flowers, but each one was provided for at the last visitation of the flower committee. Among last week's contributors were the usual number of florists and Mrs. Alexander Peacock, Mrs. D. M. Clemson, Mrs. W. J. Schoen, Mrs. A. G. Campbell, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Mrs. William Carr, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. J. J. Gusky, Miss Mary Wolff, Miss Bailey, Mrs. C. M. Roberts and Miss Carrie Storer. The flowers were distributed as follows: South Side school, 625 bunches; Fortieth street, 350; Forbes, 450; Ohio, 250; Soho, 250; Columbian Council, 225; Riverside, 175; Monongahela, 150; Grant, 100; Eighth ward, 200; Twelfth ward, 275; Fifth ward, 300, and the Sherman avenue, 225, these with the other schools visited making 4,500.

Fifteen years of married life have been passed by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adler of Penn avenue and on Friday evening they celebrated their crystal wedding by holding a reception, followed by a dinner at the Hotel Henry. Mrs. Adler received with her husband, the only child, Miss Irene Adler, assisting. Cut glass vases of sweet peas entered into the decorative scheme of the table, pansies aiding, and carnations in pink being placed at each cover. Handsome place cards were retained as souvenirs by the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Adler were married at the home of the bride, Miss Minnie Matheis, in Fifth avenue, on July 31, 1888. Since their marriage they have resided in this city, making their home in Penn avenue. A number of well-known men of the city were guests at the dinner, which was served in the crystal parlor of the hotel. Only one guest at the wedding was present at the celebration, Alec Moore, of Pittsburgh. The wedding was very quiet, owing to the death of the bride's mother having occurred a short time previous. The marriage was solemnized by the late Rev. J. P. Burnstein.

Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sylvia Mayer, sister of Mrs. A. Felsenthal of Greensburg and Joseph Strauss of Latrobe. Miss Mayer is a popular Allegheny girl, a daughter of Dr. L. Mayer, former rabbi of the Eighth street synagogue, Pittsburgh. The wedding will be a Concordia club event in the fall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ruth of Locust street, Allegheny, gave a birthday celebration last Thursday. The house was simply but tastefully decorated. The hostess was assisted in entertaining her 25 guests, by Miss Estella Ehrmann, who gave several musical selections.

Miss Mame E. Wise and Miss Mary Rippey of Allegheny left yesterday for Cleveland to visit with relatives. They will go to Detroit, Niagara and Toronto before making their return the latter part of August.

Miss Florence Stocker of Dinwiddie street was hostess at a very enjoyable affair last evening. The occasion was Miss Stocker's birthday anniversary. She was assisted by her mother and sister, Mrs. Joseph Reilly of Denver, who is at present Miss Stocker's guest. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Digby, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Seibert, Miss Eva Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Lillian Miller, Miss Charlotte Nicholson, Mrs. C. D. Nicholson, Miss Mae Hemingray, John Mackay, rank Savage, William Browkaw and a number of others.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Schill and Mrs. Schill's sisters, Miss Mame and Miss Jean McElroy of the East End, are spending some time at the seaside. They are registered at Atlantic City hotels.

Mrs. R. J. Stoney is home after an absence of several weeks spent at Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Hollidaysburg.

Dr. and Mrs. Stieren, who were wedded in April and have been abroad since that time are new established in their new home in Edgeworth. Dr. Stieren and his bride went direct from New York to Italy, later going to Switzerland, Germany and Austria. They also visited London, where they witnessed the Henley races. Several other Pittsburghers were in London at the same time, a number of them being personally interested in the race.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Emma Elise Flaccus and Robert Patterson, the latter of Allegheny. Miss Flaccus is the daughter of Mrs. Edward Flaccus of the East End. The Rev. R. S. McKee will wed the young couple in the Park avenue Methodist Episcopal church on Wednesday, August 19. There will be two maids of honor, Miss Vallie Logue and Miss Anna McClaren. The wedding will be a large affair, the briday party containing several ushers as well as a number of maids. Miss Flaccus is being entertained quite often prior to her wedding. Miss Clara and Miss Alice Painter of Pacific avenue gave a linen shower and reception in her honor on Thursday last.

During the stay of Sir Colen and Lady Montcrieff, their daughter, Miss Lucy Scott Moncrieff and her friend, Miss Hilda Seebohm, in Sewickley society, will be very busy with various little social affairs in honor of the English guests. They are staying with Mr. and Mrs. George Aston Gormely at "The Barracks," the Gormely summer home. Yesterday Harry Siebeneck entertained with a luncheon at the Union club. The affair was exceedingly handsome in its appointments. Later in the day Mrs. Gormely gave an informal afternoon tea, at which Mrs. Glen Stewart presided at the tea table, assisted by Miss Siebeneck and Miss Agnes Black. Mrs. William Thaw, Jr. gave a large dinner at the Allegheny Country club last evening, thus making the day a full one socially for the visitors. Today Miss Siebeneck gives a luncheon and Mrs. Thaw a dinner. Joseph Siebeneck, Capt. David Shields and his sister, Miss Rebecca Shields, will be the entertainers on Monday. A breakfast is scheduled for Tuesday to be given by Mrs. John Haworth. Mrs. David G. Stewart will also be a hostess on Tuesday. Other entertainments will be given by Mrs. Stewart Brown, Miss Siebeneck, George I. Whitney and Dr. and Mrs. Lippincott.

The various chairmen of the sub-committees in the joint committee of women's clubs were the guests of Miss Beulah Kennard last week. Miss Kennard is established for the summer in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Martin and it was there that the women of the clubs and the teachers at the different vacation schools met together for a sociable evening. A number of the teachers are from out of town and Miss Kennard entertained with the idea of bringing them closer together and giving them an opportunity of knowing each other better. Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza Armstrong received with Miss Kennard. Assisting them were Mrs. Robert Lynch, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, Mrs. Robert Coard, Mrs. A. W. Smith, Mrs. William Macrum, Mrs. Rufus Martin, Mrs. W. J. Askin, Mrs. J. J. Covert, Miss Schoenfeldt and Miss Hanneau, Mrs. Samuel J. Miller, Mrs. Mattie Patterson, Mrs. Andrew Easton, Mrs. John Cowley, Mrs. John Coleberry, Mrs. W. C. Anderson, Miss Jennie Bradley, Mrs. Henry B. Birch, Mrs. Otto Wuth, Miss M. E. Stevenson and several others. A musical program was given under Miss McNally and Edward Vaughn. The rooms were prettily decorated with greens and cut flowers. A buffet supper was served in the latter part of the evening.

The reception given yesterday by Mrs. Anne Smith at her home in Howe street was much enjoyed by her guests, the members of a woman's club and the teachers of the Grant school. The head teacher in the Grant school, Mrs. Cunningham, was formerly interested in vacation school work in California and an interesting feature of the affair yesterday was an exhibition in water colors of the "Wild Flowers of California." Mrs. Cunningham gave an exceedingly instructive and enjoyable talk on the flowers. Other prominent members of the club and of those interested in the work of the school talked informally, and the affair was attended by a large number of women taking an active part in the vacation schools.

Another wedding scheduled for the month just beginning is that of Miss Mollie Gibson, living in Sampeau street, Allegheny, and Martin J. McMahon. St. Peter's cathedral will be the scene of the wedding on August 17. The young couple will be at home in Wilkinsburg after August 20.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Allison had a box party at Duquesne Garden last evening. Their guests numbered 7, including Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Roak, Mr. and Mrs. Knight of New York, Miss Allison of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Pickett of Chicago.

On Tuesday next in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church the wedding of Miss Nellie K. Nolan, daughter of Mrs. M. Nolan of Scioto street, East End, and George Mathias Reinhardt will take place. Miss May F. Nolan will be the honor maid, while J. C. Roseler is to act as best man. The Rev. F. L. Tobin, rector of the church, will officiate.

Prof. John Todd of the Todd & Frey orchestra, with his wife and son, John W. Todd, a Cornell student, are spending the month of August at Valley Camp, where they have rented the G. W. Louder cottage.

Miss Elizabeth Gates of North Negley avenue returned last week to her home after spending a month at resorts on Lake Michigan.

The engagement of Miss Rose Cohen and Harry Hiost has been made public. Miss Cohen is an Allegheny girl and Mr. Hiost is a young business man of the same place.

Miss Clare Augusta Jones of Altoona and Henry Noble of Pittsburgh will be wedded at Altoona on August 20. The event will take place at St. John's pro-cathedral in Altoona. The young couple will be at home to their friends for a short time at the residence of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Hiost, in Maryland avenue, East End, later going to housekeeping in Allegheny.

Among the August weddings will be that of Miss Edith Morgan and Charles C. Dornbush of Allegheny. The date for the wedding has not been made public, but it will take place at the home of the bride-elect, in Buena Vista street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Smith of the Schenley are guests at Ruisseaumont, in the Adirondacks.

The engagement of Miss Mary Beeckal of Philadelphia and Louis M. Levaur of Pittsburgh has been announced.

Registered at Atlantic City hotels are Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Weniger, Miss Anna Weniger and Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Neale.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harden Church sailed yesterday on the Kroonland for Antwerp. After a week on the continent Mr. and Mrs. Church will travel to England, where they will be entertained socially. The return trip will be made August 29.

LONG BEACH.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 1.—People are thronging to Long Beach, L. I., from all parts of the country. There are people here this week from California, New Orleans, Canada, Oregon, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia, as well as from all surrounding states.

Long Island is a complete island in the midst of the Atlantic ocean. It lies south of Long Island, which lies south of the sound and of New York and Conneticut. It is separated from Long Island by a succession of still water features, bays, straits and rivers, opening at both sides, on the east into the Atlantic, on the west into East river, separating it from New Jersey. The trip around can be made in three hours, and is a favorite excursion.

The line of beach on the Atlantic side is ten miles long, and the crescent of ocean outside, reaching as far as eye can see on all sides contributes its beauty, its activity and its breezes to the comfort and pleasure of the place.

Meantime, summer enjoyment of all kinds abounds, by land and by water, on still water and rough, as surf bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing or driving, riding, promenading, with land games and sports of all kinds, including the perennial golf and tennis. Ocean steamers pass by in sight of hotel windows, yacht races and regattas take place there, even the Shamrocks and their rivals may be studied from the porches.

The temperature of Long Beach remains on an even medium between heat and cold through the season, no matter what the weather may be elsewhere. Blankets are used always, and 65 and 75 degrees possibly bounds the range of change.

Long Beach has always been kept a desirable family resort, free from drinking, carousing, racing or gambling, saving it from the rough excursionist influx. Yet it is a head center for driving, riding, dinner and dancing parties which keep the activity of the place always interesting.

For the comforts and conveniences without which persons cannot live even in summer there lies fronting the ocean and in line with the beach a mammoth hotel, 1,100 feet long, of 700 rooms and four stories high.

Here are rooms of all types of country and sea outlooks, finely furnished and cooled by the sea breezes with perfume from the country gardens floating through them.

This hotel is managed by Col. A. E. Dick, one of the most popular and experienced hotel men in the country. He is also proprietor of the Hotel Grenoble, New York. There are likewise charming cottages, all occupied at present, and a fine "Inn," clubhouses, pavilions, etc.

Long Beach is but an hour from New York City, permitting business and shopping excursions while there. Trains on the Long Island railroad run incessantly between the points. The fare costs but a trifle, and there are commutation rates. Excursion boats ply between the place and all points of interest, and driveways are good.

F. E. THOMAS.

Brokers say the stock market is demoralized. That is the long and the short of it.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF LITTLE PORTO RICO

Spain Left No Legacy of School Buildings With the Unhappy People of the Island.

BROWN-SKINNED NATIVES LEARNING ENGLISH SPEECH

Pupils Readily Grasp the History of the United States—Eighty Per Cent of the People Illiterate, and the Country Must Be Treated as a Child.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, July 24.—The most interesting study in Porto Rico is the people themselves. Their appearance, customs, manner of thinking and most important of all: their social condition and advantages as to educational facilities. The United States government is keenly alive to this last important fact, and is leaving no stone unturned in search of the best way to bring the native children into the schools, where they are in daily contact with American customs, mode of thought and with teachers who can speak and teach them our language and music. But at the same time they are instructed in the sonorous Castilian of their forefathers, than which there is no tongue more beautiful and expressive, in my estimation. With a view to giving the readers of this paper the latest information as to the advance of educational facilities in this fine colony of ours, I have drawn upon no less a source than Mr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, the scholarly and genial commissioner of education who so ably took up the work that Mr. Brumbaugh, the former commissioner, left so well advanced.

Spain Had No Schools.

Spain left us no legacy of school buildings worthy of the name, nor for that matter schools themselves, in our conception of the word. There were schools, to be sure, divided into rurals auxiliaries, elementary and superior. The classes lasted six hours a day generally. The teacher was appointed for life as a rule and drew a salary from $480 to $1,000 a year, according to circumstances. He personally taught the third and fourth classes, while the advanced pupils imparted knowledge to the two lower classes. The pupil learned his lesson by rote, and had the opportunity of refreshing his memory just before reciting. The highest mark was awarded the pupil reciting his lesson word for word. The ordinary common school studies were given, but education of the masses was by no means encouraged. Discipline was very bad indeed. The children talked together in an undertone, and the buzzing noise was unbearable. The teacher was all-powerful, punishing by the rod ("Juan Caliente") or placing the culprit in an abnormal position for long periods. Many children had to pay a monthly fee when able to do so. In the year there were 500 schools in operation in Porto Rico and about 22,000 children in attendance. The desks and chairs were absent, the children sitting mostly on the floor. Today we have about 70,000 children in attendance and 1,000 teachers, American and Porto Rican. It must be remarked that these schools are graded and housed in excellent buildings, where strict justice and excellent instruction in both languages is meted out, alike to all. In round figures, about $40,000 have been expended in textbooks and $34,000 in school furniture during the past year. There are about 10,000 desks in use, where 30,000 could be used to good advantage.

I cannot well go into this matter more extensively at present, owing to lack of space, but can say that the advance in the matter of education is most gratifying and will make the next generation fit to become American citizens. I often meet little boys who speak English perfectly and know more about the history of the United States than many boys up north.

Normal Academies Now.

There are many normal schools and a Porto Rico university projected to be in San Juan, where the very best facilities are to be offered for highest education. With nearly three hundred thousand children in this country to be educated the problem of pacification is not one of arms but of Anglo-Saxon education. The great lack of patriotism is most manifest in public trusts today. Men no sooner get into positions of trust than many of them at once proceed to fleece the public which has elected them to their positions of trust. Hardly a week goes by but the papers are full of accusations against those in authority crimes which the new trial by jury does not seem to punish. A murderer gets off with possibly a verdict of manslaughter and a few years in the carcel, while a robber of thousands of dollars of the public money in serenely acquited. Several of our district court judges are Americans, but although their very forcible instructions are politely received the juries do pretty much as they see fit. Dr. Russel says: "The burning question of today is the question of territorial organization and subsequent statehood."

Territorial organization, among other things, would mean the suppression of the present executive council and the withdrawal of skilled American service from the state and the school. With Porto Rico a self-governing territory or commonwealth, it is not to be supposed that she would continue to employ the high services of efficient and high-priced American specialists. In the first place the Porto Ricans have a natural turn for politics and seek office quite as naturally as do our own American citizens. In the present state of intelligence in the island under the existence of strong personal pressure and influence, public positions would inevitably be filled by native Porto Ricans. In the second place, in view of the present poverty of the island and the smallness of the annual budget, it is not to be supposed that a strictly insular government would feel justified in paying the large salaries demanded by American professional men. Consequently the erection of Porto Rico into a territory or state would mean the withdrawal of American skill from public offices and the conduct of affairs along the slower and less advanced lines of the old regime.

Too Many Illiterates.

The best of her citizens are naturally restive under such tutelage. If they represented the average inhabitant their claim for immediate self-government would be entirely just. With 80 per cent of the population illiterates, it must be confessed that the withdrawal of American skill and influence would mean a tremendous loss on the side of progress. Merely to keep things running and to spend the very small insular budget is not to render that full service to the island to which we are morally committed. The island is lamentably poor, not in natural resources, but in present possessions. To come within a reasonable time into that decent wealth which makes a fair education and social life possible, Porto Rico must receive outside help. An educational system is to be created. It is almost virginal territory. This cannot be done with any degree of speed and effectiveness by relying solely on insular finances. The federal government, to justify the American occupation of Porto Rico, must exert itself actively in her behalf. And it can only do this through the expenditure of large sums of money. Suppose the general government put off territorial organization for a definite period of years, say for 10 years, and pledged itself during that period to an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for school purposes. Suppose the general government, with a credit so high that it can borrow unlimited quantities of capital at 2 per cent or less, should surround the island with a well-equipped railroad of standard gauge, should cross it at several suitable points and should construct adequate tributary highways, it would be doing something, not only within its province and easily within its power, but also something to justify the partial bondage in which the island rests and something which would, through increased prosperity, increased valuation of property and increased commerce amply justify itself on strict financial grounds.

Treated as a Child.

It must be remembered that in spite of the manifest advantages of the present American administration Porto Ricans are meanwhile losing those practical lessons in self-government which we of the states hold to be so essential to American citizenship.

It is a loss not justified unless made good by more active measures for their betterment than we are now making. If we continue to hold the government of Porto Rico in the hands of the general government on the ground that Porto Rico is a child and not a full-grown man, we must be consistent and treat it as a child.

A child is not self-supporting. The ground of parental authority involves the ground of parental maintenance.

I can but feel that the work now being done for Porto Rico by the general government is pitiably small compared with what it might and ought to be. The restlessness noticeable in the Porto Rican public mind which results from the uncertainty of Porto Rican status ought, I think, to be definitely removed by postponing the creation of statehood for a period of 10 years or more, accompanied by equally definite and practical measures for fully utilizing this period for the betterment of the island.

Finally, it seems to me that the Porto Ricans have just ground for complaint in their entire absence of political status in the world at large.

They are inhabitants of an island, but citizens of no country. If they go abroad they may not even claim a passport from the United States government. Their position is unnecessarily and indefensibly trying. A special act of congress could make Porto Ricans citizens of the United States quite regardless of the subsequent question of territorial organization and statehood. This granting of citizenship would, I think, do much to win the affections of the people and would be a matter of simple justice.

It seems to me that the department of education cannot escape an active part in attempting to mold the present political situation.

E. P. HODGES.

W. C. WHITNEY'S LUCK.

Grouse Moor Which He Got for a Song From the Marquis of London Derry Turns Out to Be One of the Richest in England.

LONDON, July 24.—William C. Whitney is going in strong for English grouse shooting during the coming season. His sporting investments hitherto had been confined to the turf—wherein it is understood that he has not been highly successful—although it is admitted on all hands that he is one of the shrewdest speculators at present in England.

His latest deal, in securing, months in advance of the ordinary time, a portion of the grouse moors of Durham, confirms the opinion that he is either uncommonly shrewd or uncommonly lucky. The moors in question cover 800 acres and are part of the immense property of the rich and handsome marquis of Londonderry, formerly postmaster general. They have never been noted for their prolific coveys like those in Scotland, in consequence of their contiguity to the marquis' huge coal mines, which are spread all over the district. Through some strange phenomenon, however, the place turns out to be overrun with birds this year, although the fact wasn't known at the time Mr. Whitney struck the bargain. The price actually paid is not disclosed, but I am told that the moors have been secured at one-quarter of their value and that Whitney has had numerous offers for them at a greatly enhanced price from noblemen and agents since it became known that the birds were so plentifufl.

Last year Mr. Whitney promised his American friends that he would give them a season's shooting in England, and he started to look about at once for a prolific moor. He tried Scotland, Ireland and that portion of the midland counties of England which have been noted for their huge possessions of game, but he found that everything, with the exception of the supposed derelict moors of Durham, had been snapped up. Bound not to disappoint his American friends, he forthwith entered into negotiations with the marquis of Londonderry. The marquis was accustomed to hear distressing reports of the coveys on his Durham estate and was ready to dispose of them for the proverbial old song. The bargain was closed, and now, to all appearances, Mr. Whitney and his friends will shoot over one of the richest grouse moors in the kingdom this season.

One of the reasons for the sad sea waves being sad this season is that one sea serpent hasn't been found.

DEARTH OF NEW PLAYS FOR COMING LONDON SEASON

London Depending On Us for Attractions—W. S. Gilbert On the Profits of His Operas—"Dickens Theatrical Syndicate" Begins Business.

LONDON, July 24.—Not for several years has the end of the London theatrical season brought so comparatively few promises of attractions for the coming one as are being made for that of 1903-1904. After one of the best dramatic seasons in London for many moons, you would naturally expect to find managers ready with all sorts of tempting novelties, but probably the reason they are not so is the old one of "no plays." We are assured that Mr. Pinero's new piece is finished, and will be produced—sometime. And of course there is the comedy written by the now indefatigable J. M. Barrie for John Hare; but apart from these there is hardly a single important production scheduled, except Stephen Phillips' new play on the subject of "David and Bathsheba," which E. S. Willard will give at the St. James, and which, in view of the young poet's achievements with "Paolo and Francesca" and "Ulysses" will be awaited with great interest.

Mr. Willard will begin his London season, however, with "The Cardinal," which he already has given in the United States. Of plays by either Henry Arthur Jones, Sydney Grundy or R. C. Carton, nothing is being announced. Mr. Tree will not tempt fortune with an untried play for a while, but will begin business with an elaborate revival of "Richard II," and afterwards put on the American made "Darling of the Gods." Arthur Bourchier reopens with a revival of "The Bishop's Move," which, of course, has now been seen on both sides of the Atlantic. And so the story goes.

Even Mr. Frohman is making few promises, but this is merely because his most important two productions, the Barrie plays, give no signs of needing successors, although both announce their 200th performance. The two comedies by Hubert Henry Davis, author of "Cynthia," are now going so strongly that each is sure to open its respective playhouse after the midsummer vacation, so there is no news from either the Haymarket or Wyndhams. In fact, the only other new piece likely to have an early production is a comedy which "Hugh Morton," author of "The Belle of New York," has written and which is called "Glittering Gloria." It is likely to fill in the interval at the "New Theatre," following Mrs. Patrick Campbell's present occupancy. By the way, "Mrs. Pat" has cast Sudermann and "The Joy of Living" aside and will finish her season with several performances of her old standby, "The Second Mrs. Tanquery."

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Pugnacious always, W. S. Gilbert never hesitates about assailing the author of any statements which he regards as unwarranted concerning either himself or his work. The latest one to "catch it" from "Pinafore's" author has been George Edwardes. In speaking of the success of the various musical comedies which he produces, Mr. Edwardes remarked that he believed in revision to suit the public taste, and referring to the Savoy operas, said: "Mr. Gilbert used to polish his work to the minutest degree, and then he would absolutely refuse to have it altered in any way. . . I think that sometimes Mr. Gilbert would have saved a fine work like 'Ruddigore.'"

To which Mr. Gilbert responds with characteristic tartness: "Mr. Edwardes is quite right in supposing that (after having polished up my work to the minutest degree) I have not been in the habit of handing it over to the stage manager to embellish with alterations and additions at his good pleasure. If I had done so the Savoy pieces would, no doubt, have borne a stronger resemblance to the productions with which Mr. Edwardes' name is associated, but that was not the object I had in view."

More interesting, however, are Mr. Gilbert's remarks concerning "Ruddigore," which, as a matter of fact, has generally been considered as about the only failure of the great Savoy partnership. The librettist says: "Its success was not equal to that of many other of our operas; nevertheless my share of the profits, with royalties from the sale of the books, amounted to the respectable sum of $27,-500. Not a few successful dramatists would be glad to compound for half a dozen such failures."

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Speaking of London musical comedies, their tendency seems to be more and more to exalt the merely "smart," as the word is used here—to joke about all sorts of shady conduct so long as it is sufficiently gilded, and to make demi-gods of the company promoter with an automobile and the girl whose declared object is to "land" a millionaire—age, breeding or nationality no bar! And now even the stage door "Johnny" has come in for exaltation in the same quarter. In the souvenir of the departed "Gaiety" which John Hollingshead has just published many kind things are said regarding this gallant, but the most edifying of them all is the following: "The masher of today is the statesman of tomorrow, and the bulk of the mashers who graduated at the good old Gaiety are now helping to govern in this vast empire in every direction."

* * * *

Some time ago it was announced that a strong syndicate had been formed with the object of making elaborate productions of dramatizations of Charles Dickens' novels, but so little has been heard of the project of late that it was supposed to have fallen through. On the contrary, however, the proposed series of plays from the novels will begin at once. The first, which will see the light at the Adelphi, will be a dramatization of "David Copperfield," and therein Madge Lessing, the American player who was last seen at Drury Lane, will have the part of "Little Em'ly." The other members of the cast are also prominent stage folk.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, Mich., Aug. 1.—A week of gloriously beautiful weather has put everybody in a rare good humor. We never have the extremes of hot and cold at the Oakland as a consequence out of door life here is very enjoyable. To people who live away from the water the St. Clair river with its never ending panorama of all sorts of lake craft, carrying their huge cargoes of minerals, grain and lumber is an education. From the verandas of the Oakland better perhaps than anywhere else, can the enormous natural wealth of this country be contemplated. Nor is this the only attraction here. The river is alive with fish, and any time during the day, most satisfactory sport may be indulged in by the angler. And his luck will be such, that he will not need to rack his brains, to concoct any additions to fish story literature.

The Oakland itself offers the usual attractions to be found at a thoroughly up-to-date resort. The grounds are spacious and within the confines of the hotel's own property may be had golf, tennis, bowling, croquet, etc. ad libitum. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings the ball room is the scene of much light hearted gaiety. These hops are now so popular that resorters at their places find that it is quite the thing to dine and dance here on these evenings. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, the Michigan State Tennis Championship Tournament was to have been held here, but owing to so many of the players being away in Chicago and the East it was deemed advisable to postpone it until the latter part of August. Not to disappoint those who came however—for the Oakland management admits of no such contempe—a local tournament was held and all were delighted with the experience of Oakland hospitality.

Among the Pittsburgh people who have already partaken of Oakland hospitality are: T. D. Carroll and wife, James P. Heard and wife, J. K. D. Shaffer, C. H. Shaffer and wife, James P. Obur, G. H. Machlen, Miss Frances Kelley, Robert H. M. Steele, Mrs. E. H. Straub, W. J. Patterson, J. M. G. Fallman, Mrs. Oliver Hurley, Jas. H. Welch and wife, R. H. Jones, H. L. W. Hyde, Miss Hoover, Mrs. Leggett, Wilson Ray, T. K. Kay and wife.

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ROMANCE OF A BAFFLED GENIUS

CROSSES AND LOSSES ENDURED BY THE SCULPTOR JOHN DONOGHUE, WHICH ENDED IN SUICIDE.

IN ITS fulfillment, no less than in its promise, the talent of John Donoghue, the sculptor, has received wide recognition. His work ranks with the best America has produced. His lonely death by suicide a few days ago closed a pathetic romance, while it announced a great, irreparable loss to American art.

A curious fatality followed Donoghue throughout his entire career. One enterprise after another failed of accomplishment often by the merest chance. He brought to his work an unmistakable genius and an exceedingly sensitive artistic conscience.

His was an inspiring figure, tall, with the body of an athlete. He was possessed of unbounded energy and well fitted in every sense, it would seem, to take care of himself. In this age the word fate cannot be taken as a serious explanation of failure. By any other name the persistent ill-fortune which everywhere followed him will seem equally tragic. After so much promise and in many respects so great a success, the sculptor by the merest chance escaped a pauper's grave.

But why suicide? The question is partly answered further on in this brief record of his life and its romance.

John Donoghue died at the age of 46. He was of Irish descent, though an American by birth, having been born in Chicago. His genius was recognized early and he was afforded every advantage of education and travel. When a mere boy he studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts under the tutelage of Falguier, the famous sculptor, and made rapid progress. He first exhibited at the Paris salon a figure of Phedra, which was widely praised and quickly purchased. Later he wandered over the greater part of Europe. Rome in particular attracted and held him. The greater part of his life was spent in New York.

Widely Recognized Talent.

The talent of the young sculptor was everywhere recognized. While in Rome, as early as 1885, his statue of the Hunting nymph was publicly exhibited and received the highest praise from the critics. Venus, his next great work, was shown in Venice and later in London. It did much to establish the reputation of the rising American sculptor. The future seemed assured. Donoghue's genius was by this time generally recognized in Europe. He was still young, enthusiastic and energetic. The time seemed ripe for a great effort, and most opportunely, as it seemed, now came the opportunity. The date of the world's fair at Chicago was fixed for 1893, and Donoghue was given an opportunity to contribute.

It should be remembered that Donoghue was, by birth a Chicagoan, filled with pride and ambition for his native city. His residence abroad had served but to quicken his pride while it had trained his genius. The psychological moment seemed at hand. Donoghue planned his work on the broadest lines. His statue was to be worthy of himself and his city. It was to be the largest statue ever modelled, and plans were made to have it rise from the waters of Lake Michigan, in front of the fair grounds, where its huge bulk would dominate the White City.

The statue was called "The Spirit of the Abyss." It had been inspired by a famous passage in "Paradise Lost." Donoghue returned to Rome to work. No studio could be found large enough to accommodate his statue. The spirit was represented by a giant male figure seated with outstretched wings. From tip to tip of the great wings it measured 75 feet.

Historic Studio.

Failing to find any studio large enough to shelter it, Donoghue, with characteristic spirit, determined upon a bold course. He secured permission to use the famous Roman baths of the Emperor Diocletian for the purpose. It was a stroke, this utilization of one of the most famous palaces of the Romans as a workshop for Chicago. Donoghue afterward explained that it was merely living up to the traditions of his native city.

Under the inspiration of his historic surroundings, Donoghue worked tirelessly. The mechanical labor of such an enterprise was of course enormous, and this the sculptor had underestimated. He worked day and night, but the time for the delivery of the figure came and found it far from completion. So well, meanwhile, was the preliminary work considered that the Constitution was sent by the government to Italy to carry it to America. Here was Donoghue's first great disappointment. Before he could complete his statue the ship sailed. But Donoghue rose to the occasion.

His statue was too large to be transported by rail. He had it sawn into 11 pieces and hurried with it to Genoa. A ship was secured, the sculptor paid the cost of transportation, some $2,000—with promises—and hurried to America. The statue arrived too late to be used. His masterpiece, the embodiment of so many hopes and so much effort, lay under a great tarpaulin on a deserted dock in Brooklyn, with none to see or appreciate its majesty, its colossal dignity.

The blow would have crushed a less courageous spirit. Donoghue recovered instantly. With the light-heartedness which won for him so many friends he immediately rushed into the great competition for sculptors at the world's fair.

Won First Prize.

The fine arts department of the exhibition was compelled to choose from among seventy competitors, including well-known sculptors of several countries. Fourteen of these were Americans. Donoghue was awarded the first prize. Nothing did so much to announce his genius as his work in this competition. The effort came from the depths of his despair, yet the lightness and delicacy of his touch and, most of all, his choice of subject can only be accounted for as a touch of genius.

His statue was a superb nude figure of Sophocles leading the chorus after the battle of Salamis. The statue represents the poet as a lithe and youthful figure as he danced and sang in the military parade in the streets of Athens before the trophies captured at Salamis. It is the perfect embodiment of the joyous, impulsive temperament of the Greek.

Donoghue's genius was never more happily inspired. One can only marvel that in the face of such discouragement the sculptor should have chosen a theme so light-hearted and care free.

Following this Donoghue made several notable contributions to several public buildings throughout the United States. For the congressional library at Washington he prepared one of the great arches and, in addition, the statue of St. Paul. He modelled two busts, one of Governor Ames and another of John Boyle O'Reilly, for the Boston public library, as well as the heroic figure of St. Louis of France which adorns the court house of the appellate division in New York.

Scorned Commercial Work.

A great commercial success was now opened to Donoghue, but he persistently refused to take advantage of it. He would do nothing unworthy of his genius. His choice was a very difficult one. He had little or no talent for business affairs, and in the end, as all the world knows, he failed. He would undertake nothing he did not consider high art. Again and again he was begged to do model figures to decorate certain steamboats running out of New York. He explained that he could not "descend so low."

Some critics have believed that Donoghue compromised his talent in his well-known statue of "The Boxer." The statue dates from 1888, when John L. Sullivan gave several sittings to the sculptor. "The Boxer" is said to represent a reaction of the artist's mind from its high ideals—in a word, a concession to popular taste. The treatment is said to be strong but brutal in that he represents an animal and nothing more. General opinion, however, it is safe to say, will side with the sculptor.

Even granting that the statue is a concession, it is far from being a surrender. In short, it is only because Donoghue's work is of such rare distinction as a whole that the comparison is possible.

Incidentally an amusing story has been told of Sullivan in the role of artist's model.

According to Donoghue, Sullivan posed faithfully day after day, but he was as stolid as an Indian, and the sculptor could not get a word from him. One day, when the work was about done, Donoghue asked the fighter:

"What do you think of it?"

"Good," said Sullivan, and that was all.

Next day the same question was put to him.

"I like it first rate," said Sullivan. "Now, I suppose you'll get $200 or $300 for this when it is finished?"

"Well, I'll be disappointed if I don't get $2,000 or $3,000 for it," said Donoghue.

"Three thousand!" repeated Sullivan, incredulously. "Well, if that's so, all I've got to say is that some people make their money easy."

Failed to Prosper.

For all his ability and despite his growing popularity, Donoghue failed to prosper. But he never capitulated. He still refused to "sink so low" as to perform work against his best judgment or in any respect to compromise his artistic conscience. Disappointment followed disappointment. A year ago still another opportunity presented itself, full of promise. He was invited to compete for the memorial to McKinley to be erected in Philadelphia. His friends urged him to do so. He chose for his subject a figure typifying Protection standing in front of the bust of McKinley, and set to work. The model was completed and submitted, when it was found that money appropriated for the work would not be sufficient to carry out so ambitious an idea. The model was returned.

This last disappointment all but crushed him. Persistent ill fortune seemed to close every door. During the last few months Donoghue made desperate efforts to dispose of his work, but without success. His last attempt was the modeling of several classical figures in miniature, which he tried in vain to sell for a few dollars each. Several artists who saw them pronounced them remarkable, yet no market could be found anywhere. The courage which had served Donoghue so faithfully for years was slowly failing him. To the last friend who saw him alive he said sadly: "I have tried everything."

With so sensitive a genius and so fine a conscience directed by so faulty a business sense, the end was not wholly unexpected. In the few days before his death Donoghue collected from his friends photographs of all his work, and these, with all his papers, he destroyed.

After removing, as he supposed, every clew which would serve to identify him, Donoghue went to Lake Whitney where he spent the night wandering alone through the wood. In the early morning he shot himself on the shores of the lake. A scrap of paper in his pocket served by the merest accident to identify him, and he was brought to New York and buried in Greenwood. A single friend followed him to the grave.

The Romance of the Black Veil.

But why suicide?

To ordinary acquaintances, and indeed to most of the closer friends of his later days, the inner romance of his life remained unrevealed. It is, however, known to one or two that the passion to succeed, to win great fame, even to become rich—though that was always secondary—derived most of its inspiration from a beautiful woman.

Sculptors are not always romantic folk. Donoghue as a young man had had no more than the usual love affairs of the young. It was when he was modeling his gigantic figure in the baths of Diocletian that a great passion first entered his life. The lady was a visitor in Rome, and the daughter of a wealthy American family of French origin. She was tall and stately and of a very rich southern type of beauty. Although much sought in marriage she was still single at 28, when her eyes first met those of the sculptor. It cannot be affirmed by any of John Donoghue's friends that the lady was as deeply smitten as he was. She was religiously minded, and had made the possibility of her taking the veil of a nun the excuse for turning away many adorers, but it is certain that her interest in the earnest man toiling over his giant statue of "The Spirit of the Abyss" was more than love of the aesthetic called for. What has been gathered from a few detached phrases of the sculptor's shows that he believed she would wait for him. A great triumph, not an ordinary success, was his aim and his cry.

"Then she need not care what they say."

Whether it was a compact between them or simply a condition laid down in his great pride of art cannot now be said.

"She gave me her hand in the moonlight. It is a bargain. She is firm as St. Peter's. The burden is on me."

That was all. Time showed how he hoped and struggled, and at last how despair overcame him. The lady has taken the black veil; the sculptor is in his lonely grave. The silent romance is registered only in the dim archives of a buried memory.

LITTLE JOURNEYS IN GREATER PITTSBURGH

A STROLL FROM THE UNION DEPOT TO THE POINT.

NOISY, busy, Greater Pittsburgh! Surrounded by numerous mills and factories whose operatives alone draw over $40,000,000 a year in wages, the smoke and dust that necessarily follows such activity, strangers invariably get the impression which once was almost true, that the city is encompassed by impenetrable gloom. Pittsburgh in its incessant hustle and bustle, has indeed well earned its fame as the workshop of the world.

An old schoolmate who had come to visit me from the south, saw Pittsburgh in the usual light. The familiar sounds in this city—how differently they fall upon the ear of the visitor. The newsboys piping their morning songs at the door of the hotel, the street cars clanging by, the steamboat whistles shrieking, the heavy tramping of the large horses, the booming noises from the mills—this is something of the stir.

In order to get near to the noise and activity, we started early one morning to view the downtown district just when thousands of workers are rushing to their places "at the wheel." We went up Smithfield street thence by Liberty avenue to the Union depot. I was no less surprised than my friend at the mass of people who come and go to their work on the early morning trains. The walk leading to the station bears a continuous stream of workers. Standing aside we counted 186 men and about 55 women passing in five minutes. While these numbers are not large, yet they show in a way something of the rush at the depot, which holds good not only in the morning, but throughout the entire day.

The Union Station.

We found the usual number of immigrants lounging about. It is quite a common sight to see a dozen or more foreign families with their store of this world's goods right by their side. And the women usually have their share of bearing these burdens in the form of large bundles. Indeed, we had but to look over to the Washington street steps across the railroad to see the rugged figures of two Italian women carrying bundles on their backs almost or wholly as large as themselves.

At the foot of the walk leading to Liberty avenue, there is an open-air newsstand, the proprietor of which, while a cripple, still has seen so much of the world as to be a veritable storehouse of philosophy. Among other questions, we asked him when he sold the most papers. To which he replied, "Why, in the evening, of course," explaining that "people have time to read the news then." The peculiar emphasis he gave the word news, called to mind the newsboys' "All about—" etc., the plea on which they sell their papers. The "newsy" is a genuine philosopher and my friend and I decided to count all we could see in our stroll.

Crossing from Liberty avenue by way of Eleventh street to Penn avenue, we reached one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city; the portion that contains such well-known houses as Pickering's, Spear's, Keech's, the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company and many other firms of equal note. The first building to attract our attention was the Pennsylvania railroad office of lines west of Pittsburgh, containing also the Dental college of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

My companion remarked that he had never seen so many fine, well-built draught horses as those continually passing back and forth. It is really characteristic of Pittsburgh. No other city can boast of so many good horses. It is only occasionally that one sees a poor, ill-fed horse. The supply of these heavy draught horses comes from many states and the market here is not often dull. Some cities enact laws requiring a better stock of work horses. Pittsburgh will not need such a regulation for some time, and better still, perhaps never.

Among the many large buildings we were going by, the modest little house which bore the sign "W. C. A., established 1866," was quite a contrast. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital is not far distant. The Westinghouse building at Tenth and Penn, is by the Second National bank. To enumerate the large business houses on this avenue alone would be like writing a good-sized directory.

On the North Side.

Even the average Pittsburgher does not realize how many of the people employed in Pittsburgh come to their work from Allegheny. The many bridges connecting the two cities are scenes of much activity and resound with the patter of many hurrying feet. The steady stream of incoming workers makes an impressive sight. Perhaps at Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair) it is most remarkable. The old custom at these bridges of collecting one cent fares from the men and boys seemed new and somewhat amusing to my friend.

After passing the massive building of Joseph Horne Company, Penn and Fifth, we turned to view from this distance the heart of the business section on our left. How like giants, the Farmer's Deposit bank, Frick and Arrott buildings loom up above the surrounding ones. They are typical sky scrapers, and have few superiors in point of beauty; good examples of modern architecture, being structures of gigantic dimensions, but of simple design.

In reaching that section below Fifth street, much of the hustle and activity disappeared. We had come to a district where there were many small offices and fewer large buildings. We were pleasantly reminded of old days and old cities by a sign to be seen bearing the words, "Ye Antique Shop." We saw another interesting sign of homely, but very clever device. A wagon wheel placed on an axle protruding from the doorway of a shop was fixed by an arrangement from the inside so as to keep constantly revolving. It is surely a good thing to attract the attention of the passerby.

The whole atmosphere of our journey changed some how. We had gotten down into the section of Pittsburgh known as the Point, a place of wide historic interest, for this was old Fort Duquesne. To-day there are few residents of the Point who do not refer to the Emerald Isle with patriotic pride. However a few Italians have forced their way in, for we saw two shoe-repairing shops evidently run by children of Sunny Italy. But on the whole the men, women and children were plainly of the "good old Irish stock." This fact together with the one that we were in the midst of very old buildings, some dating back to the French and Indian war, conspired to make a very alien, yet charming impression on our minds. It seemed as if we had been transplanted to some foreign land.

The River Industry.

On the opposite corner at Penn avenue and Water street, we stood watching two old men holding an excited conversation. Our first thought was of the liquor that flows so freely in these quarters, but were mistaken in our surmise, for the loud talk soon came to an end, and what seemed at first a quarrel turned out to be only a friendly morning chat. And we were no less surprised to see the younger of the two men make his way over to where we were standing.

"Good marrnin,' gintlemen, and be ye straingers in the city?" A casual answer, a few questions asked and answered soon put us in friendly relations with one who proved to be an old salt. He then told us of coming to America and of his inland voyage to Pittsburgh. He said he was a sailor on the old seas, came to America in the 60's, and did all of his subsequent sailing on the Ohio. What a history he told! How much more he suggested by his look, his tone of voice and his rugged body, than any mere words that he spoke. It was a glimpse into the romance of the old days, it was to feel the witchery of the sea to hear him speak.

Our newly made friend seemed like a knight when he volunteered in his great-hearted manner to show us some things he assured us were "purty to see." We could not have been more fortunate than in getting such a guide. To him the Point was rich in history, rich in old associations. Turning we went back Penn avenue one square to Fort street, our guide telling us on the way of the many changes that had occurred around there. Fires, he said, had swept away some of the old buildings and others gave way to new ones. He assured us that that vicinity had improved in character from a few years back. He spoke in a subdued tone as if afraid that some one should hear him.

By going down Fort street we came to the most cherished and oldest building in Pittsburgh—the Redoubt or Block House, erected by Colonel Bouquet in 1764. Our guide showed us through the quaint old structure and made our imaginations run wild by the most thrilling pictures of warfare. We could almost see the fine looking French soldiers, the Redcoats and the great "Gineral Washington." He told one thing that was entirely new to both of us. He said that as a means of escape the French soldiers had tunnelled from the Block House to the Allegheny. In speaking of this he said that long ago after a flood there had been discovered a large sunken place many feet deep right in the line of the tunnel. How much of the whole story was tradition I do not know.

Down Around the Point.

After refusing a reward other than good will, for his kindness, our old friend chatted with us a good while on the beauties of his native land. Tears came to his eyes and rolled down his weather-beaten face as he spoke of his old friends and of the salt spray. We wished him the happiness of getting back home sometime, and his last words when we left him were, "I wish I was there meself now."

We went to the Point bridge which spans the Monongahela, to get a view of the three rivers. The scene is a picturesque one. The three rivers with their flotilla of steamers, the Mount Washington cliffs, and the marked characteristics of the buildings unite to form a panorama of much beauty. This is where the Ohio begins, and truly the "gateway of the west."

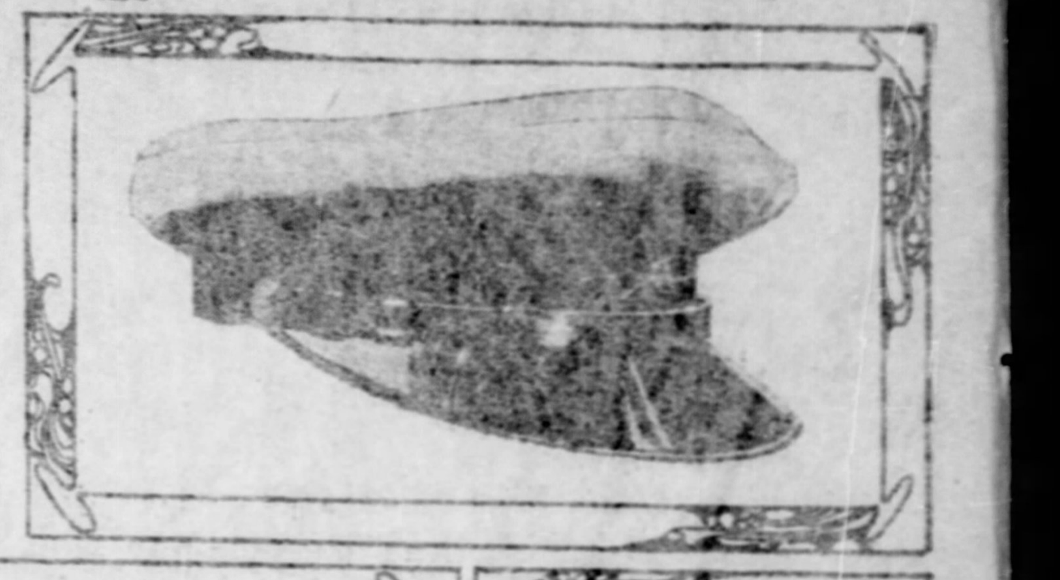
We stood there reviewing our little journey and remembered that we had counted just 23 newsboys. Who knows what those little fellows will do? What will they be doing in the years to come?

Let us be patient and kind to them. They may be wonders. Who knows!

Just as we were turning to go the steamboat Mayflower, (a very poetical name for such a work-a-day river), was plowing its way toward the great Ohio. Its decks were thronged with people evidently bound for a midsummer outing. And as the children waved and cheered, we longed to journey with them.

ROSCOE BRUMBAUGH.

MEN'S FASHIONS



WHITE flannel, dark blue flannel and dark blue finished or unfinished serge are pre-eminently the materials for yachting clothes, although white duck may be added as a popular stuff for trousers. The dress is simplicity itself, for, barring special club uniforms and insignia, and excepting the cap, there is really very little in the least distinctive about it. The double-breasted, usually associated with the sea, and correctly so because so generally worn, is the same in cut as that for ordinary wear, the hang being very straight from the shoulders and fairly full, and there may be a depth of three or four buttons, vents in the seams or not, and a moderately high or deeply rolled lapel, as desired. Exact finishing may perhaps be a matter of club regulation, but it is certainly not prescribed by general fashion.

The jacket shown by the accompanying illustration is a correct model, and it will be seen that there is little distinctiveness in the style. Indeed, the only points of especial interest are the brass buttons bearing the club insignia and the braiding on the sleeves. The single braiding denotes club membership, while a double braiding following the same design signifies the ownership of a yacht.

It should be said, however, that unless one belongs to a yacht club no braid should be used, even if not put on in any special design, and that the buttons, even if of brass, should not be other than perfectly plain. This goes without saying, perhaps, for no man would wish to give the impression of being what he is not, or of wearing a fictitious club dress. In fact, regulation yachting dress itself, irrespective of club formality, should always be confined to actual yachting. It is the acme of bad form, besides absolutely ridiculous, to wear a yachting cap and affect a nautical style of attire for no other reason than that one may be at a yachting resort or possibly staying at some yacht club; and yet this is just what a good many do. It is the familiar caricature of the clerk away on his vacation in the funny papers. Indeed, the etiquette of yachting depends a good deal on the circumstances of each particular case. If we own a boat of good proportions and belong to a recognized yacht club one may dress up for it. If one owns nothing more than a small sloop the extremes of yachting dress are hardly to be advised. And if one possesses only a catboat one should hardly wear yachting clothes at all, except, of course, such things as comfort and convenience demand for practical use. Any man of natural good sense and reasonably good style in dress will easily be able to understand and appreciate the distinction.

But to go on to the other points of this particular form of apparel; the cap is the most characteristic part of the costume, and that illustrated is the regulation style for formal or semi-formal yachting dress, a white duck or white cloth top with black band, black patent-leather strap across the front and black patent-leather visor. The informal style is the same in shape but is of dark blue cloth with blue braid across the front and either patent leather or blue cloth visor. The white cap goes with the white suit and the blue with the blue serge suit, or blue double-breasted coat and white flannel or duck trousers. The insignia on the front is, of course, strictly personal, either the yacht flag, club device, etc.

Except that the shops which make more or less of a specialty of yachting clothes show plain white flannel shirts as a correct style, there is no one especial form that may be called characteristic of the sea. Flannel as a material is perhaps to be preferred, but cheviot, madras and linen are all worn. Neither is there anything particularly distinctive in neckties, belts, hose, etc. Low collars and dark blue or figured white-and-blue ties with flowing ends, put on in the sailor knot fashion (the regular four-in-hand knot), are most approved; but narrower four-in-hands, and even bows, are frequently worn. The necktie shown by the illustration in this issue, a design from one of the leading shops, is of dark blue silk with a band of white running around the bottom edges.

The shoe illustrated herewith is of white pipe-clay canvas with corrugated red rubber sole, an excellent style for general all-around wear, and especially good for wet weather, though perhaps less popular than the low shoe, which may also be had of white canvas or duck with red rubber sole. There is practically no difference between the yachting shoe and ordinary white duck or tan leather tennis shoe, except that the former is sometimes made with little disk-like perforations in the soles to give some suction and prevent slipping on wet decks.

Long ulsters, pea jackets, sweaters and oil skin suits and hats all come within the scope of yachting dress, but require no particular description, and formal evening dress hardly permits of exposition here. It differs from ordinary evening dress only in the matter of gilt buttons, braiding, etc., and as they are entirely dependent on club regulation, are of little general interest.

ARCHIE MARKHAM.

A REALLY FUNNY PLAY AMERICANS MAY SEE

"Just Like Callahan," Which Is Now Diverting London, Has an Original Plot — Irving's Coming Tour With "Dante" — "Monsieur Beaucaire's English Success—The Chinese Players in Europe—Gossip of Foreign Stage.

LONDON, July 25.—"Just Like Callahan," the latest French farce to be adapted and produced in London, has caught the fancy of playgoers here to such an extent that it is practically certain to be tried at home before long. Perhaps some announcement to this effect has been published in America, though nothing definite has been disclosed here as yet. However it can be said that if the piece, which is an adaptation by Cosmo Gordon Lennox of "Le Coup de Fouet," is given in the United States with an American company, it is pretty sure to do well. The work of adapting has been well done, and about the only fault to be found with the farce as it is now being given at the Criterion is that it is not played with sufficient lightness of touch. In the hands of Americans, however, that matter is sure to be made right. The hero of "Just Like Callahan" is the inevitable frolicsome husband of French farce, but this Lothario is rather clever. To lessen the chances of his being detected in any of his little flirtations he has invented for himself a double, whom he has named "Callahan." He tells his wife about being mistaken for Callahan in the streets. He also writes her anonymous letters, telling her that her husband has been seen in all sorts of compromising situations at hours when the better half knows perfectly well that her lord and master was at her side. Callahan, of course! All is going swimmingly when the trusting wife is visited by a woman friend of a more suspicious nature. She hears of the mysterious Callahan and suspects. The husband gets wind of her conjectures and decides on a bold stroke. Attired in Irish home-spun and sporting a glorious brogue, he calls on his own wife and her friend in the capacity of Callahan—the object being to convince them both that the double actually exists. But, just as, having practically accomplished this, he is about to withdraw, he is seized with a severe cramp in the leg. To his horror he finds that he can neither leave as Callahan or return as himself. It would be a pity to tell how it all comes out, but this is only the beginning of the "tangled web" which this deceiver weaves, and his efforts to escape therefrom are as amusing as they are ingenious.

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Probably Sir Henry Irving has done well in deciding to make "Dante" his only production during his coming tour in the United States. The Sardou play, with its striking scenes in the infernal regions, calls for about all the properties that any one actor-manager would care to take across the Atlantic, and then, too, Sir Henry probably wouldn't have cared to give any of the pieces in which he and Miss Ellen Terry invariably have appeared together on the other side of the water without the assistance of his "dear comrade," as he calls her. The famous representative of Portia is, of course, now starring with her own company and under contract to appear separately in the United States later on. Sir Henry's decision to leave for America on October 10—opening at the Broadway theater, New York, on October 26—will give him, too, an opportunity to get in a provincial tour first during which "Dante" will be an attraction. The joint production of Messrs. Sardou and Moreau has been a fair success at Drury Lane, where it finishes tonight, and probably will prove a draw in America by virtue of its much advertised and really impressive scenes in the inferno. There has, however, been considerable curiosity to learn whether Sir Henry himself regards this extraordinary hodge-podge of Dante's real life, the poet's imaginings and happenings such as Sardou only would be capable of conceiving as a really good play, or whether, in offering it to the public he had his tongue in his cheek. Evidently, however, from the jocose reference to "Dante", which Sir Henry made at the Gaiety farewell performance the other night, he does not view the wordy product of the two Frenchmen with great seriousness. The knight described himself as "an old neighbor of thirty years standing, who used to carry on a different sort of shop (the Lyceum,) over the way, and still is in the same line of business—hell and that kind of thing—not far off."

* * *

Although Lewis Waller will bring the run of "Monsieur Beaucaire," at the Comedy, to a close tonight, this does not mean that the American play's career in London is over. "Beaucaire" has run over 300 nights, but business keeps so good that Waller will start off with a revival of the Tarkington-Sutherland comedy when he opens the Imperial theater, which he leased recently from Mrs. Langtry, next fall.

* * *

Having been entertained recently by a company of "real" Japanese players, and with an assemblage of "real" American coons now on view at one of her chief playhouses, London is promised a visit from a troup of "real" Chinese actors. This is the Oriental company which appeared at St. Petersburg recently. Their success there was so great that they will visit Vienna, Berlin and Paris before coming here, and there is just a chance of their making a tour in the United States.

The Wine List.

Although the flowers are blooming gay,
No perfume fills the air, I ween.
A motor car has passed that way,
And all you get is gasoline.
—Washington Star.

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Makes the Hair Grow, Keeps the scalp healthy.

Sold Everywhere in $1.00 and 50 cent Bottles.

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PITTSBURGH'S IZAAK WALTON

Col. John W. Hague, the Boss Fisherman, Talks of the Characteristics of the Elusive Finny.

PITTSBURGH FISHING CLUBS KNOWN FAR AND WIDE

Every Fishing District on the Continent Has Been Tried—Where Game Fish Are Easiest Caught—Fishermen Past and Present.

FOR good or for ill, according as one looks at it from the point of view of the fisherman or from that of the fishes, the Pittsburghers do love fish. They love to eat them and consequently love to catch them. There is scarcely a family in Allegheny county that does not eat fish some day in the week. Friday and Saturday are the heaviest fish eating days, but one need only glance at the daily menu of a Pittsburgh restaurant to convince himself that we do not spurn the piscatory pleasures on any other day of the week, and that a goodly number of us are always catholic enough to be willing to fast on fishes at almost any time."

So says in substance Col. John W. Hague, and he is in a position to know, for he has been the recognized Izaak Walton of Pittsburgh for many a year

A 13 lb. and a 15 lb. Salmon Caught in the Monongahela Within the Limits of Pittsburgh.

past, and probably no man in Allegheny knows better or even as well how to angle or where to angle, nor has given so much time and attention to compel the aquatic animal to reveal its secrets to him that he may the more easily subdue it, nor has he allowed himself to rest contented with the fishing sport alone, but has broadened his knowledge by cultivating a more substantial stomachic taste for the game, and by gathering information on the condition of the fishing trade in Pittsburgh. To hear him talk on the subject of fishes one is involuntarily led to dub him a "laudator temporis acti." There is an "Auld Lang Syne" note about all he says which, while it does not blind him to the present flourishing state of fishhood, or make him despair of the future yet lends an effect of romanticism, which is connected with all that is past and irretrievable. For Hague has reached that middle age which fondly cherishes bygone memories, and to whom the present and the silhoutte of the future is outlined only in the gray color of prose.

Pitsburgh's Fishing Clubs.

This is too sentimental for a lawyer, you will say. But a man is not a lawyer all the time, and Hague has been and still is a fisherman, and what more dreamy thing can a person do than to sit for hours holding the bait and patiently waiting for the fish to nibble? "When the fishing clubs of Pittsburgh," said Col. Hague, "were more thoroughly organized, we then used to work more systematically and methodically. In any fishing expedition all the clubs of Pittsburgh were represented, and we used to go out in great crowds, sometimes exceeding 100. The railroads would all compete with each other for our patronage and the result was that we used to get especially low rates. Now they go out in small companies of about 10. There is no central organization and there is no community of action."

But although no lawyer, the warden, Mr. Hague, is still frequently consulted by all the clubs of Pittsburgh whenever they are in need of any information. There are now about 350 clubs in Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh fishermen are now as much in evidence throughout the fishing of the United States and Canada as ever. There is scarcely a known fishing district of value which escapes them, and they have been the pioneers and discoverers of some new fishing grounds. They have been through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota; through West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Canada. Some Pittsburghers have been up as far as the St. John's river, and some have gone clear down to Florida.

Some new territory has been discovered northwest of Toledo and west of Detroit, which contains many good streams. The Georgian and Saginaw bays have proven excellent depositories of fish. They contain lots of black bass, muskalonge, pike, pickerel and salmon.

As the representative of Pittsburgh

COL. JOHN W. HAGUE,
Ex-Fish Warden and Champion Fisherman of Pittsburgh.

fishermen, Mr. Hague has naturally been through all of these regions. He has fished largely in the regions of the Muskoko lakes, Canada, and in the numerous inlets along the coast which is washed by the Georgian bay, and is getting ready to go out this summer again to the Georgian bay district. He has pitched his camp on the line of Soo St. Marie, Minnesota & St. Paul railroad, and there he has found thousands of little lakes and streams just teeming with fish. Some of these have never been entered before by white men. He has caught there the muskalonge, bass, salmon, pike and pickerel.

Trout Highly Valued.

Those who fish with the artificial fly and line value the trout most highly. It is found in all the inland streams throughout Pennsylvania, Michigan, Canada, and all the states through which the mountain range passes. They live in cold water and mountain streams. The next fish in popularity is the bass found almost universally in Pennsylvania. They can be caught in the Ohio, the Allegheny, Monongahela, Susquehanna, Delaware and all streams emptying into salt water. It is the fisherman's favorite, because being the gamiest fish, it affords the greatest sport. It is a great fighter. When you throw out your live bait to him he flies off about 30, 40 or 50 feet, then stops, turns around and gulps it. Then you begin to reel the line, and as soon as he feels the tug he jumps, saws backward and forward and around, breaking the water, pulling and hauling. There comes a time, when, if he has not succeeded in pulling off, which occasionally happens, he grows weary and comes up on the water. Then, if he is a heavy-weight, it might take about 20 minutes to haul him into the boat.

Of course, while they are at it the Pittsburgh fishermen do not fail to take in all the good time they can get. Composed, as many of them are, of judges, lawyers, and preachers, they have need of healthy physical exercise and they take it out in the open air. They live in tents, covered with a board floor, if they can get boards. If they cannot, they use straw or hay or balsam or leaves, or boughs. They spread out the balsam leaves or boughs 18 inches thick. "When you get into this you feel like embraced in a soft cushion," says Hague, "and you sleep like a top. If you have rheumatism or any such affection, this drives it all away."

THOMAS SELTZER.

A Rural Reflection.

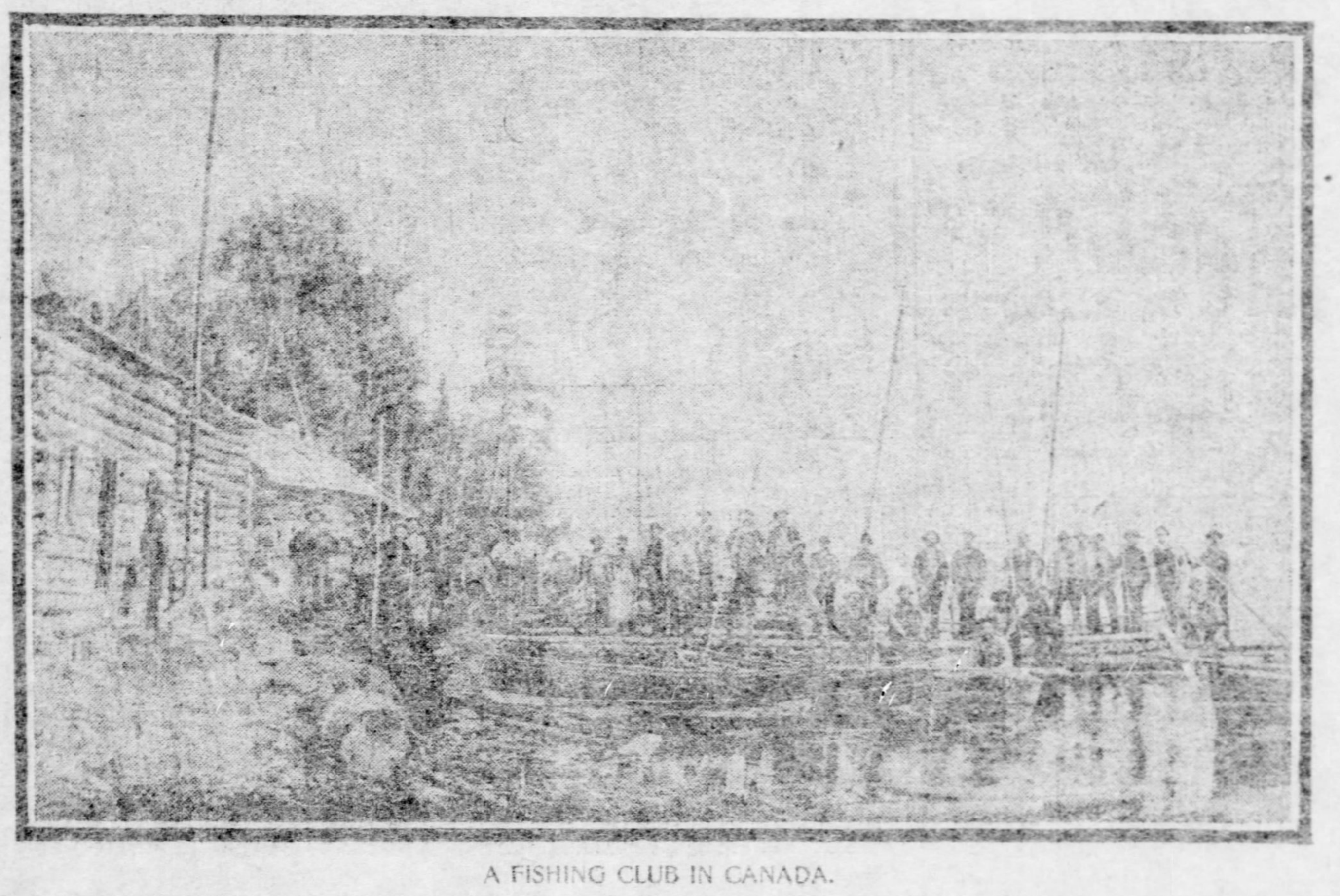
Bragg—I got $10,000 for that bulldog I used to own.

Naggs—What? Ten thousand in cash?

Bragg—Well, not exactly. I traded him for two $5,000 pups.—Chicago News.

Promises But No Fulfillment.

He promised he'd return the lock of hair
She'd given him in those sweet days before her
Love cooled. 'Twas but a promise, ending there,
Like that of any other hair restorer.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



A FISHING CLUB IN CANADA.

GOOD STORIES TOLD
—BY AND ABOUT—
PROMINENT PEOPLE

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, is an admirer of Charles Lamb, and has had access to many private papers that illuminate Lamb's character well.

"In one of his unpublished letters," Dr. Wilson said the other day, "Lamb speaks of getting his publisher drunk."

"'This was a case,' he says, 'of putting my wine cellar in my bookseller.'"

The late J. A. McNeill Whistler opposed every sort of cant. He championed, on the other hand, many peculiar things. He believed, for instance, in cosmetics, and encouraged women always in the use of rouge, rice powder, kohl and henna.

He liked, in this connection, to tell about a rebuff that he once heard a young girl administer to a bishop. The bishop, somehow or other, had discovered the young girl in the act of curling her hair with a heated silver rod, and he said to her:

"My dear young lady, if God intended your hair to be curled, He would curl it Himself."

She rejoined:

"He did curl it when I was a little girl, but now that I am grown up, He thinks I am able to look after it myself."

Charlemagne Tower, the American ambassador to Russia, was talking at his Atlantic City cottage about the Russian moujik.

"This naive fellow," he said, "is something like a boy and something like an Irishman. He is, as a rule, very simple, very kind.

"A typical moujik entered one day a railroad station. He approached the agent and asked when a certain train would leave for a certain place. The agent told him distinctly, and, seeming satisfied, he departed.

"But a moment later he was back again. And again he asked the agent the same question.

"'Why,' the agent exclaimed, 'I told you that only a minute ago.'

"'You did, truly,' the moujik answered, 'but it isn't myself that wants to know this time. It's my mate outside.'"

Senator Edmund W. Pettus of Alabama is 82 years old. A man called at his law office in Selma one day and wanted to read him a 30-page abstract of a will. Senator Pettus said:

"I am too old to listen to all that. Tell me in a few words the abstract's contents."

"I prefer to read it to you," the man insisted.

"Ah!" said Mr. Pettus, "you have the author's vanity. You are like Barthe, the comedian. Barthe called on a dying man one day with a new comedy. He unrolled it. He said:

"'Let me read this to you. You will laugh.'

"'But, consider,' said the other; 'I am a dying man.'

"Barthe, ignoring that objection, smiled, and cleared his throat to begin.

"'Consider,' the victim resumed; 'I have only an hour to live.'

"'But to read my comedy will only occupy a half hour,' said Barthe."

Senator Thomas C. Platt, on his seventieth birthday, was talking to a group of reporters at Manhattan Beach about a certain politician.

"To land him, bait your hook with flattery," said the senator. "He is an egoist. His worst enemy, by praising the cut of his coat, the architecture of his house, his skill at steering a boat or making a speech, his grace in lifting his hat to a woman—his worst enemy, by praising him or anything that concerns him, can twist him around his finger.

"Yes," the senator concluded, "he is an egoist; a man who would be glad to die for the pleasure of looking up from his grave and reading the stone cutter's puff on his tombstone."

The late Mrs. James G. Blaine used to relate charmingly the unconscious witticisms of her sons' and daughters' childhood. She once said:

"When James, his father's namesake, was a little chap, he discussed for a long time one day the subject of wedding cakes. He made me tell him all about wedding cakes—how they are made, how they are cut, and how pieces of them are sent to the friends of brides and grooms. This last custom he was especially pleased with. He thought a piece of wedding cake made a delightful gift.

"Then he pondered for a moment. He frowned. He said:

"'But mamma, I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I get married.'

"'Why, not, my dear?' I asked.

"'Because,' he said, 'you didn't send me any of yours.'"

Thomas Humphrey Ward, at the recent veiling of a bust of Emerson at the Passmore Edwards settlement in London, paid many graceful compliments to America, and at the same time intermingled with these compliments a number of appropriate jests.

One of Mr. Humphrey Ward's jests concerned an English traveler.

The man had toured the United States and now purposed to visit the interior of Japan and China. A number of San Franciscans had gathered to see him off upon his voyage, and he was taking leave of them rather nervously, for he feared a little the strange peoples among whom his lines would soon be laid.

An elderly San Franciscan, after wishing him good luck upon his hazardous trip, said:

"Well, take care of yourself."

This form of farewell, common enough in America, struck the Englishman's ears strangely. He pondered the phrase in perplexity. Then he exclaimed:

"By jove, they won't take anything but my money over there, will they?"

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the distinguished clergyman and novelist, preached one Sunday in his youth in a small western church. The church was very plain and unpretentious; there were no cushions to the pews, and the congregation was dressed poorly. Nevertheless the collection, which Mr. Brady had expected to be small, was an extremely large one. After it had been taken up the clergyman said:

"I once heard of a minister who preached in a strange church where there were no collection plates. When the time came for the collection and this lack was pointed out, the minister said that his own hat might be passed around. Accordingly the black and shining tile traversed the length and breadth of the church, but it returned empty. No one, it seems, had put a penny in the collection.

"The minister, perceiving this, sneered. 'I'm lucky,' he said, 'to get my hat back.'

"In your church here," Mr. Brady went on, "if I had loaned my hat to you I should never have had occasion to make so ungracious a speech as that minister's, for here you are the soul of generosity. The size of tonight's collection amazes me. It fills me with delight. I am going to come back among you soon, and I am going to have another collection taken up. You know how it is with good cows—the oftener you milk them the more they give? Well, my friends, it is just the same with good congregations."

THE RUDOLPH FISHING CLUB, AT "THE SNOWS," MACKINAW ISLANDS.

PRINCE FEARS THE FATE OF ALEXANDER AND DRAGA

There Is Blood on the Hands of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and He Is Running Around Europe Making Frantic Appeals for Protection From His Own People.

SOFIA, July 20.—Unless all signs fail, there is increasing danger that the world will be startled presently by a crime in Bulgaria that will closely resemble that in Servia, with unhappy Prince Ferdinand as the victim. The tragedy that was enacted at Belgrade by the officers of the Servian army would be nothing more than a pleasant diversion for the sinister plotters of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, skilled as they are in death-dealing, and one fine morning the world may wake up to hear that the prince of Bulgaria has been butchered in his own bed.

The statesmen of Europe are aware of this, and they are already beginning to make their preparations for an event which will be as little mourned by some of them as was the assassination of the

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

two misrulers of Servia. Prince Ferdinand, too, is well acquainted with the danger that menaces his life, and he recently returned to Sofia from a tour around Eastern Europe, which he took for the purpose of obtaining from one or more of the great powers that protection which he cannot hope to find among his own subjects.

After the Belgrade tragedy Prince Ferdinand drew up an hysterical appeal to the powers to punish the Servian regicides, urging that to leave them unpunished would have the inevitable effect of encouraging the assassination of unbeloved sovereigns everywhere, and especially in Bulgaria. But his representations remained without effect. His frantic petitions for protection, backed as they were by the weighty influence of his mother, Princess Clementine of Coburg, were utterly ignored, for Ferdinand of Bulgaria is disliked by all the emperors, kings and governments of Europe. He is a prince with a past, and a past that will not bear even the most tolerant investigation.

Prince Ferdinand's hands are stained with the blood of two murders for which it has been proved beyond a doubt that he was responsible.

The Mighty Stambuloff.

Before he was elected to the throne of Bulgaria, Ferdinand of Coburg was serving as a simple officer in an Austrian regiment. He was a younger son, and had no future to look forward to beyond that of a commonplace military man who may rise to the rank of general. He owed his selection to be ruler of Bulgaria, his elevation to the princely throne of that country and his subsequent recognition by the sultan, who is suzerain of Bulgaria, and by the powers, solely to Stambuloff, the greatest of Balkan statesmen.

When Ferdinand's predecessor on the Bulgarian throne, Prince Alexander of Battenburg, was deposed and driven out of the country, it was Stambuloff who overthrew the revolutionary regime and established the regency which restored law and order in the place of anarchy. When Russia attempted to take advantage of the situation created by the revolution to turn Bulgaria into a Russian province, it was Stambuloff who interposed and upheld Bulgarian independence. When a dispute arose among the Bulgarians regarding the choice of a new prince it was Stambuloff who presented the claims of Ferdinand of Coburg and brought about his election. It was the one great political mistake of his career, and he paid for it dearly, for it cost him his life.

Ferdinand ill repaid the services which Stambuloff had rendered to him. It is true that Stambuloff remained premier of Bulgaria from 1887, the date of Ferdinand's elevation to the throne, until 1894, but during the whole of this period he was continually the target for the bullets of assassins hired to remove the man who had successfully thwarted Russia's plans for the future of Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand, so far from protesting against crimes which were attempted by Russian agents, or taking measures to protect the life of his chief minister, watched the blows aimed at Stambuloff's heart with ill-concealed pleasure, and on one occasion at least he afforded the would-be assassins unusual facilities for escape after their attempt had failed.

The prince's attitude came to be publicly known in Bulgaria, and his partiality for the mortal enemies of the prime minister naturally encouraged the efforts of Stambuloff's political rivals to take his life, so that when Ferdinand drove him into retirement in 1894 Stambuloff thought he would be safer out of Bulgaria, and made preparations to leave the country. Prince Ferdinand, however, not only forbade him to cross the frontier, but took effectual measures to prevent him from going by placing him under police supervision.

It was while he was under this police surveillance that Stambuloff was butchered in the streets of Sofia a year later. The police, who had been shadowing him from day to day for over a year, carefully suspended their supervision while Stambuloff was attacked and murdered as he was walking home from a visit to Prince Ferdinand. When an outcry was raised by the populace the police refrained from making any effort to seize the murderers, and no steps whatever were taken by the authorities to bring the assassins to justice, though the individuals who actually committed the crime were well known to every one in Sofia.

The reason for this unique inaction was that any detailed investigation would have brought to light unpleasant facts about the reward which the actual murderers received. Ferdinand's guilt was so evident that benevolent Francis Joseph of Austria announced that he would never again receive the prince of Bulgaria at his court, and though eight years have elapsed and Ferdinand has repeatedly begged in sackcloth and ashes for admission to the Austrian emperor's presence, Francis Joseph has remained firm, being unable to forget that the prince's hands are stained with the blood of the man who was his greatest benefactor.

The men who did Stambuloff to death in 1895 are still living in Sofia and are pointed out to visitors there as the statesman's assassins. They are in full possession of their liberty, and they are living on the money which they received as the price of the bloody crime which they perpetrated.

Anna Simon's Fate.

The other murder for which Prince Ferdinand was responsible was that of the Hungarian singer, Anna Simon, who met her death in 1897. Anna Simon, who had been in the prince's confidence for some time, became inconvenient to him, and he handed her over to his most intimate friend, Capt. Boitscheff, giving the latter instructions to get rid of her as silently as possible, for she was in possession of compromising information in regard to the murder of Stambuloff. A few days later Anna Simon's corpse was dragged out of the Danube, and it soon transpired that she had been enticed to Nikopol by Capt. Boitscheff, who had then pitched her into the swift stream of the trans-European river. No steps, however, were taken to arrest Capt. Boitscheff till the Austrian minister at Sofia brought strong pressure to bear on Bulgaria and eventu-

LITTLE PRINCE BORIS,
Heir to the Tottering Bulgarian Throne. His Enforced "Conversion" Broke His Mother's Heart.

ally compelled the Bulgarian authorities to put the captain on his trial for murder.

Prince Ferdinand gave Capt. Boitscheff a promise that nothing should happen to him, in consequence of which the murderer remained silent as to the prime instigator of the crime. He was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging; the soldier's privilege of being shot was denied him on account of the peculiarly atrocious character of the murder. After his condemnation Ferdinand visited him in his prison cell and kept his mouth closed by reiterated promises of a pardon before the day fixed for the execution. To convince Boitscheff of the sincerity of his intentions, he even caused his gentle wife, Princess Marie Louise, to visit the murderer in the condemned cell and bring him dainty morsels from the palace dinner table, a procedure that exposed the princess to unjust and scandalous comment.

Half an hour before the execution took place Ferdinand paid Boitscheff a visit and repeated once more his promise to drag the culprit out of the very jaws of death, and when the execution party came to fetch him Boitscheff was still confident that he would be saved at the last minute. The scaffold when he saw it had no terrors for him, and the rope was around his neck before he realized that Ferdinand had played him false. He was hanged, but Ferdinand's repeated visits to him in the prison, together with evidence of persons who were privy to the original instruction given to Capt. Boitscheff in regard to Anna Simon, afforded sufficient proof of the origin of the atrocity.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE OF COBURG.
Ferdinand's Remarkable Mother on Whom He Has to Depend Chiefly for Support Among the Powers.

The "Conversion" of Prince Boris.

Owing partly to the insecurity of his tenure of the Bulgarian throne, and partly to what was known about his personal character, it was extremely difficult for Ferdinand to find a wife among the royalties of Europe, and he had to seek six years before he found a bride in Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma.

Ferdinand was and is a Roman Catholic, and so was his bride, but his idea was that his children should be brought up as Orthodox Greeks, in order that they might be more in touch with the religious sentiment of the Bulgarian people, and he proposed to insert a clause in the marriage contract to this effect. Princess Marie Louise, however, was a devout Catholic and utterly refused to consider the match unless Prince Ferdinand gave her a solemn pledge that their children should be Roman Catholics. The pope, too, intervened and said that he would not sanction a marriage in which one of the conditions was the alienation of the children from the Romish church, and in consequence of the pressure brought to bear on him, Prince Ferdinand gave the required pledge that he would abandon the idea of having his children brought up as Orthodox Greeks.

His eldest son, Prince Boris, was born in 1894, and was baptized as a Roman Catholic by a Roman Catholic priest. Two years later Prince Ferdinand suddenly announced his intention of having Prince Boris converted to the Orthodox Greek faith, and the ceremony of conversion was performed with much pomp and ceremony in the cathedral at Sofia. The entreaties of his wife to remember and respect his solemn pledge to her, and the stern reminder of the pope that he would henceforth be an outcast from the Roman fold, failed to move Ferdinand. He desired to obtain favor with his people, and his little 2-year-old Boris was given over to the Orthodox Greek church for this purpose. The perversion of her boy was a terrible blow to Princess Marie Louise, and she never recovered from it. Henceforth she was an unhappy woman, and her early death, after six years of wedded life, during which she endured many slights and cruelties from Ferdinand, was a welcome relief from worldly sorrows.

Wants to Be King.

Ever since he ascended the throne Ferdinand's burning ambition has been to exchange the title of prince for that of a full-blown king, and his efforts in this direction have been ceaseless. He tried Russia and Austria in turn, and, achieving no success there, he turned his attention to the sultan, and journeyed to Constantinople, to kiss Abdul Hamid's hand, an act that brought him into disrepute in every court in Europe, for it was felt that royalty as a class had suffered a loss of prestige when one of its number kissed the hand of a Moslem and semi-barbarian monarch.

So long as he thought it would serve his own ends, Ferdinand was a warm supporter of the Macedonian movement, and rendered the revolutionary committee at Sofia invaluable aid in the long series of political murders which they perpetrated in the Balkans in the name of their cause. It was only when he perceived that the Macedonian movement was a dangerous plaything that Ferdinand stopped short and became an adherent of law and order in Macedonia.

Ferdinand's lack of personal courage is well illustrated by an incident which occurred last autumn at the annual army maneuvers which the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas attended. In his tent one morning Prince Ferdinand found a letter in which was revealed a plot to kill him on the maneuver field and proclaim his son, Boris, prince of Bulgaria under a military regency. Ferdinand at once caused the maneuvers to be broken off, made hasty excuses to the grand duke, and took the next train across the Bulgarian frontier to make a foreign tour, and he stayed away until his ministers gave him a sufficient guarantee that he could return without danger.

Nevertheless, Prince Ferdinand lives a life of perpetual anxiety, worse even that that which the czar of Russia endures. His fellow-rulers despise him, and his own people hate him as a foreigner and an alien in religion, and he feels that he is a doomed man. Still he clutches his princely crown and hopes that before the assassin's knife or bullet overtakes him, he may be called king.

No One Will Marry Him.

Even if the outcry in the rest of Europe against the Belgrade atrocity should save Prince Ferdinand from a similar fate, it seems scarcely likely at present that he can escape deposition. His people are wildly excited by the reports of massacres which reach them from Macedonia, and have come to believe that Turkey means to kill all Bulgarians caught outside of Bulgaria, on the ground that those wandering subjects of Ferdinand are responsible for most of the agitation against the sultan in Macedonia. The Bulgarian troops are in sympathy with this idea, and consequently wholly out of sympathy with Ferdinand, who is trying to keep them in check. Meanwhile Turkish soldiers are multiplying on the Bulgarian borders, and the prospect of a war grows stronger every day that the powers neglect Ferdinand's appeal to them to make the sultan cease his provocations. The Macedonian agitators openly favor Ferdinand's dethronement—an act that would be almost certain to result in bloodshed.

The prince is handicapped in not having a wife on whose relations he could count for aid. The few available Russian grand duchesses look askance at his record and his tottering throne, and German princesses are equally shy, although the would-be king is reported to have offered all the inducements in his power. There are religious difficulties, too, for, although he is nominally a Roman Catholic, his proceeding with regard to Prince Boris leaves him in bad odor with those of his own faith.

The Princess Clementine, who has just celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday at Ebenthal, in Lower Austria, is one of those wonderful old folk whose faculties seem to improve with age. She could not be in better health or more clear in mind if she were half a century younger. Her ties with European royalty and the general regard in which she is held will do more for her son than any influence he can now hope to bring for himself.

S. BURLAND-MORRIS.

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CRYSTAL LAKE, MICHIGAN, A FAMOUS FISHING RESORT.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SLAVES.

There Are Only a Few Left, but the Government Isn't Disposed to Emancipate Them.

LONDON, July 25.—Slavery exists yet in more than one odd corner of the British Empire, but the government is letting it die out of its own accord rather than hasten the process. The latest information on the subject comes from Mr. Monson, assistant secretary in the British East Africa administration. The institution lives only in a strip ten miles wide along the coast governed by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and is dying out, anyway, as the administration frees any ill-treated slave and as no more sales are held. Freeing many slaves at one time has proved unsuccessful, however, as many of those liberated by the Church Missionary Society returned voluntarily to their masters, so it is said, and very few settled down to honest, regular work.

Free labor is hard to get, but the masters occasionally emancipate their slaves as an act of piety or penance, it being understood that such a proceeding would be pleasing to God. In the absence of sales, it is difficult to determine just what such sacrifice amounts to in dollars and cents, but the slaves who purchase their own freedom usually pay anywhere from five to fifteen dollars. On the whole the British authorities conclude that the best thing to do is to let matters drift along, it being considered inevitable that the custom of slavery will die out of itself before long.

Somewhat Different.

"Open the port," Jason remarks,
"Or else you will be aware it
Is time for another of my jarks,
And I will be tapping claret."
—Chicago Tribune.

Physicians are calling attention to the fact that influenza or grip has come to stay. In the larger cities there has been a marked increase in diseases affecting the organs of respiration, which increase is attributed to the prevalence of influenza. Persons who are recovering from grip or influenza are in a weak condition and peculiarly liable to pulmonary disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs, bronchitis, lung "trouble" and other diseases of the organs of respiration. It is the best tonic medicine for those whose strength and vitality have been exhausted by an attack of grip.

It purifies the blood, cleansing it of the poisonous accumulations which breed and feed disease. It gives increased activity to the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of pure blood, rich with the red corpuscles of health.

"A word for your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. H. A. Bender, of Keene, Coshocton Co., Ohio. "We have been using it as a family medicine for more than four years. As a cough remedy and blood-purifier there is nothing better, and after having the grip Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is just the right medicine for a complete bracing up."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs.

The sluggish liver is made active by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

AMERICA IN NEED OF ANOTHER LEO

Difficulty Confronting Cardinals of Present Conclave Is an Embarrassment of Riches.

SMOKE MEANS NO ELECTION

Italian Catholics Hope New Pope Will Pronounce Blessing from Balcony of St. Peter's, Signifying End of Strife With Quirinal.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Aug. 1.—The whole papal line, roughly numbering 260 popes, does not present a papal election so fraught with vital interest and far-reaching consequences to America as that over which the conclave cardinals now seek prayerful aid, for should another Leo be elected the Catholic church in the United States will continue its gigantic progress. At least three cardinals in the conclave have direct personal knowledge of our needs and aspirations. They are the sage Gibbons, the learned Satolli, the saintly Martinelli.

The difficulty confronting the cardinals is an embarrassment of riches. The college is filled with strong cardinals. Without stopping to make a selection one conjures up Rampolla, Vanutelli, Oreglia, Dipetro Gotti, Capecelatro, Agliardi, Perraud, Cavagnis, Moran, Svampi and our own intellectual Gibbons. The great question for Italian Catholics is will the new pontiff bless the people and country from the balcony of St. Peter's?

This is important, as it will indicate his policy. Leo did not. Should the new pontiff appear on the balcony then the era of strife with the quirinal probably ceases, which is a consummation the devout Italian Catholics frequently desire. The platform was prepared today in front of the great window of St. Peter's which the pope will use in the event he decides to offer his blessing from the inside, indicating that the old struggle will be kept up.

The imprisoned cardinals cannot even look out upon the anxious throng awaiting the result in the piazza of St. Peter's for the windows of the cells are boarded. It is reminiscent of mediaevalism to see the Roman populace watching the spiral of black smoke ascending the chimney, which is a sign the conclave had not arrived at a result on the first ballot, for when no candidate obtains two-thirds of the vote the ballots are burned with damp straw. The black smoke arising is a signal to the people that the ballot was ineffective.

The smoke ascended this morning at 11:15, an hour and a quarter after balloting began. Occasionally a helmeted noble guard peers out over the boarding. Sixty-three guards are on duty, one before each cell and two guarding the cell of the camerlengo, Oreglia, whose popularity has grown since the dying pope commended the church to his care. Many believe, without being able to state a conclusive reason, there will be a new pope tomorrow.

One reason for imprisoning the cardinals is to hasten them. The fact that the conclave took in three days' provisions indicates nothing. They are easily renewed. It is no longer necessary to diminish food or put the cardinals on bread and water to induce them to come to a conclusion. A vote of accession, when a cardinal changes his vote, may be more important than the original vote. Two direct votings of accession have taken place today without result.

This put an end to the silly chatter about deals and promises of preferment. Let me state that an election obtained by promises of honors, benefits or money is null and void. Those making such offers incur the severest ecclesiastical censures and are guilty of the disgraceful sin of simony. ARCHBISHOP SETON.

MISS CHENEY RESIGNED.

Gave Up Career as Actress Because of Her Dislike of the Kangaroo Walk.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Because she thinks the "Kangaroo walk" is ungraceful and even vulgar, and because she would not take part in it, Miss Hope Cheney, daughter of John Vance Cheney, the poet, has given up her stage aspirations for the present.

Miss Cheney was to have taken part in the revival of "The Prince of Pilsen," at the Studebaker tonight, and her friends were waiting with much interest to see if her ambition some day to sing "Carmen" was justified by natural talent. But Miss Cheney parted company with the management yesterday, because she refused to do the "kangaroo wolk."

NEW SANTA FE RUMOR.

Reported That the Rock Island Is to Issue Bonds for Its Purchase.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—That the acquisition of the control of the Santa Fe railway is the purpose for which the proposed bond issue of $250,000,000 by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is intended, is the most sensational of the rumors that have become current since it became known that the meeting of the stockholders to furnish the authorization of the issue had ben decided upon.

The circular to the stockholders announcing the meeting, has been issued from the Chicago offices. In its definition of the purposes for which the bond issue is to be made the plan, if there be any such, is not revealed.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

NEW CASTLE—Norman C. Fowler of Penn Run, Pa., is in the hospital suffering from injuries received in a fall from a trestle at Maheningtown.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Col. Daniel Regan of Philadelphia and Foreman John Morrison, who were badly burned in an explosion of gas in the new municipal conduit, are in a very serious condition from inhaling the flames.

NEW CASTLE, PA—The Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Slater of Franklin, Pa., are here to teach in the new Western Pennsylvania industrial school. The Rev. George W. Kincaid, who founded the school, expects to solve the servant girl problem by training colored girls for housework.

IRWIN, PA.—The annual reunion of the Reformed church of Brush Creek will be held Thursday, August 6. The principal addresses will be made by the Rev. Paul S. Leinbach of Wilkinsburg, and C. E. Heller of Greensburg. The church is one of the oldest churches west of the Alleghanies. It was organized in 1778.

Councils Have Injunction Dissolved.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The injunction Mayor John C. Jackson secured, restraining the Odd Fellows from continuing work on their new $40,000 temple, was dissolved today by request of councils. It was decided to establish a new water and channel line, to leave the Odd Fellows temple and other large buildings alone.

Next Atlantic City Excursion August 6. Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Fare $10, round trip; tickets good in coaches only. $2 additional for tickets good in parlor or sleeping cars when presented in connection with proper Pullman tickets. Special trains leave Baltimore & Ohio station, corner Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, 8 a. m. and 6:30 and 9 p. m. Better accommodations can be secured by purchasing tickets in advance at city ticket office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, or 506 Smithfield street.

Good Bargains Are Found by Those Who Seek to

THE RATE FOR Found, Personal and All Classified Advertisements in THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE IS ONE CENT A WORD when paid for in advance.

For the convenience of advertisers The Pittsburgh Gazette has established the following branch offices, where classified advertisements may be left at regular rates, 1c a word, each insertion, cash in advance. Advertisements left at any branch office will be telephoned to the main office, thus insuring prompt publication.

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PENN AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN—Schilling Bros. Company.
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SECOND AVE., 5448, GLENWOOD—S. E. Flucka.
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BUTLER ST., COR. 44TH—A. W. Covert.
BUTLER ST., 5262—Henry A. Spilker.
CARVER ST., COR. PARK AVE.—R. B. McKelvey.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1200, COR. CABINET ST.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
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PERRYSVILLE AVE., 3006—Thomas Cooper.
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CARSON ST., 2129—F. L. Urben.
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NINTH ST., COR. CARSON—Chambers' Pharmacy.
SARAH ST., COR. S. NINETEENTH—Zoeller's Drug Store.
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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Main Office, 347-349 Fifth Ave.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in the Gazette.

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AGENTS—The only authorized life of Pope Leo XIII.; written with the encouragement, approbation and blessing of his holiness, by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., LL. D., who for eight years lived in the vatican as domestic prelate to the pope. This distinguished American author was summoned to Rome and appointed by the pope as his official biographer; approved and recognized by Cardinal Gibbons and all church authorities as the only official biography of the pope: over 800 pages, magnificently illustrated; unparalleled opportunity for agents; best commission; elegant outfit free. The John C. Winston Co., 718 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—Begin business for yourself; stop working for others; we start you profitable mail-order business at your home; pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities; full information for stamp. Franklin-Howard Co., Denver, Colorado.

MERCHANTS in all towns to organize and give their own trading stamps; supplies, system and instructions furnished at small cost; agents wanted. Address Trading Stamp Supply Co., 127 Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED SALESLADY

to take charge of ladies' handkerchief department. Must have reference. High salary to right party. Apply in person to Superintendent's office,

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FOR RENT—Furnished room for light housekeeping; gases and bath. 207 Anderson st., Allegheny.

WESTERN AVE., 904—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

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6935 HAMILTON AVE., roomers and boarders; good location; 25 minutes to city.

FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board. 227 South Negley.

FOR RENT.

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FOR RENT.

Esplen—9-room frame house and store room; will rent to Italians; fine location for boarding house; rent $25.

Island ave., McKees Rocks—Modern 8-room house, right along car line; nice location; rent $25.

Montooth Boro.—Frame house, 6 rooms; bath, range, etc.; large porch; corner lot, near cars; rent $20.

THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 Fourth ave., both 'phones.

FOR RENT—AT OAKMONT.

8-room brick; all conveniences; large grounds with fruit and shade trees; one block from railroad station, in Oakmont; possession at once.

JAS. MARSHALL, 1506 Arrott Bldg.

... and second floor hall, double hardwood floors, bronze hardware, brass plumbing, hardwood mantels and Taylor burners throughout, sleeping apartments white enamel, zinc weather strips on all windows, iron frame copper wire screens, provision cellar, vegetable bins and fruit closet, zinc lined flower window in dining room, 10-foot front porch, lot 100x125, macadam driveway, flagstone walks, outbuilding and shade trees.

GAULT & GIFFEN, 316 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

A Bargain at $10,000.00.

Beautiful home 24 miles from Pittsburgh, 45 minutes' ride on Ft. Wayne R. R.; 28 trains a day; 3 squares from station, about 3½ acres; large brick house, center hall, ten rooms and bath room, hot and cold water, instantaneous water heater and furnace; all city conveniences; beautiful 10-mile view of the Ohio river. Will sell as a whole or subdivide. Inquire

W. F. SPEER, 914 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Wilkinsburg, new 5-room brick, with all conveniences; lot 18x80; price $3,100; terms, $500 cash and $25 and upper month for balance; possession at once.

THE PUBLIC TRUST CO., 226 Fourth ave.

[illegible]

Supply Their Needs Through The Gazette's Classified Ads.

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CHOICE 23-acre farm in good country town, 100 miles from Pittsburgh; 7-room house; barn; well and spring of water; underlaid with coal; gas in house; delightful location; cost present owner $3,000, but to quick buyer will sell for $2,500, on liberal terms.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

FARM.
30 acres, good land, 2 miles from Jeannette, good water, some fruit, underlaid with coal, improvements a good 5 room house, new barn. Easy payments—$3,800.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

FARM.
12 acres, one-half mile from Jeannette; good land; water and fruit; good 8-room brick house, with furnace, barn and other outbuildings; price $3,000.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

FARM.
200 acres, 3 miles from Zelienople, on P. W. R. R.; good soil, farming and grazing; 150 acres cleared; fairly good house and barn; price $3,500.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

$175 FOR A 5-ACRE FARM, covered with wood, near Atlantic City; railroads and trolleys near; especially adapted for small fruits, poultry and vegetables; high and dry, healthy; fine drinking water. Send for particulars. Risley's Real Estate Co., 411 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—21 acres; Evergreen, Ross township, near Millvale or Perrysville ave. car lines; brick house, 6 rooms, barn and all necessary outbuildings; 3 acres of orchard; will sell whole or in parts; for further particulars inquire 1031 Evergreen ave., Millvale.

FARM—80 acres, 5 miles from Mars, P. W. R. R.; good land, water and orchard; 2 oil wells; royalty $20 per month; 4-room house, barn, etc; easy payments; price $3,500.
ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Choice grain and stock farm, 143 acres, 1 mile Warren, near street cars; 9-room house, 2 good barns, fruit, water; silo, etc.
MURRAY BROS., Youngstown or Warren.

CALL or send for 69-page catalogue C 410, describing 600 bargains in farms between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.
WALTER BECKER, 444 Fourth ave.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO FARMS.
Selected carefully; prices right; list free.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Building.

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REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
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646 Fifth ave. Cor. Tunnel st.

REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES WORTH INVESTIGATION.
PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.
A. R. CO.

FIFTH AVE. NEAR HIGH SCHOOL.
$300 a foot front,
With 2 modern 8-room brick houses, now renting for $700 a year.
Lot 25 feet by 80 feet to alley.
The best buy in this market today for $7,500.
It only takes thirty-five hundred cash.
See us at once.

A. R. CO.
VICKROY STREET (Hump district).
Large lot,
60 ft. by 100 ft. to alley.
3-story brick building and stable.
$200 a foot front.
There is EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS in this buy.
Get facts without delay.

A. R. CO.
WYLIE AVENUE.
Have to offer for quick sale
2 new pressed brick houses of 8 rooms,
Bath and all modern up-to-date conveniences.
Corner lot, 40x100 feet to alley.
FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR mortgage and
$2,700 CASH
BUYS THE PROPERTY if you come in time.
Exclusive right to sell.

DOWNTOWN SNAP.
A MINT OF MONEY to the lucky purchaser,
WE CONTROL THE SALE of the finest downtown business site in the city.
47 FEET ON PROMINENT STREET by 122 feet to a 15-feet alley.
Property near to Frick BUILDING, POSTOFFICE and other large buildings.
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS A FOOT
Will be made on this buy as soon as CATHEDRAL COMES DOWN.
FULL INFORMATION, price and particulars can be obtained from Exclusive Agents.

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Both 'Phones.

FIFTH AVE. REALTY CO.,
1200 Fifth ave.

GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS.
FIFTH AVE.—Fifth ave. near Dinwiddie st., five houses, eight rooms each, with all latest improvements; lot 40x123, extending back to a street; well rented; this week only $15,000.

LOMBARD ST.—Lombard st., near Fifth ave., three brick houses, rented for $85 per month now; can be rented for $120 next year. The houses have all conveniences; owner must sell them; we have an option for the next few days for $10,000. It is hard to find a snap like this. Call at once.

WE HAVE A GREAT LOT of bargains of residence and business property in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards. If you want to have a good investment, call to see us. We have 15 per cent investments.

FIFTH AVE. REALTY CO.
1200 Fifth ave.
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES AND INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—A great bargain; business property, 1309 Carson st.; will double its value in 2 years; easy terms. Address Fred Viereck, general delivery, Allegheny.

Lots.

AFTER YOU
See this lot on Highland ave. you will know it is a bargain at $160 per foot front; owner must sell and now is your chance.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Westinghouse bldg.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE FIFTY-FOOT LOT IN HAY'S UNIVERSITY PLAN.
Tenth ward, Allegheny City, at head of McIntyre ave.; splendid home site; will sell almost at half value; must have money; act quickly.
Address H 35, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—The cheapest lots in Pittsburgh—$450 to $650, 6 lots, corner Fairmont and Columbo sts.; take Negley ave. cars to Columbo st.; go up Columbo st. (now being graded and paved) two squares.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

LOTS.
FOR SALE—Level lots 24x100; building going on; take Millvale car and get off at Millvale terrace; price $100; $5 cash, balance $6 month.
H. F. M'GRADY,
209 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Wilkinsburg frontage; 15 lots on paved street and car line; $600 to $1,000 each; will sell easy terms or trade for property already improved.
EWING & WHITE,
Ferguson Bldg., 320 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$475—A rare bargain; lot 47x141 feet, on 50 ft. street and runs back to and fronts 25 feet on a 60-foot street; would make 3 good lots; 1½ squares from car line.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Fine lot, 50x149, Dickson ave., Ben Avon; sewer, water, gas; near school, proposed car line. $800. Address R 95, The Gazette.

FREE—100 lots to advertise Edgewater park, suburbs New York; send stamp for deed 25 feet, bank reference. Seaside Homes Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—In beautiful Bellevue; beautiful corner lot, cheap; easy terms. Address Fred Viereck, general delivery, Allegheny.

Manufacturing Sites.

MANUFACTURING SITE.
2¼ acres on railroad, in live town; 30 miles from Pittsburgh; on which are several brick and frame buildings, having about 13,000 feet floor space; 30 H. P. boiler and 25 H. P. engine; good location for any manufacturing business; will sell for the ridiculous price of $5,000 if sold quickly.
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Lands and Acreage.

FOR SALE—Eleven acres of land at Emsworth, ...; a beautiful building site, on a nice elevation, having a commanding view of the Ohio river seven miles either way; also fine view of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R., Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and the ... C., C. & St. L. R. R.; would make a fine country home for one family or could be subdivided in three. Address W. S. R., cor. Seventh and Amity sts., Homestead, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—143 SHARES of good A1 manufacturing stock; a good chance for a live man with capital. For full information call at
LEVY & SPARKS,
411-412 Ferguson Bldg., 320 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY in one of the best suburban towns around Pittsburgh, doing over $1,500 month; have good reasons for selling; will invoice about $1,000.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY store on Fifth ave.; good stand; $275.

CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE on Fifth ave.; best stand on the avenue; doing good laundry and soda business; will sell for $550.
LEVY & SPARKS,
411-412 Ferguson Bldg., 320 Fourth ave.

HEWITT & M'COOL, 31, 339 Fifth ave.
An opportunity not to be neglected: Grocery and meat market, elegantly fitted and stocked; stand on best business street of thriving W. Va. city; store room 20x40; rent only $12.50; does $200 cash business weekly; owner is leaving and will sell at invoice for cash or improved real estate; price about $1,800.

HERE IS A BARGAIN!!!
One of the best confectionery stores in Allegheny, doing positively $100 weekly; good corner location in lively neighborhood; come in and see what we offer for $400.
HEWITT & M'COOL, 31, 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.
CONFECTIONERY STORE on Penn ave., doing a fine business; can be bought cheap.

RESTAURANT doing a good business, consisting of cash register, coffee urn, counter, tables, dishes, refrigerator; can be bought at half price, as owner is leaving city.

HOTEL in good location in city, consisting of 23 furnished rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, all complete; will sell for $1,500.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., opposite postoffice.

GENERAL STORE.
25 miles from city; good rooms; low rent; clean stock; sales $1,200 a month; invoice $1,600.

GROCERY.
Good location in Allegheny; 6 living rooms; will exchange for good real estate; invoice $1,500.

GROCERY.
Excellent location; Wilkinsburg; sales $1,000 a month; good reason for selling; invoice $900.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

HOTEL AND BAR—Doing business of $25,000 per year, in thriving Pa. town; hotel is located in a 3-story brick; 30 bedrooms; all finely furnished; large dining room; large bar; first-class office; all tile floors and steel ceilings; doing business from $1,500 to $1,600 per month; rent $150; long lease; price $7,500.
S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave., room 404.

$20 EARNS $1,000 IN ONE MONTH.
This represents average profits for past seven months. Future prospects look even better. A straightforward, honorable business proposition. Coming from an established corporation with $100,000 capital. National bank references. Write for particulars. Star & Crescent Co., 226-228 LaSalle st., Chicago.

HOTEL—Twenty well furnished rooms, fine, large barroom, fitted up in the best of shape; established 15 years; good lease for five years at $75 a month; average business $65 to $75 daily; this place is what we consider the best proposition we have had to offer in the hotel business; price $8,000 and no less.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

SALOON—Stock and fixtures, license and lease; good stock of wines and liquors; fine fixtures; cheap rent; almost centrally located in Pittsburgh; parties looking for first-class saloon will find nothing better; for full particulars see
S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave., room 404.

CLAIM and collecting agency; incorporated; will sell one-fourth interest; party buying can act as manager on a salary; this business will pay $200 a month to right party; fine office fixtures; plenty of business on hand; price $400.
See S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave., room 404.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Furniture Store—Located in one of the best towns in Monongahela valley; new stock and equipment; doing good business; only sold on account of sickness; price $2,000; will exchange for city property and pay difference.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

INTEREST with official position in established manufacturing company this city; a splendid opportunity to associate your son with prosperous business; is certainly a conservative investment; an opportunity of unusual merit and worth consideration. References required. Address P. O. Box 623, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEN nice lots on best street in Conneaut, O.; front on street car line; lots worth $3,500; will trade for grocery or hotel, not to exceed $6,000 and pay cash difference; Conneaut will be the greatest ore receiving port on Lake Erie and a large manufacturing city. Address P. O. box 414, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILK BUSINESS—One of the oldest and best routes in East End; established trade with best class people; neat depot and first class equipment; net profit $250 per month; steady trade and no losses; one of the best things we have $1,800
ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

LIVERY STABLE—Good town, 12 miles from city; 4 horses, buggies, surreys, wagons, sleighs, etc.; rent stable and dwelling $40; clearing $150 per month; owner must give entire time to undertaking business; sell at invoice; about $1,200
ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

MILLINERY STORE—Old-established stand in live city 100 miles from Pittsburgh; doing business of $9,000; clearing $2,500 to $3,000 above all expenses; have on hand $1,200 of fresh, new stock; owner compelled to remove; will sell for $1,250
ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

HOTELS and saloons in Pittsburgh and vicinity; fine money-making, up-to-date stands; will bear strictest investigation; before buying call or write us; we can suit you; also save you money.
STANDARD REALTY CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

HOTEL—Fine stand in best town in West Virginia; 30 rooms; all furnished and equipment elegant and up-to-date; receipts at present $1,000 weekly; more in winter; long lease; low rent; clearing $12,000 per year; price $16,000
ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE—One of the best in the two cities; controls the delivery of all daily papers in high class and rapidly growing district; net profit at present $50 weekly; can soon be doubled; price is very low for quick sale $2,200
ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

WE CAN SHOW YOU
How $20 earned $1,000 in a safe, legitimate enterprise. Absolutely reliable. No fake mining or stock scheme. This offer is made by an old established firm of 17 years' standing. Fitzgerald & Weil, 182-184 LaSalle st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE—One of the finest locations in Braddock, first-class fixtures, soda fountain and everything up-to-date; doing a business of $30 to $40 a day; on account of death of owner this place can be bought for $4,000.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—Old-established Fourth avenue office; has always done profitable business; plenty of good business in hand; first-class equipment and valuable leasehold; great bargain for quick sale..$1,600
ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—An established cereal food company desires the services of reliable men to fill responsible position; compensation $3,000 per annum; highest references required and given. Address Auditor's department, box 4842, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—J. E. Knepschield offers his ice business, with tools, horses, wagons and everything complete, and doing entire ice business of the town; this is worth investigating; terms to suit purchaser. J. E. Knepschield, Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Grocery, doing business of not less than $2,000 a month, mostly cash; nice store room and 4 living rooms; rent is $25.50 a month; will sell at invoice, or $3,500.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

RARE CHANCE—Twelve thousand dollars will buy finely furnished lodge room; best location in Pittsburgh; paying $60 per month profit; all first-class tenants; good reasons for selling. Address D 100, The Gazette.

RESTAURANT—Excellent location, doing business of $30 to $35 daily; 8 furnished rooms, and as complete and nice a place as there is in Pittsburgh; price $900.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

HOTEL—18 well furnished rooms, doing a business of $425 a week; excellent location; good 4-year lease, and a complete, up-to-date place; price $7,000.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Drug store in city, sales average $35.00 per day; good location; business can be increased; $4,000; terms to suit or will consider deal for store out of city. Address W 95, The Gazette.

RESTAURANT—Located in E. E., doing a business of $20 to $25 daily; on account of sickness will be sold for $350; this place is well worth $500.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Fine soda fountain, complete stock of cigars, tobacco and pipes; doing an excellent business; price $550.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FINE confectionery store; located in Braddock; has ice cream parlor in connection; price $500.
S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave., room 404.

FOR SALE—Drygoods store; stock invoiced $2,650, in a 11-room, modern buff brick dwelling; paved st.; Mellon and Stanton ave. district. E. E. H. L. Benner, 426 Farmers Bank bldg.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

PLUMBING AND SUPPLY STORE—In manufacturing town; doing business $50 a day; rent $25 month; including 4 living rooms; price $1,800. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—In city; established 5 years; doing cash business $400 week; rent $15 month; must be sold this week; price $1,000. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

A BIG paying, wholesale and retail ice cream business, fine factory, parlor and soda fountain. A big bargain. JAMES L. FREEBLE, Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgages, Latrobe, Pa.

GROCERY—Corner location, fine fixtures, cash register, computing scales, etc.; doing business of $400 a week cash; price $750.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

GROCERY—In East End; good location; doing good paying business; rent $38 month; including 5 living rooms; price $1,000. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1100 Arrott Building.

$400—Barber Shop—Excellent location; Wood st., Wilkinsburg; nets $30 to $40 weekly.
O. C. HURST,
Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

MEAT MARKET—Doing a business of $175 a week, all cash; rent only $16; good location and fixtures; price $350.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

GROCERY—Doing a business of $100 a week; nice store room, 2 large living rooms; rent only $22; price $400.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

DENTAL BUSINESS—In suburb; established two years; clearing $125 month above all expenses; price $500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—First-class cigar and confectionery business, located in the very best part of the East End. For particulars call 7 Frankstown ave.

FOR SALE—Grocery, center of Allegheny, worth $800; leaving city and will take $550 cash. Write owner, H 100, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Grocery refrigerator, two safes, lot of bake ovens and all kinds of household goods. J. Sacklowsky, 1410 Penn ave.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE—Must sell before September; Ohio st., sacrifice. Kiefer, 615 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

NOVELTY STAND—Small variety and china stand, doing good business. Price about $500. Inquire 5918 Baum st., city.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

Investments.

YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY
by calling on the
INVESTORS BROKERAGE CO.,
906-908 Keystone Building.

STOCKS.
One Point Margin—"Off the Board."
KEYSTONE TRADERS CO.
314 Fourth ave.

Horses and Vehicles.

AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE!
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Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m.
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Vehicles of all kinds, Rubber-Tired Runabouts, Buggies, Surreys, Park Traps, Station Wagons, Carriages, Business Wagons of all kinds, such as Grocery, Express, Laundry, Farm Wagons. Wagons suitable for all purposes.
We intend to close everything in the vehicle line out at this sale irrespective of price, and the goods are all new and up to date and not the so-called cheap stuff. The very latest 1903 styles.
Goods are all on exhibition on our repository floor for your inspection. Remember sale afternoon and night, Wednesday, August 5.

EAST END CARRIAGE & WAGON CO.,
5821-23-25 Penn ave.
Sale rain or shine, under roof.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO., 19 to 27 Fifth St.
BIGGEST SALE
Of Delivery Wagons ever held.
We are compelled to move our stock of Delivery Wagons from the Exposition Building to save storage. We decided to Have a sale
YOUR PRICE WILL BE OUR PRICE
If anywhere within bounds of reason.
Too Many Open Top Wagons on hand.
They Must Be Sold.
Special Bargains on Express Wagons.
Ridiculous Prices on Top Wagons.
6—BIG EXPRESS WAGONS—6
With 2¼ and 2½ Axles, will be Sacrificed.
WE MEAN TO MAKE THIS THE GREATEST WAGON SALE EVER HELD.
See Us Quick.
Just 100 Surplus Wagons.
They Won't Last Long.
Harness,
Runabouts,
Traps.
At Special Reduced Prices.
CARRIAGE REPAIRING.
Our New Repair Shop at
5917-19 Penn ave., Now Ready for Business.
We
Are
Ready
For Your Work.
We propose to do first-class work
Only—Our prices will be right.
GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
Sales Room 19 to 27 Fifth St.
Repair Shops—5917-19 Penn Ave.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st.,
917-919 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL
Sale of Runabouts.
We have an extra large stock of all styles of Runabouts for this time of year, and to move them quickly we will close them out at almost your own price.
Now is the time to get one if you will need it for this year or next.
Our stock comprises all the latest styles with Cut Under Bodies, Cushion Tires, High or Low Wheel, Panel or Plain Bodies or Toe Board in place of Dash.
Buy now and save money.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st.,
917-919 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

WAGONS.
WAGONS.
For the Butcher, Grocer, Laundryman, Tobacconist, Candyman, Expressman and in fact for everyone using wagons for either heavy or light hauling.
We are closing these out at your own price; we must have the room.
HARNESS.
We have all styles at bottom prices.

AN EXTRA good family mare, with speed; several Westmoreland county draught horses; one trotting mare, can step fast; also several second-hand work horses, at James Kerr's, 419 Duquesne way.

A LIBERAL supply of horses of all descriptions always on hand at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516-518 First st., Allegheny.

TWO CARLOADS heavy draught and pit mules, ranging 50 to 64 inches; also heavy draught, general purpose horses. STEINMILLER'S, 110 Second ave.

FOR SALE—One hand-made wagon, with pole, 1,200 pounds, run six months; suitable for grocer, laundry, baker or confectioner's use. Call 2531 Wylie ave.

HORSES! Horses for sale or exchange; 20 head, all native stock; I will be home for a week or two. Grant Shuster, Freeport, Pa.

PAIR mules, 6 years old, weighing 2,700 lbs.; sound and well broken, at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516-518 First st., Allegheny.

SEVERAL coach and driving horses at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516-518 First ave., Allegheny.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Two 100-horse power, tubular boilers, with fronts and fittings complete; one 5-horse power gas engine, one 10-horse power gas engine, two good lathes and one 12x22 steam engine; also one good hoisting engine, at
M. M. TYGARD'S,
Twenty-sixth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
'Phones—Bell, 357-2 Fisk; P. & A., 368.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

STEAM SHOVELS AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
SHOVELS.
One new 50-ton Giant D Boom, 1½ yard capacity.
One Giant "special" 1¼ yard capacity, with crowding engines.
Two Little Giant tractions, 1¼ yard capacity, with crowding engines.
LOCOMOTIVES.
Two 9x14 36 in. gauge 4 wheel connected saddle tank locomotives.
W. J. CARLIN CO.,
34th st. and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh.

ONE power punch, will punch inch through inch; 1 35, 1 20 and 1 12-horse power gas engine; one small alligator shear, 15 iron lathes, different sizes; one 75-lb. and one 25-lb. Bradley hammer; also a lot of iron tanks from 2 to 100-barrel capacity. Gausman Machinery and Metal Company, 927 and 929 Rebecca st., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
B. D. REED, 32 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.
100 to 200 h. p. horizontal and vertical.
Pumping machinery; blacksmith and wheelwright shops fitted complete.
THE FAIRBANKS CO.,
236-238 Third ave.

FOR SALE—Rails and machinery, new 16-lb. rails, 60-lb. relayers, girders, rails, grate bars, buckstays, pipe and machinery; highest prices paid for old iron and steel scrap. J. B. JONES & CO., Allegheny. 'Phones 172 North.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
Belted or electric, also exhaust wheels.
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO.,
Fourth and Liberty aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FANS—Floor and ceiling; also three electric fans at any price. William Prager, 110 Market st.

LOT of 2 h.-p. gas engines will be sold below cost. William Prager, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE—Electric one h. p. motor. Skirt Store, 706 Penn ave.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

BARGAINS in all makes of typewriters; rentals $2.00 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 323-324 Lewis building.

FOR SALE—Remington; guaranteed perfect condition; $35. Address M 70, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—No. 7 Remington, very little used; bargain. Address L 70, The Gazette.

Birds and Dogs.

ARRIVED—
Cuban parrots, guaranteed to talk; only $4 each; also a grand lot of Mexican yellow head parrots, Hartz mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each; French poodles, puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquarium; cages and seeds.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
907 Penn ave.
THOS. HURST, Prop.

JUST ARRIVED—First lot of young Cuban parrots of the season; $4 each; guaranteed to talk; canaries, $2 each; guaranteed to sing. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 815 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Black and tan puppies. Inquire 534 Bissell Block, Seventh ave. and Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

BIG BARGAINS in second-hand and shop-worn sewing machines; a high arm Singer, perfect condition, guaranteed for one year, $5; a White for $7.50, guaranteed; 250 other makes good sewing machines will be sold at a big reduction in the next few days.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
122 Sixth st.

BIG BARGAINS in new, shopworn and second-hand sewing machines; all makes; we repair all makes at the lowest prices; Bell 3340-2.
CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou.

Furniture and Household Effects.

MISFIT CARPETS, FURNITURE & STOVES,
Less Than Half Price.
$35 new carpets for $22.
$40 new carpets for $18.
$35 new carpets for $15.
$22 new carpets for $ 9.
Consisting of Body Brussels, Axminster, Velvets and Ingrain carpets. A big lot of shop-worn furniture at one-fourth of regular price.
GOLDSMITH'S,
954 PENN AVE. Next to Pickering's.

Pianos.

A MAGNIFICENT mahogany upright, full size, seven and one-third octaves, excellent tone quality and handsome appearance; warranted for six years; only $135.00. This instrument is worth $300.00 now, and has had only six months' use, but is in perfect condition. Call or write for further particulars. HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

PIANO—Celebrated $475 upright, cover, stool, $160 cash. Mrs. C., Box 471, Pittsburgh.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty streets.

Safes.

THE cheapest place to buy safes. William Prager, 110 Market st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Beautiful oak sideboards, china closets, fancy extension tables, leather seat chairs, leather bed couches, golden oak bedroom suites, chiffoniers, 1,000 misfit carpets, druggets; all must be sold at a sacrifice. J. Sacklowsky, 1410 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—This big offer is continued for a short time; we will make you a fine pair of trousers for 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair; this sale includes a number of patterns at $1.30 a leg, or $2.60 a pair. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a new 18 foot yacht, finished in three kinds of polished hardwood, something fine. Address Box 231, New Kensington, Pa.

FOR SALE—Furniture, stoves, trunks, unclaimed storage goods, August 4, at warehouse. Allegheny Transfer & Storage Co., 839 W. North ave., at 10 a. m.

DESKS—Roll top, flat top and bookkeepers; new and second-hand; refrigerators, bookcases, office chairs and partitions, cheap. 418 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—Bargains in new and second-hand office furniture. Entrance, Alexander, Baker & Co., Ltd., 308 Wood st.

FOR SALE—Van hotel range, imported oak library table, large walnut bookcase. 141 Frankstown ave.

FOR SALE—Brass bed, hall rack, chairs, upright or square piano. Storage house, 5014 Center ave.

FOR SALE—Child's oak folding bed, almost new; very cheap. 1214 Sheridan ave., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Nice country place, 2½ miles Coraopolis, on main road; contains 6 acres rolling land, with 7-room frame house, in good repair; barn for several head of stock, etc.; elegant spring water; new spring house; 25 bearing fruit trees; school in sight. Price $2,500, on easy terms, or will trade for city property and assume mortgage.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—94 ft. front by 110 ft. to alley, corner of Wayne st. and Butler ave., Butler, Pa. A very desirable location, about a gun shot from the large press steel car works, and but three minutes' walk from court house; street cars to run along Wayne st. pass lots. Will sell all or part to suit customer. Apply to W. J. Brooking, Claysville, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Fine 11-room brick house on Pacific ave.; all modern improvements; lot 37½x110 ft.; all street improvements made; rented for $55 per month; price $10,000; will exchange for smaller house.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 4th ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Some equities in 9 per cent improved properties; would exchange for grocery; also some clear vacant for improved flat building preferred. What have you to offer? Lock box 1374, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good equity of $5,500; will sell out for $3,500 cash; answer quick. Address S 95, The Gazette.

21 AND 88 AND 114 ACRE FARMS to exchange for city or suburban property. Address Ross Miller, Woodlawn, Pa.

BUILDING PLANS.

BUILDING PLANS
Don't build until you see our large assortment of building plans of 4 to 12 roomed dwelling houses. We also design apartment houses, hotels and business blocks.
A. E. LINKENHEIMER,
438 Fourth ave.

SPECIAL.

BATHS—Bench, oven, massage and all other forms of treatment. NEW SANITARIUM, 43 Marion st.

PATENTS.

H. C. Evert & Co., Patents.

One of Our Clients
Receives
$25,000
For a Single Thought.

Protect Your New Ideas
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Of the Right
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One of the Big Money-Makers.
A Life-Saving Car Fender.
A Quick-Acting Car Brake.
A Quick Fire Hose Coupler.
A Rail Joint Without Nuts and Bolts.
A Fan Attachment for Rocking Chairs.
A Quick-Acting Monkey Wrench.
A Folding Umbrella That Can Be Carried in a Grip.
Five and Ten Cent Novelties.
A Cheap Building Block to Take Place of Bricks.
An Invisible Rubber Shoe Fastener.
A Simple Nut Lock.
A Curtain Pole Without Rings or Pins.
A Trolley That Will not Come Off the Wire.
A Switch-Throwing Device That Can Be Operated from the Car.

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Honest Work
In All Cases.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,
HAIR ABOVE BEARD LINE,
MOLES, RED NOSE,
BIRTHMARKS, BLACKHEADS
AND ALL FACIAL BLEMISHES
OUR SPECIALTY.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
CONSULTATION FREE AT OFFICE,
OR BY LETTER.

Electrolysis when properly applied is the only remedy for facial defects.

WE ARE EXPERTS.
NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
606 BIJOU BUILDING, PITTSBURGH.

PERSONAL—
Superfluous Hair.
On face, neck, arms, etc., moles and warts removed forever by Dr. J. VanDyke's perfected Electric Needle Method, without pain, scarring or a possibility of return; established 1876; indorsed by leading physicians; interesting booklet free.
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC NEEDLE CO.
Room 411 Bijou Bldg., 611 Penn ave.

PERSONAL—Better than Atlantic City is the amount of good received to health by taking a trip on Allegheny-Perrysville-Wexford mail line; leaves Allegheny postoffice daily at 8 a. m.; good hotel and rates reasonable at Wexford; 15 miles out. For further information address J. Cole, Wexford, or J. O'Neil, 513 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Fine pair of trousers to order for 99 cents a leg, or $1.98 a pair; that's our offer for a short time only; we do this because we always get an entirely new stock of material every season and we wish to keep our men employed during the dull months. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

PERSONAL—"How to Eat Fruits and Vegetables" to obtain health, to cure every disease, and to keep cool in summer and warm in winter. Enclose 10 cents in silver and 2-cent stamp. Address Fr. Bogdan, Box 23, Shenandoah, Pa.

HOUSE CLEANING, painting, whitewashing, wall paper, hardwood floor and job work. Philadelphia Housecleaning Co. and Employment Agency, 5627 Penn ave. Bell 'phone 2011-2 east. P. & A., 122 east.

PERSONAL—Prof. Frank Charles, phrenologist, can be consulted in all kinds of business. Office 310 West Lacock st., near circus and ball grounds, Allegheny, Pa.

THE Dr. H. F. Garey's ophthalmo oscillator treatment for blindness and diseases of the eyes, cataracts, neurasthenia, has moved to the Penn building, Penn ave.

PERSONAL—Arbuckles' and Lion coffee, 9½c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c; fine butter, 15c, 17c, 20c; fine creamery butter, 22c. HOUSTON, Allegheny market.

SANITARIUM NEWLY OPENED—Osteopathy, massage, baths all kinds. Dr. Miney Davidson, Sanitarium, Seneca st. Take Forbes or Fifth ave. cars.

PERSONAL—Prof. Hairy, phrenologist, 542 Smithfield st., gives advice on choice of occupation, choice of husband or wife, health without medicine.

PERSONAL—Madame Duval, Pittsburgh's most reliable scientific palmist, can be seen at 328 Penn ave., for engagements for private readings.

LADIES—If in need, write me for remedy which I have used and found safe, sure and reliable. Mrs. B. Green, 130 Dearborn st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—Miss E. Young, hair parlor, scalp treatment; $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 126 Sixth st.

PERSONAL—Filter stones for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. 'Phone 719 Court. Joseph Rice, 129 Fourth ave.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing. Cash paid for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

LADIES' TAILORING, cutting, fitting, sewing taught (McCormac System). 117 Ohio st. West, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Miss Nunez, teacher and translator foreign languages. 15 West Park way, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Consult Lynch, the famous clairvoyant, ladies only. 119 Anderson st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Pianos tuned, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, box 406, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Levi's book store buys, sells and exchanges books. 820 Liberty ave.

PERSONAL—Consult Lynch, famous clairvoyant, 118 Anderson st., Allegheny.

LOST.

LOST—Silk umbrella, pearl handle, with gold trimmings; initials M. D. engraved on gold; left Bellevue or Avalon car Sunday evening, July 26; liberal reward if returned to owner, 409 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

LOST—Open-faced gold watch; monogram J. E. D. on back; ribbon fob; suitable reward if left at A. E. Siedle's jewelry store, 6013 Penn ave., East End.

LOST—Knight Templar's charm; finder will be suitably rewarded. Alling & Cory, 222 Third ave.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL meeting local union No. 12, Sheet Metal Workers, will be held in Morehead hall Monday, August 3, at 10 a. m. John McDermott, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
Closing Out Sale of Sample Furniture from Grand Rapids Exhibition, Consisting of Fine Chamber Suites in Oak and Mahogany, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, China Closets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Chairs, Brass Beds, Leather Couches, Etc., for Sale Tuesday, August 4, 1903, at 10 O'Clock at the Rooms of the Henry Auction and Storage Co., 124 and 126 Ninth St.
Fine Chamber Suites in oak, mahogany and walnut; Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Hall Racks, Chairs, Sideboards, China Closets, Buffets, Extension Tables, Leather Couches, Upright Pianos, Organ, Brass Beds, Iron Beds, Folding Beds, Mirrors, Curtains, Portieres, Bric-a-Brac, Parlor Suites in leather, velvet and satin damask. Lot Artificial Palms and Drygoods and Notions.
Also at 1 o'clock, fine Brussels and Velvet Carpets for rooms and halls; Mattings and Linoleums. Goods now on exhibition. Sale positive August 4, 1903.
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Mechanics Lease & Trust Co.,
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PER CENT.

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We also loan on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc. Our Household Loan Department is the BEST EQUIPPED IN THE CITY.
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The most responsible firm, the oldest, the best. Besides we assure you that no matter what others charge, our rate is always
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We have been loaning money on Diamonds, Watches, etc., for nearly half a century at 307 Smithfield st., a jewelry store, where no pawnbroker signs are displayed.
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O. D. LEVIS, OVER 30 YEARS
PATENT ATTORNEY,
643 SMITHFIELD ST.,
643 SMITHFIELD ST.,
NEAR SEVENTH AVE.

A VETERAN IN THE BUSINESS.
ROOMS 1-2-3-4.
OFFICE HOURS, 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

Invent or Improve

A simple wash-board	(Patent) (Patent)	Safe window lock and supporter.
New fruit strainer for making jelly.	(Patent) (Patent) (Patent)	A folding screw driver. A folding cork puller.
All kinds of candy novelties.	(Patent) (Patent)	A simple carpet beater.
A cord bag fastener.	(Patent) (Patent)	A puzzle not to cost over 10c.
A glass-blowing machine.	(Patent) (Patent)	A good apple picker.
A soap - saving device.	(Patent) (Patent)	A rail joint.
New novelties	(Patent)	A metallic tie.

Being the oldest patent attorney in the business, am, consequently, the most experienced, always looking to the interest of my client.

Come and have a talk with me, then go and talk to other attorneys. I know you will come back and give me your business. I make a specialty of foreign patents. I can sell any patent of merit. 643 Smithfield st.; rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

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Near Seventh ave.—Near Seventh ave.

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30 YEARS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.
Notice is hereby given that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for itself separately and for each of the companies associated in operation and affiliated in interest with it, and together forming what is popularly known as the Pennsylvania Railroad system, including therein the following
LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH.
Northern Central Railway Co.,
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Co.,
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Co.,
Cumberland Valley Railroad Co.,
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad Co.,
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Co.
LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
Pennsylvania Co.,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Co.,
Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Co.,
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Co.,
Cleveland and Marietta Railway Co.,
Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Co.,
And each of the other companies included within the "Northwest" and "Southwest" systems, which are operated respectively by the Pennsylvania Co. and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for additional time within which to comply with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1903, requiring that "in all trains operated with power or train brakes, on and after September 1st, 1903, not less than fifty per centum of the cars therein shall have their brakes used and operated by the engineer of the locomotive drawing such train," as provided by an Act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1893, as amended by said Act approved March 2nd, 1903, relating to the equipment of cars and locomotives with safety appliances, and that a hearing upon said application will be had at the office of the Commission in the City of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, August 5th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.
All persons interested, whether for or against the granting of such application, will have an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel at the time and place above named, and may file with the Commission at or before the hearing any affidavits, statements or arguments bearing upon the question.
By order of the Commission.
EDW. A. MOSELEY,
Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of J. B. Huff & Co. will, on July 31, 1903, be dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Jerry M. Deyo retiring from said firm. All outstanding bills will be settled by Samuel W. Jefferis, the remaining partner, who is hereby authorized to settle up the present partnership business to July 31, 1903.
SAM'L W. JEFFERIS.
J. M. DEYO.

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HOW MUCH DO YOU OWE?

Figure out how much you owe the
RENT MAN,
DOCTOR,
GROCER,
BUTCHER,
FURNITURE STORE.
Or maybe one of the high-priced loan companies in this city; give us the sum total, and we will loan you enough to pay off all bills and leave you a balance besides, and at national bank rates, viz.:

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Ours is a reputable company, loaning money at a fair and legal rate on
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PIANOS,
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Or on any good security and with absolute secrecy, as we do not subject you to humiliating inquiries among your friends like the average loan company.
We loan from $10.00 to $1,000.00 and arrange easy payments, so that no matter what your salary is you can make the payments without stinting yourself. Note the following rates, based upon our Building Association plans:

$100 can be repaid 42c weekly or monthly
75 can be repaid 32c weekly or monthly
60 can be repaid 28c weekly or monthly
50 can be repaid 23c weekly or monthly
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25 can be repaid 12c weekly or monthly
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Remember, the above rates pays interest and principal.
The banker, or real estate owner, pays the same rate at the bank as you do here.

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Call, write or telephone, and our agent will call and see you.

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P. & A. 2499 Main.

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Loaned on
Furniture, Fixtures, Horses and Live Stock.
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Loaned on
Deeds, Mortgages and Rents.
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Loaned to
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Cheapest Rates and Longest Time of any Company in the City.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY TRUST CO.,
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Pittsburgh, Pa.
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IN ANY AMOUNT.
DON'T LET ADVERTISEMENTS MISLEAD YOU; GET OUR RATES BEFORE TAKING A LOAN ELSEWHERE.
THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE TO BORROW MONEY ON SALARIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND CARRIAGES WITHOUT REMOVAL FOR THE LONGEST TIME AND ON EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS. EACH PAYMENT REDUCES THE DEBT. QUICK, PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.
PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.,
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At Lowest Rate
If you need to borrow money you might as well get it at six per cent interest. That is our rate and the lowest in the county. Investigate other loan offices and you'll prove our assertion. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, clothing, furs, etc., accepted as security.
Six Per Cent.
Market Street Loan Office,
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Near Third Avenue.
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On Real Estate.
QUICK SERVICE.
LONG TIME.
EASY PAYMENTS.
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ON DIAMONDS. ON WATCHES.
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Special Rates—At less than others advertise.
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MONEY loaned salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments; largest business in 49 principal cities.
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OUR MONEY
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Money for ANY and All Purposes.
We Lend on Any Good Collateral Security.
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As Follows:
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We Arrange Terms for Paying Back to Suit the Amount You Can Afford to Pay.
AND the Date Most Convenient
to Your
Pay Day.
And Allow
Two and a Half Per Cent
Interest on Payments.
This Reduces the Cost Below Six Per Cent. a Year.
This Makes
a
New Era in
the
Loan Business
Of This City.

IF YOU ARE OWING SMALL LOAN CONCERNS, YOU HAD BETTER MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS TO PLACE YOUR APPLICATION WITH US TO PAY THEM UP.

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$10.00 and Up
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Every Loan.
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And Our Private Loan Department Will Give You Immediate Attention.
With Our Enormous Capital,
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CAPITAL $2,000,000.
WE HAVE THE
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MONEY.

EASTERN SECURITY COMPANY

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LOANS MADE AT ONCE.
OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYONE.
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Do you owe several small bills and want to concentrate them all in one place?
It is far better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will treat you right at all times—one that will live up to all promises, one that will make a contract that will suit you. We make loans in large or small amounts for short or long time, on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, or any good security, left undisturbed in your possession. PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU.
LOANS OF OTHER COMPANIES PAID AND MORE MONEY ADVANCED.
MOST PRIVATE OFFICES IN CITY. CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note without endorser.
All loans made promptly and in strict confidence. Will guarantee lowest rates in the city.

No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.
THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., 411 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor, ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AVE. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE.
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Will loan in sums of $10,000 and upwards on residence property and on office buildings in Pittsburgh, at lowest possible rates.
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309 Fourth ave.; 'phone 205, ring 2, Grant.

MONEY to loan on mortgage security; prompt service, low expenses.
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WANTED—Mortgages; money ready; 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Pittsburgh Mortgage and Investment Co., 431 Fourth ave.

$500,000 to loan; 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgage or collateral; private party. P. O. box 59.

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MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Allegheny.

SALT LAKE CITY: MORMON TO THE CORE

Outwardly an American City, Probe a Little and the Church Is Revealed.

A FORECAST OF THE FUTURE

Some Impressions of the City by a Gazette Staff Correspondent—The Tabernacle and Its Service—Examples of the Old and New Mormons.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

SALT LAKE CITY, July 29.—Of this chief city of Utah, and, indeed of the state as a whole, its history, people and politics perhaps more has been written and greater controversy excited than has been aroused over any other portion of Uncle Sam's domain. I entered it with a mind as thoroughly divested of personal, political and religious prejudices as one whose opinion had never been strengthened by very considerable information on either side. Religious and political history in their relation to Utah has never been my strong point. As a consequence when the train glided between long rows of straight and rather graceful poplar trees and the stir of the passengers warns me that I am at the end of my journey, I am prepared to enter the Mormon city without having made up my mind as to the condition, social and religious, about which so much has been said and written.

But I defy any one, no matter how disinterested, to live in Salt Lake City 24 hours without coming to a conclusion touching at least one disputed point. The city is Mormon to the very core. On the surface it is much like other modern western cities with a population of 50,000 or more. There are all the outward evidences of a prosperous urban existence. Street cars whizz along the broad streets. There are stores and shops and well-paved sidewalks on which move throngs of people who go about their business and conduct their traffic pretty much as we do the same things in any thriving city anywhere else in the United States. There is a business section and residence section and the whole physical, aspect of Salt Lake City is to the casual observer commonplace and conventional.

I had been told, and I read it also in the guide books, that Salt Lake is a beautiful city. I can hardly agree with that opinion unqualifiedly. Here the streets are broad and the inevitable "poplar" tree is in evidence everywhere and a stream of cool, clean water runs alongside of the curbstone on almost every street. The city lacks the freshness and natural beauty of many of its sister cities in the west. But when one stops to consider that all this plain and the prosperous city which lies within its embrace has been captured from the alkali desert at the foot of the Wasatch mountains, the result, though a little disappointing at first, becomes a work of wonder and artificial beauty. Irrigation has made this plain and the city on it what they are so far as natural conditions go. Utah has built a fine granite state house off to the east of the city, with the Wasatch mountains as a background and the State university buildings still nearer the foothills, in a broad open plain where the hot sun beats down with relentless fury. For it can be hot in Salt Lake City. The few days I have spent here were marked by intolerable heat, the thermometer mounting to 96 degrees in the shade, but one is confronted by the nights which are always cool and by the further assurance on the part of the natives that "only a little way up the canyon yonder there is a bank of snow ten feet deep."

Political and Religious Aspects.

But to return to my original proposition, and almost the sole proposition in any survey of this remarkable place, Mormonism is the dominant, if thinly disguised impulse that moves everything. There is not any longer the old open antagonism and personal hand-to-hand conflicts over the question that kept Salt Lake City and the state of Utah in continual uproar following the passage of the Edmund law 20 years ago. I am told that the city is Gentile in its business affairs. That is, there are a majority of Gentiles in business and even in politics, but this in no wise alters the fact that the question of Mormonism remains the one big factor in every interest. It is no longer offensively apparent, but one has only to plunge an inch below the conventional surface to find it, large and luminous, an ever-present source of propaganda on the part of those who embrace it and just as intensely a source of irritation and resentment on the part of those who reject its doctrines. You no longer hear the subject discussed in hotel corridors or in cafes. You may even mingle with the people in a business way and not hear the subject broached, though I had an experience the contrary which is interesting as evidence of how this division of creed permeates everywhere.

A bright-eyed Japanese woman, who sold me a few trinkets, resented my allusion to the deft craft of her native people by assuring me that the United States was her country and fine Japanese scorn and wonder at the peculiar religion of Mormon, the prevailing sentiment in her mind since her residence in Salt Lake City. But one has only to pass away from the mere surface to get into a perfect net-work of opinion and counter opinion. The Mormon propaganda is the biggest thing I ran across. It has its seat in the famous Temple block, but it pushes its tentacles everywhere. It is a kind, obliging, suave, good-natured propaganda. Its agents meet everything you say with the most unruffled smile and the most good-natured politeness. They do not mind going to the trouble to oblige you. If you insinuate disbelief in their doctrines or even veil a little contempt for fanaticism in general or Mormonism in particular they do not fall ostensibly into an argumentative or offensive humor. They simply smile at you and go on telling of the history, achievements and character of "the saints." One is confused by the countless stories one hears, traditions, many of them, while others are unmistakably apochryphal and invented to ornament and enlarge the boundaries of a long-standing grudge against the Mormons. A young Mormon woman who was my guide for a little while frankly admitted that the Lion house contained at one time 17 of Brigham Young's wives and almost in the next breath declared that the handsome brick house opposite and called the "Amelia palace," was never used as the abiding place of Brigham's favorite wife. This fact and fiction struggle constantly side by side serves to keep to the fore the questions that would perhaps otherwise never go much beyond the Mormon doorstep. It must not be imagined that the Mormon people repel questioning about their faith and practices. On the other hand they invite it and so long as you are within the circle of the Temple block propaganda you must hear this doctrine or go without hearing anything.

What Is Mormonism?

Of course there are few reading people of today who do not have a pretty clear idea of what Mormonism is. Primarily it is the religious doctrine said to have been revealed by divine agency to Joseph Smith in 1823. But grant the possibility of a divine revelation directly to man in this or any other age and you open the way to almost every conceivable consequence. Herein lies the power, life, vigor, persistency, and, if you will, the errors of Mormonism. We Gentiles in the east, if we ever think of the church of the Latter Day Saints, involuntarily have visions of numerous wives claiming one husband. This is a narrow view, however correct it may once have been and may, for all I know, be yet. Mormonism, relying upon a series of divinely revealed doctrines, has been woven of many shades and widely varying texture. The men who have spoken for the Almighty have had many different storehouses from which to draw. As a consequence in fitting in the various stories in their temple of faith, the Mormon elders and teachers and doctrine-makers have been able to include a little of everything in the scheme. It is a fascinating faith. There is a little Theosophy in it, some Buddhism, a touch of Transcendalism, a mixture of Armenianism, some Fatalism and a fair share of Catholicism, with Joseph Smith's own honest and undoubtedly sincere convictions as to what the "divine revelation" left for human interpretation and further enlargement.

It would be impossible and useless for me to go over the history or attempt further analysis of the Mormon faith. These have been done by others. It remains to resolve the whole question back to my personal investigation and let the two prime points of Mormon belief be proved according to the effect, influence and power of those today in Salt Lake City. Do the Mormons practice polygamy and do they still cherish actively and aggressively the hope of conquering state with church and making the two one and that one Mormon? The answer to these questions is both yes and no. Among the illustrations I send with this text are included two photographs. One is of a patriarch of the Mormon faith, an apostle—one of the honored presidents. Alongside of this picture I place another. The frank, strong face of a young man. Both these men are Mormons, one an apostle, the other occupying a hardly less dignified and worthy position in its influence upon Mormon worship here in the tabernacle, that of the organist who directs the music and plays the famous big organ in that egg-shaped and marvelously acousticed building. These two pictures are the yes and no of the foregoing question. Apostle Winder represents the yes, for I believe the old Mormon, if he does not practice polygamy, is not restrained by any doubts as to its rightness, and believes firmly in the supremacy of the church over the state. J. J. McClellan, the young man of the other picture, is the no to the question.

The young Mormon is not tangled up in the meshes of polygamous practice and in almost every instance is free from mental bias on the subject. If my stay here in Salt Lake City and my investigation into the question of Mormonism have revealed one thing clearly, it is that the hope of this city, the hope of Utah and the final extinction of the fierce political and sect antipathy that Mormonism naturally inspires everywhere lies in the young clear-brained, talented men like J. J. McClellan. The old men have come through the raging fires that followed the upheaval of the Edmunds enactment with only the scars of the battle upon them. It did not burn out the fiber of doctrine that lay in the very warp and woof of their being. The young Mormons, certainly the young men, who have intelligence, thrift, genius, have widened their vision beyond the narrow rim of hero worship around the biers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, are going to kill all the old poison in Mormonism and put that queer faith alongside of the other religious beliefs of this modern age and country. With polygamy and church supremacy gone from Joseph Smith's revelation the world will very quickly regard the Mormon propaganda in the same light that it looks upon the Methodist or Baptist or Catholic propagandas.

Signs of the Future.

There are signs of this coming day of more amicable relations between the old enemies who have fought out their battles here in this valley, under the Wahsatch mountains right in Salt Lake City now. I was entertained hospitably by the Commercial club, the swell business men's organization of Salt Lake. My host was the young organist of the Mormon tabernacle and a member of the club. Among those who proffered courteous attention was a fine type of old Virginia manhood. Fisher Harris, also a club member, and by the way, Roberts most formidable rival for senatorial honors when that gentleman won a position he was afterward denied. Others whom I met were a judge, a Hebrew by race, and still another, a sterling representative of New England thrift. In the club the Mormon and gentile meet on a common business and social footing. It is one of the most potent factors in wiping out the differences of religion and bringing the young men of Mormonism into broader touch with their gentile fellow citizens. The Commercial club presents the one distinguished point of vantage in Salt Lake City from which the outlook is unclouded by the old questionings. It is a hopeful sign.

Politically, of course, the Mormons hold the balance of power both in Utah and in Salt Lake City. They can turn a majority into either one of the old parties that may happen to best suit their ends at the particular time. Offices, high and low, are filled by men of Mormon faith and of course, this naturally prolongs and accentuates the friction.

To be perfectly fair and impartial, it must be confessed that of the two parties to the controversy the Mormon is the more aggressive. His dominant thought is rooted in the propaganda of his church and is, therefore, alert and constant in an effort to put forward the interests of what he believes to be "the kingdom of Christ on earth." Old Gentile residents are still sore over the outcome of a striking evidence of the Mormon's willingness to give his faith public and controversied exploitation. Years ago in the heyday of the Rev. (afterward bishop) J. P. Newman's fame, that Boanerges of the Methodist pulpit, came to Salt Lake City with the avowed purpose of demolishing the doctrinal fabric of Mormonism with one blast from his silver trumpet. It was his desire to meet Brigham Young in debate, but that wily apostle, whose forensic abilities were limited, was far too shrewd to undertake such a combat. But with remarkable courtesy and politeness he proffered not only to find Dr. Newman a foeman worthy of his steel, but even did the unheard of thing of placing the tabernacle itself at the disposal of the contestants. Those who remember the debate speak with reserve of its outcome, if they happen to be Gentiles. Orson Platt was chosen to speak for the Mormons. With remarkable fatuity, for a man of his knowledge, Dr. Newman based his defense of monogamy upon the Hebrew scriptures. No better Hebrew scholar than Orson Platt lived in that day. It is confessed by the most bigoted Gentile that but little was left of poor Newman and his argument when Platt finished with him.

But those days of open rupture are passed. If there be any polygamous marriages in Salt Lake City the best sleuths that the Edmunds law can provide have failed to find and do fail to bring them to justice in these latter days. But there is enough of the old suspicion in the Gentile mind to make him confident, that if occasion offered, he could easily lead you to the domicile of the plural wife whose bridal wreath is not yet faded.

In the Famous Tabernacle.

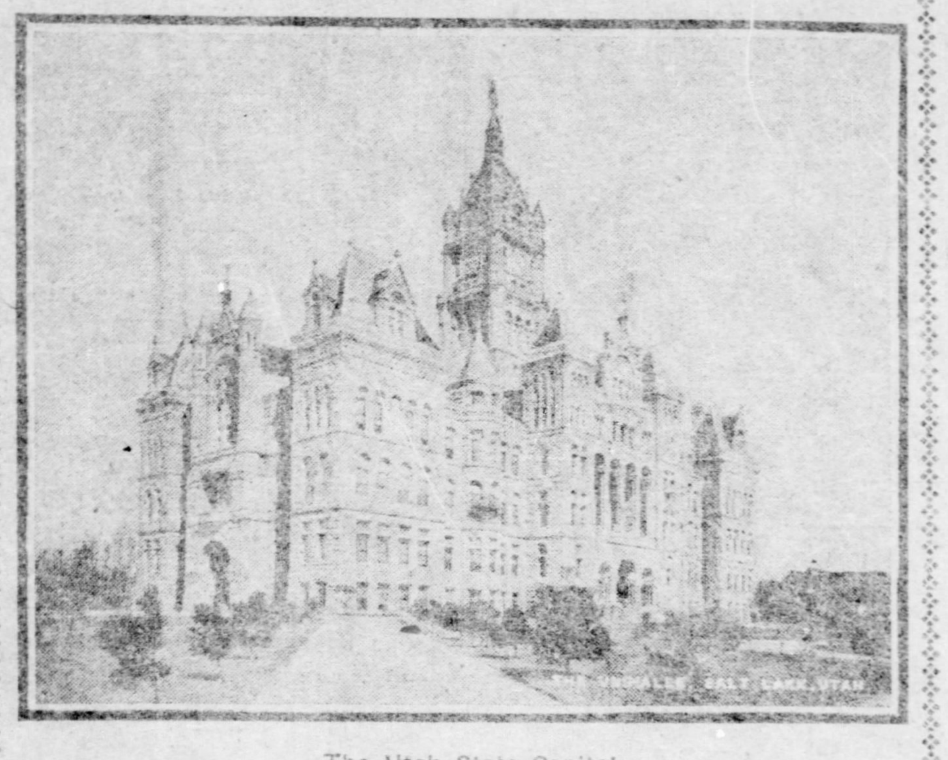
It would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, did I not record a visit to the mecca of not only all tourists, but of the faithful as well—the famous tabernacle. This building is one of the most remarkable assembly halls in the world. It is oblong in shape, having a length of 250 feet from east to west, by 150 feet in width. The ceiling of the roof is 63 feet above the floor, and is supported by 46 columns of cut sandstone, which, with the spaces between used for doors, windows, etc., constitute the walls. From these pillars or walls, the roof springs in one unbroken arch. Occupying the western end of the building is the famous Kimball organ, reputed to be the second largest in America. There are over 5,000 pipes, 108 stops and accessories, five complete organs in one. The pipes are from ½ inch to 32 feet long. The action is electro-pneumatic. These, however, are guide book facts that need not be extended. It is the impressions that one gathers as he sits in this lofty domed building and listens to service and song and music, which on the surface differ but little from what one is accustomed to hear in home temples, that make a visit to this place of surpassing interest. I attended in my first visit an organ recital, a feature made popular by the gifted young organist of whom I have already spoken. The program I append, and to a Pittsburgher, the Nevin selections did not seem odd amid surroundings so far, by both distance and thought, from their home in the distant east. The program was as follows:

Funeral March ....Chopin
a. Venetian Love Song)
b. Gondoliers)
c. Old Melody) ....Nevin
Robin Hood Quartet..................De Koven
Miss Emily Grimsdell, Miss Edna Dwyer, Mr. Fred Graham, Mr. Willard Squires.
Introduction to Act III: o "Lohengrin".Wagner

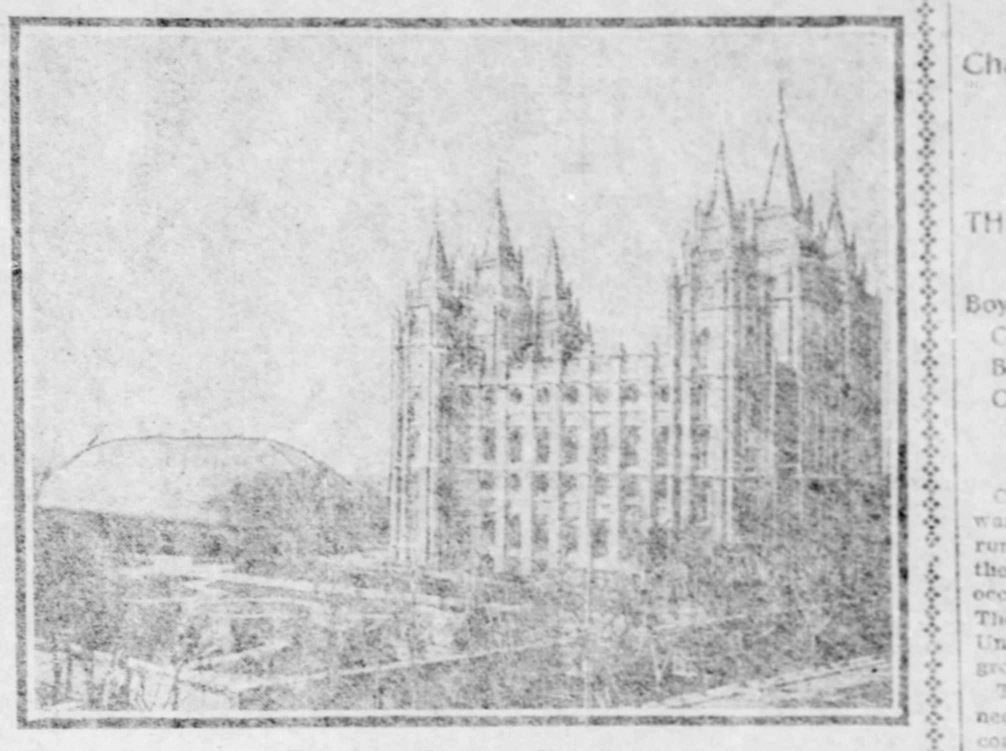
On Sunday I attended religious services at the tabernacle. The vast auditorium was comfortably filled. The heat was intense; the dozing patriarchs and faithful followers showed undeniably the effects of the temperature, which must have been above 96 degrees in the building. An immense choir of 300 persons banks itself around and below the big organ. This choir is composed of the flower of young Mormonism. Musically we have volume rather than harmony. The singers are untrained except in voicing en masse the rather ponderous and solemn tunes that preface and conclude the preaching service. The hymn over one of the occupants of the tier of pews in which sit the dignitaries and apostles came forward to the reading desk and offered a prayer which in tone and substance one might hear on any Sunday in a dozen Pittsburgh churches. Another hymn is sung and then a dapper, bald-headed gentleman advances without introduction or preliminary to the desk and delivers the discourse of the day, based upon the commandment against the desecration of the Sabbath. The sermon differs in no wise from the sermons one hears in orthodox churches. It is slow of thought, devoid of eloquence and platitudinously conventional. I am beginning to think as I watch the audience around me dozing under the gospel message that in its declaratory form Mormonism is pretty much the same in effect as the other kinds. When the sermon is over a tall, intellectual-looking man, whom I had before noticed in the apostolic pen, came forward, and the audience immediately woke up. A tired-faced woman at my left, who had already whispered me the confidence that she was "a member," vouchsafed the further information that the new speaker was High Priest Penrose. Even if the familiar name, with its Pennsylvania memories, had not enlisted my attention, the speaker's utterances would, for it was Priest Penrose who gave us our first doctrinal shock. This preacher plunged boldly into an exegesis of Joseph Smith's doctrine. He was a vigorous, forcible speaker and evidently believed that the divine revelation was intended for those who sat before him. I shall not follow his argument. It was somewhat after the old transcendentalism of Emerson, which holds that the book called the Bible does not contain the last word of divine revelation. The audience listens, alert and eager, to the last sentence, and when a hymn is sung, without even so much as a hint of a collection, the service is over. It is not in the flush confines of the tabernacle pulpit that the Mormon propaganda does its most effective work. Out under the trees in a little circular building are gathered a few of the faithful who, with quiet voices and ready smiles, are duplicating missionary work that hundreds of others are doing in almost every country on the globe. This is why Mormonism can today point to an ever-increasing growth of the number of adherents.

I shall not add to this already long letter any attempt at description of the magnificent marble pile, which faces one on leaving the tabernacle and in whose cloistered chambers no Gentile foot has ever trod—a building of mysteries about which there are grewsome stories told. It is the most beautiful structure that Mormonism has erected, and the golden trumpeter which surmounts the dome points his gospel horn over the bronze statue of Brigham Young in the street below. The houses made historic by the indwelling of a religious cult from which modern civilization teaches us to turn away with horror and disgust are near by, built by men who, through thrift and courage of a supreme kind, have carved a city, reared a great commercial community and planted massive foundations of a church on the alkali plains of this western empire.

C. M. BREGG.



The Utah State Capitol.

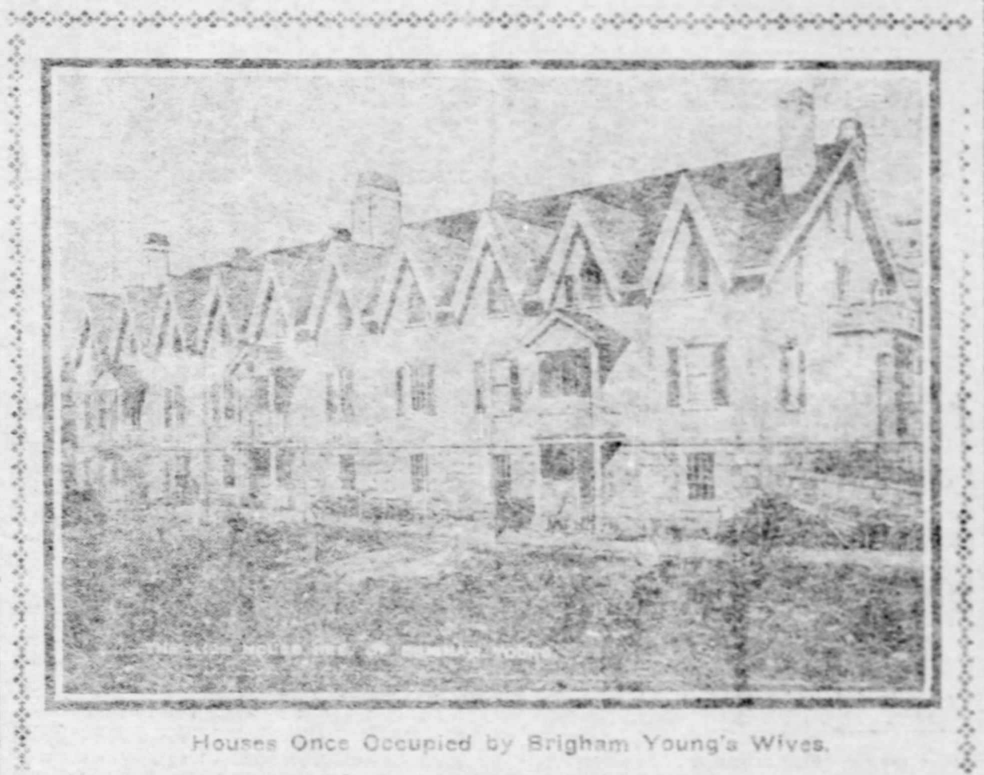


The Great Mormon Temple.

Types of Old and New Mormons.

JOHN PASPER M'CLELLAN.
A Young Mormon and representative of the new school of thought and progress. Organist of the Tabernacle.

JOHN R. WINDER.
An old school Mormon and one of the Presidents of the church.



Houses Once Occupied by Brigham Young's Wives.

This Building Is Called the "Amelia Palace," and Is Said to Have Been the Home of the Favorite Wife of Brigham Young.

GRAND ARMY DAY A BIG SUCCESS

Chautauqua Assembly Grounds Overflowed With Patriotism Yesterday.

THE BLUE AND GRAY UNITED

Boys' Brigade of Bellefield Presbyterian Church Led the March of Veterans. Bishop Fowler Made a Speech for the Occasion.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—This was Grand Army day and patriotism has run riot. Flags waved everywhere, and the amphitheater was decorated for the occasion with the red, white and blue. The veterans of the Chautauqua County Union and families were admitted to the grounds without charge.

The first feature of the program in connection with the day was a patriotic concert by the junior choir, the soloists and the band. In their march to the amphitheater for the afternoon session the veterans were led by the cadets of the Bellefield Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, who are camping at Maple Springs.

In opening the meeting the president of the union invited all the Confederate officers to come to the platform, and they took their places beside the union officers amidst great cheers. The address of the day was given by Charles H. Fowler, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject was "Grant."

Those who had so enthusiastically applauded in the morning when the band played "Dixie" were not so demonstrative when Bishop Flower was telling how "we destroyed the Confederacy for all time, and preserved the union," and they did no applauding when he so grap...cally described the surrender at Appomattox.

But they took their medicine quietly and waited for the 5 o'clock reading hour, when Mrs. M. V. Moore (Betsy Hamilton) read a series of southern character sketches. This ending, the Methodists gave a reception for Bishop Fowler.

WANTS PRACTICAL VIEWS.

Secretary of the Navy to Ask His Commanders' Opinion About Warships.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Rear Admiral Bowles' letter to the secretary of the navy, giving his views in opposition to opinions expressed by Rear Admirals Bradford and Melville regarding the plans for the 13,000 ton battleships proposed by the board on construction was made public at the department today. The admiral holds that the ships as planned will not be deficient in coal supply or inferior in radius of action to previously designed battleships.

It was stated at the navy department today that Secretary Moody, in view of the adverse report on the plans for the 13,000 ton ships, has decided to call upon individual officers of the navy for opinions as to whether these ships shall have less speed and coal endurance than the 15,000 ton ships, or retain those qualities and have less armor and gun power. These opinions will be considered before he makes a final decision.

Milk Dealers Are Anxious.

Milk dealers in Homestead and other towns in the Monongahela valley are anxiously awaiting the result of the recent visit of the pure food commissioners to that vicinity. Many of them fear that they are among those against whom suits have been ordered from Harrisburg.

Street Car Ran Away.

A car on the Homestead division got beyond control while descending the steep grade on Browns hill, opposite Homestead, yesterday afternoon, and after running a considerable distance left the track and delayed traffic for two hours. Many of the passengers jumped from the car while it was descending the hill, and all were bruised, but none seriously injured.

RUSSIA FORTIFYING PORT ARTHUR COAST

Millions Being Spent — Journalist Beheaded at Peking. Foreigners Barred.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PEKING, Aug. 1.—Advices from Port Arthur say that the Russian government, as a result of the recommendations made by the recent conference there, has appropriated $6,500,000 for additional fortifications, particularly for the protection of Dalny, so that when completed there will be a continuous line of fortifications from Port Arthur to Dalny, 35 miles along the coast.

A Peking journalist, named Shen-Chien, was beheaded here today. The evidence at the trial was so weak that he probably would have been acquitted, but the prisoner boldly admitted the charge that he had attempted to organize a rebellion at Hankow in 1900. He boasted that he had always advocated the assassination of the Manchus in order to rid the country of the dynasty. He declared that he was willing to die for the cause and went to his execution calmly and died bravely.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian authorities are reported to have notified the government at Peking that Russia will prohibit foreigners from staying in Manchuria at present, but that six years hence, when Russia has restored quiet and order in Manchuria, the country will be opened to foreigners for free commerce.

Report of Rebellion Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A cablegram has been received at the state department from United States Minister Squiers at Havana, stating in substance that the reports of incipient rebellion in Santiago province based on unsatisfied demands for back pay by veterans of the war with Spain, have no foundation, for there has been no overt act committed and dissatisfaction has been expressed by only a few people.

FEW PERMITS FOR DOGS ON THE TROLLEY CARS

Rule Is Strictly Enforced Because the Superintendent's Confidence in Human Nature Was Rudely Injured.

Embarrassment and guilt were mingled on the features of a fashionably dressed woman who got on a Fifth avenue trolley car yesterday. She carried a little basket in her hand, and the conductor wondered why a woman dressed as she was and possessing a remnant of a look of haughtiness not quite obliterated by the guilt and embarrassment had not ordered the basket delivered at her house. The woman took a seat, and as it was the rush hour the car soon became filled and men and women stood in the aisle. As the conductor, collecting fares, came to the woman with the basket, she unclasped her chatelaine bag and the basket fell from her lap to the floor.

Gallantly the conductor stooped to pick up the basket, but the vicious snarls that came from the interior caused him to drop it quickly, while every passenger's gaze was riveted on the basket, which began to move as if alive. From the basket the eyes wandered to the woman, whose face was crimson and on whose features now nothing but embarrassment was perceptible.

"Madame," said the conductor severely, "have you a dog in that basket?"

She Said He Was Such a Sweet Dog.

"It's a dog," replied the woman, "but he's such a little one, and so sweet. Let me see if he is hurt."

Opening the basket the woman took into her arms a hideous little beast, pampered, overfed, fat.

"Poor little Violet," she murmured, "has ez bad conductor scared 'oo," and she showered kisses on the little imp's face. "Surely, conductor," the woman said, "you wouldn't put me and my baby off the car."

"I have children of my own, madame," said the conductor, "but I dare not disobey the company's rules. You will have to put baby off or get off with him."

The woman pleaded, and finally the kind-hearted conductor decided to risk his job and let her ride to her destination. Not every woman has been so lucky, for rules are rules, and conductors usually enforce them.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company sometimes does permit dogs to be carried on the car, and since the system of permits has been adopted no person who has not secured one is allowed to take a dog on the lines. Formerly the carrying of lapdogs was winked at, but the rules are now strictly enforced. No one but the general superintendent, John Murphy, is authorized to issue dog permits, and Mr. Murphy is very strict. The dog that is able to secure a permit must be very small indeed, and the applicant must assure Mr. Murphy that the dog can be carried in the arms. Exception is made only in favor of performing dogs on their way to the traction company's parks.

Why Murphy Is Now So Strict.

Scores of applications have been refused by Mr. Murphy since his confidence in human nature was rudely jostled a few weeks ago. A rather tough looking fellow applied for a permit and assured the general superintendent that his dog was a bit of a creature that would go in a lady's muff. That evening the conductor of a car was astounded to see a man leading a Great Dane dog by a chain start to climb on the platform. The conductor ordered him off, but the man produced a permit signed by Mr. Murphy. The Dane followed his master into the car and took up the standing room that four passengers would have filled. To make matters worse the dog would not lie down, but persisted in standing, and as the straps hung too high for him to reach the incessant jolting and stopping and starting threw him all about the car, between passengers' legs and against women's clothes.

The next day a car was set in an uproar by an incident that was the climax and resulted in the present scarcity of permits. Some man with a permit obtained by false pretense, took a bull dog into the car, which was crowded. A passenger who was standing was thrown by the sudden stoppage of the car against the dog's master, and the dog, thinking his master was attacked, tried to bite the other man, but succeeded only in burying his teeth in a package the man held in his hand.

Therefore, anybody who wants a permit to take a dog on the trolley had better reconsider and pay the Pennsylvania railroad something to put the animal in a baggage car. It is cheaper, too, for the traction tariff for dog transportation is 30 cents for each animal.

MANY CHILDREN WILL COMPETE FOR PRIZES

Large Preparations Made for South Side Scholars' Field Day Thursday.

Extensive preparations have been made for the annual field day of the school children of the South Side, which will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the playgrounds, Ninth and Carson streets. There will be all kinds of fun for the boys and girls, and prizes will be given in all of the sporting events. A large number of the friends of the children are expected to be present, as there will be no admission charged and everybody is invited. West's minstrel band will furnish the music. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Samuel Miller, chairman South Side park; Gus. Krell, chairman of sports; John Bergman, starter of races. The judges are: Samuel Miller, Joseph Vitchestain, Wm. McGeary, C. M. Reidel, Frank Winter, John Reeves and William Kaiser. The list of events and the entries are as follows:

Girls' race (age 8 years)—Mythe Jackson, Marie Murry, Esther May, Minnie Klinzing, Bertha Kohle, Annie Scanlon.

Girls' race (age 9 years)—Dessie Roach, Mary Larella, Margaret McDonald, Josephine Mayer, Selle Rochn, Katie Ward.

Girls' race (age 10 years)—Elsie Hoffman, Matilda Schmidt, Rose Carroll, Sadie Pearlman, Florence Cornwall, Annie Armbruster.

Girls' race (age 11 years)—Mary Paddon, Annie Burke, Marie Gallagher, Sarah Carroll, Mamie Noonan, Ruth Erickson, Katherine McDermott.

Girls' race (age 12 years)—Lizzie Rochen, Rose Wellersbacher, Ida Pearlman, Rebecca Simon, Blanche Bate, Nellie Sweeney, Katie Burst.

Girls' race (13 years)—May Bender, Hannah Munkley, Esther Debold, Marie Sweeney, Alice Garney.

Girls' race (age 14 years)—Josephine Burkmuller, Annie Carroll.

Boys' foot race (age 10 years)—Alvin Assman, Leonard Michaels, Thomas Keller, James Smith, Theo. Meyer.

Boys' foot race (age 12 years)—James McNeeley, John Emery, Edward Moritz, Arnold Fassinger, Harry Meyer, Eugene Carroll.

Boys' three-legged race—Charles Todd and James McCaffrey, Willie Fallon and Fred Joy, Howard Abbott and Willie McDermott, Jacob Miller and Edward Burst.

Sack race No. 1—Albert Benz, John Lee, Frank Moritz, Clyde Hartman.

Sack race No. 2—Willie Geitzhauser, Edward Moritz, Carl Will, Harry Meyer, Henry Klinzing, Frank Cunningham.

Sack race No. 3—Rudolph Steffey, Norbert Mayer, John Emery, Albert Gessner, Henry Schmidt.

Potato race—Alvin Assman, Leonard Michaels, Theodore Keller, James Smith, Theodore Meyer.

Egg race—John McGeary, Frank Dunn, Charles Todd, Edward Scanlon, Frank Finnegan, James McNeeley.

Boys' foot race (age 14 years)—Elmer Lang, James McNeeley, Frank Steel, Albert Todd.

Balloon ascension—By Prof. John Winter.

Pie-eating match—Theodore Meyer, Foster Hartman, Charles Todd, John Gosling, John McHale, Willie Michaels, George C. Maller, Theodore Abbott, Frank Cunningham.

Banker Convicted of Larceny.

CHICAGO, August 1.—August Kuhn, banker and broker, was today convicted of the larceny of $15,000. Other indictments against him are to be tried in September. Kuhn has lived in Chicago for 40 years. According to the evidence he victimized many persons through forgeries of real estate deeds and titles.

New College President.

RICHMOND, IND., August 1.—The Rev. Wilbert J. Brown of Indiana today succeeded James B. Unthank as president of the Friends college at Wilmington, O.

FOR IRRITATIONS, CHAFINGS, ITCHINGS, Rashes, Heat, Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness incidental to riding, cycling, golfing, and other athletics, no other application so soothing, cooling, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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OH, DRY UP
The Pittsburgh Gazette.
August 2nd 1903
CONDARN COON!
HE'S A VILLIAN
MISTER WOLF LAUGHED JUST A LITTLE TOO SOON
COON HOLLOW CLUB
HULLY CHEE LOOK WHAT'S COMING!
WHOAP !!!
P-P-P-PLEASE SIR IT WAS A-A-A ACCIDENT!
HAW-AW-AW!! I WASN'T IN IT THAT TIME!
IT WAS MONKEY BUSINESS!!
I'LL FIX YOU!!
NEVER TOUCHED ME!
AW-W!! DID IT HIT YOU?
NOT THAT YOU COULD NOTICE-BOO-HOO!!
HOW FOR GREENE COUNTY !!
COME BACK TILL I ASK

LITTLE MIDSUMMER MEN AND MAIDENS FAIR

SHAPING A NATION'S DESTINY

THERE are few sovereigns who hold a higher place as a maker of the nation than does Maria Theresa. She was born in Vienna on May 13, 1717, to be known in later years as queen of Hungary and Bohemia. She was the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. of Hapsburg, whose principal aim during a long reign seemed to be to secure to his heiress the succession to all the hereditary dominions of his house. By ample cessions of territory to various princes of Europe he finally attained a general acknowledgment of the "pragmatic sanction;" so that Maria Theresa, a princess of rare beauty and talents, received not only an education befitting her future condition, but was also early initiated into the secrets of state and admitted to the council of her father. This was an exceptional position for even a prospective queen to fill, yet she proved so invaluable to King Charles that he soon learned to look upon her as the most practical and safest adviser of the entire Austrian council and court. She was married when quite young to Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterward grand duke of Tuscany and eventually German emperor under the name of Francis I., who was always glad to leave affairs of state to his consort, while he employed himself in profitable private speculation.

Scarcely, however, had Charles closed his eyes (October 20, 1740), when the work of his life seemed to crumble to pieces. The "pragmatic sanction" was disregarded, and claimant after claimant raised pretensions to the whole or parts of his possessions. The young princess saw herself surrounded by enemies: Frederick the Great of Prussia occupied Silesia; Charles Albert of Bavaria was elected emperor under the name of Charles VII.; Spain, Sardinia and Augustus III. of Poland and Saxony threatened to enforce various claims by the power of arms; and France, which had no rights of succession of its own, was ready to support those of others. George II. of England alone proved a faithful ally; and the enthusiasm of the Hungarians for their young queen, who put herself and her infant son Joseph under their protection (1741), became a support, powerful beyond all expectation. She was successful against Frederick and Charles VII., though the former grew apprehensive and precipitated the second Silesian war (1744) while France declared war against England. The various powers of Europe were interested, either actively or indirectly, in the success of the Austrian queen, so that on her account the greater part of the continent became the scene of tumult.

Peace was effected at last through numerous concessions, whereupon Maria Theresa turned her principal attention to the internal affairs of her states. Following chiefly the advice of her minister, Kaunitz, she introduced numerous reforms, organized the administration, alleviated the burdens of the peasantry, abolished torture, created various institutions of learning, promoted industry and trade; and, though a zealous Catholic herself, restricted papal power, and on the abolition of the order of the Jesuits by the pope, expelled its members from her dominions.

In regard to Hungary she observed a mild but slowly denationalizing policy. In his "Hungary from 1848 to 1860," Szemere makes the following statement: "Maria Theresa, during her long reign, by dint of royal flattery, winning manners, intermarriages of Hungarian and German families, and well calculated invitations of principal foreign nobles to a court exclusively German, well nigh succeeded in destroying the narrow exclusiveness of the Hungary aristocracy." The external diplomacy of Kaunitz was also active, so that he finally succeeded in gaining over with Madame de Pompadour the court of France, in addition to the alliance of Russia and the house of Saxony. Frederic of Prussia sought and obtained the alliance of England. Then the seven years' war began (1756), of which the Prussian monarch became the hero, Loudon and Daun being his most effective Austrian enemies.

The war extended to almost all parts of the world, from the coast of Coromandel to Canada, and nearly all powers partook in it. The double peace of Versailles and Hubertsburg (1763) terminated it to the advantage of Prussia and England, Frederic the Great remaining now undisputed master of Silesia—a dominion intended by Charles VI. for his daughter, Maria Theresa.

Two years later Francis I. died, and was succeeded in the empire by his son Joseph II., and in Tuscany by Leopold—their sister, Marie Antoinette, being afterward married to the future French king, Louis XVI. Joseph, however, enjoyed in the hereditary states of his mother only the rights of co-regent, though his influence generally prevailed in foreign affairs, as in the case of the annexation of Galicia at the first division of Poland (1772), and of Bukovina from Turkey (1777). The peace of Teschen (1779) terminated, according to the energetic decision of the old empress, the war of the Bavarian succession. Her death but made room for the reformatory career of the ambitious and philanthropic Joseph, who in reality took up the work at the point where his mother had laid it down, improving upon her plans and carrying into effect the things which she in the wisdom of her reign had made possible.

In her last moments the good queen regretted life, not for the loss of worldly honors and regal power, but from an anxious solicitude lest those numerous persons whom her secret bounty had relieved should be deprived of subsistence, when the hand that supplied them was no more; and almost her last words were —"I would wish for immortality, for no other reason than for the power of relieving the distressed."

She preserved a calm tranquility and even serenity of mind, which seemed almost above the powers of human nature, and could only be derived from an overwhelming sense of religion and the recollection of a well-spent life; she expired on November 29, 1780, in the sixty-fourth year of her age and the forty-first of her reign.

Regarding the character of Maria Theresa, it is only necessary to add that she was easy of access to all her subjects, affectionate to her family, kind to her domestics and unboundedly charitable, but without ostentation. She combined private economy with public liberality, dignity with condescension, elevation of soul with humility of spirit, and the virtues of domestic life with the splendid qualities which grace a throne.

But it must not be concealed that she was subject to the failings of human nature, from which the best characters are not exempt. She readily gave ear to spies and informers, encouraged tales of private scandal, and indulged an unwarrantable curiosity in prying into the secrets of families. From a spirit of unlimited devotion to the Roman Catholic faith she was superstitiously minute in her religious exercises, and her zeal often degenerated into a culpable excess, hurrying her into acts of intolerance which cast a shade on her memory. Her death, however, was a general loss to the people, who adored her. Her reign is considered as the best and most glorious era of their history, and the halcyon days of Maria Theresa are still proverbial throughout the whole extent of the Austrian dominions.

C. M. F.

Some Pygmy Animals.

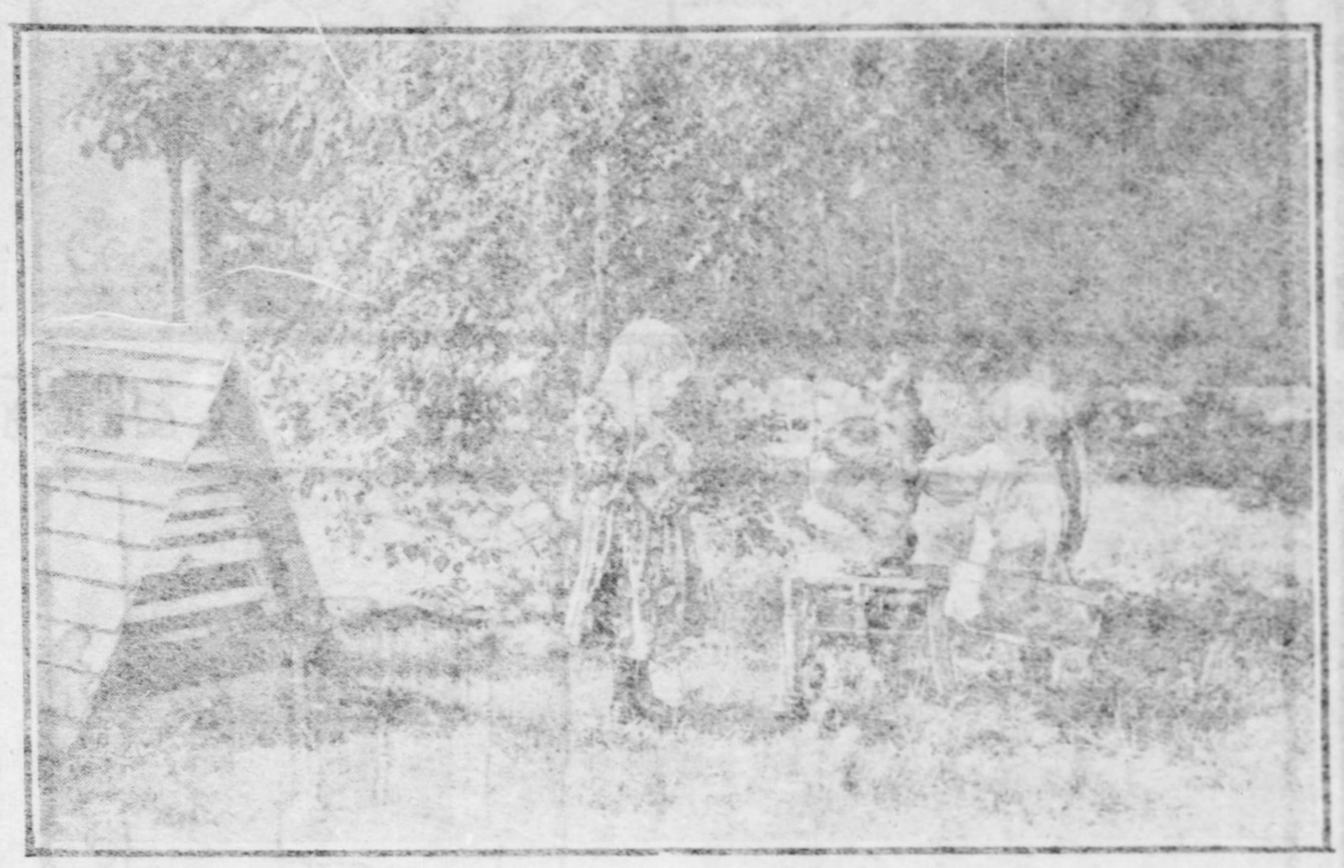
John Widgeon, the field collector of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, says that birds and reptiles sometimes live in close proximity to each other. Several years ago while exploring Kent island I ventured up a 40-foot hickory tree to inspect a large fish hawk's nest. When almost to the nest I was surprised to see an enormous black snake wrapped around the heavy sticks at the bottom of the bulky nest. The snake, although at such an unusual distance from the ground. Continuing to the nest, I found a large family of field mice. Above this was a nest full of little sparrows, and upon the top of the hawk's nest there were three young hawks just hatching."

Why are guns like trees? Ans.—People plant them and they shoot.

Why is a loaded baggage wagon like a forest? Ans.—It is full of trunks.

What is it that works when it plays and plays when it works? Ans. — A fountain.

CONVERSATION OF THE CHICKENS.



Out in the sunny yard, Susie and May
Are feeding the chickens with grain.
"Chick, chick, chick," calls one little maid.
"Cluck, cluck," comes the answer so plain.

Such a noise followed you scarcely could tell
When a "chick, chick, chick" first began.
For "cluck, cluck, cluck" from the throat of the hen
Comes as fast as a chicken's cluck can.

It's the way a chicken gives thanks, you know,
For when dear little girls and boys
Hold out in their hands the golden ripe corn,
They cackle this queer funny noise.

Where you would say "Thanks" the chicken says "Cluck,"
"We are much obliged," they would say.
For chicks are polite to nice little girls,
Who feed them with grain every day.

Queer Neighbors In a Tree.

A species of dwarf elephant used to live on the island of Malta and in various parts of Italy. Judging from the bones which remain, these animals, about the size of a large sheep, were somewhat numerous. A dwarf elephant is a rarity now and no longer forms a distinct species, but is considered rather a "freak."

A very beautiful species of pygmy deer is found on the Sunda islands. These little creatures are not much larger than a cat, but have all the points of a well-bred deer.

Among horses, Shetland ponies are the pygmies. The ordinary musk of Central Africa is a pygmy, or dwarf, of only about 20 inches in height at the shoulder and three feet in length.

How far is it from February to April? Ans.—A March of 31 days.

What is a man that eats his mother-in-law? Ans.—Gladiator (glad he ate her.)

When is a fowl's neck like a bell? Ans.—When it is wrung for dinner.

A BIRD AND BEE FARM

A WELL-KNOWN "bird and bee man" who travels quite extensively through his own and adjoining states proposes to adopt a novel plan for the protection and propagation of his favorites. His years of study concerning the habits and requirements of the various species of that region, together with his observations regarding the kinds of abuse to which his pets are subjected, has been the cause of his originating such a project. He proposes to purchase a farm of about 40 acres, part of it forest and part tillable land, build a high board fence around the entire tract and provide thereon attractions for every species of bird and bee which frequents that part of the country.

The theories which have led to the plan in question are based upon years of observation and scientific research. It is his argument that those who destroy the quail from the meadow and wheat field are but making possible the devastation of crops by the Hessian fly and other enemies of our principal grains, because of the fact that the quail subsists upon these ground insects rather than upon the grain. It is true that they eat of it quite freely when it has reached a certain stage of growth, but their favorite food is the insect of various species. When quails were plentiful the Hessian fly, midge, and other such wheat destroyers were unknown; but now that the birds are so ruthlessly killed for table use the main protection of the young crops is taken away, hence the wheat, oats and other small grain is visited annually by destructive insects of all sorts. In connection with this fact he is planning to raise upon a part of his farm sufficient grain of various kinds to test his theories, with quails enough running at large to prove to the doubter that his reasoning is true.

Another favorite of his is the well-known "sap sucker," which he claims rids the fruit trees each year of the dreaded "borer," caterpillar and other pests. The destruction of this and other birds of its species has caused the various kinds of blight among apple trees, as the birds make it a point to pick from the young bloom in the spring the newly-deposited egg of the winged insect that places it there. When the egg is not removed from the blossom it developes in the same ratio that the bloom gives place to the young fruit, so that by the time the fruit has ripened—meanwhile trying to mature—the worm has reached full size and devours the apple from the core outward. Had the right kind of a bird appeared at the right time the worm would have been removed while yet in the first stage of growth, and instead of a blasted, worm-eaten apple there would have been one of perfect size and normal development. Plums, peaches, cherries and other tree fruits are blighted from the same cause, so that his argument leads to the conclusion that the fruit-saving bird also should be spared. What if the creature does steal a cherry or destroy an apple now and then? "The laborer is worthy of his hire," therefore the busy insect destroyer deserves to eat of the fruit which has been saved through his labors.

The robin is another which is extremely useful, especially to the gardener. Its food consisting mainly of worms and bugs it rids the gardens of every edible insect to be found, turning over clods, chips and so forth in its daily search for earthworms, grubs and the dreaded "cutworm." To destroy this favorite songster is to menace the gardens with the ravages of every sort of destructive insect, as well as to take away from the farmyard and woodland one of the sweetest singers of our middle states. To protect these is one of the hobbies of their sworn friend and benefactor, so that doubtless his proposed "farm" will ring from daylight till dusk with their cheery yet tuneless lay.

The scream of the yellow hammer, of the sap-sucker, and of the "red head" and blue jay will add variety to the music, while the "Bob White" of the quail and the trill of the thrush, wren and similar insect birds will assure him that his crops are being well cared for. Of course the bees will have their tiny village, with its supply of buckwheat, white clover and other honey bearing blossoms, so that to visit at his queer farm will be a treat to the curiosity seeker as well as to those who share his love for nature and her enchanting secrets.

The one bird toward which this bird king avows a dislike is the English sparrow. Its only good quality, he says, is its avidity in destroying garden insects—a thing which the robin and the "cat bird" can do equally as well. But whenever insects are scarce the sparrows will invariably attack the lettuce and vegetable beds with equal vigor, soon playing havoc in the best garden to be found. Another very grave fault is their spiteful treatment of other birds, it being their delight to drive from their domain every songster of whatever nature which happens to locate there. Being very prolific, they soon fill an ordinary grove with their own species, gathering into one flock as soon as the nesting season is well past. How he will prevent the advent of this enemy of his favorite birds will be a problem which he may call upon others to assist him in solving, for in his lectures throughout the country he suggests that if the small boy and the professional sportsman must and will destroy any of the birds of our country, it would be an act of patriotism for them to attack this worst and most vindictive of all foreigners—the hated English sparrow.

EAST MONROE.

A small boy in the public schools of Elysian, when asked by a kind old lady if he studied hard, said:

"Oh, I don't hurt myself at it."

"Why," said the old lady, "you must study hard or you will never get to be president of the United States."

"No, ma'am," replied the boy, "I don't expect to, I'm a Democrat."

FUSS IN BOOTS.

Puss in Boots is a famous cat,
With brains befitting a diplomat.
"Why, puss," said I, "an earl I'd be;
I want your aid right speedily.
Of title, of lands, you know I've not—
Oh, mine is by far too humble a lot."

"Yonder lives the powerful Earl of Carabar.
Go play your tactics; I know you're far
Too clever to lose. Play the usual game;
Flatter him well, repeat his fame.
See him a lion, then a wee mouse;
Demolish him quickly, then hold the house,
And wealth and comfort'll await you then,
With fame for always, you'll rank with men."

The cat did his part. I'm the Earl of Carabar,
At peace with the world, with nothing to mar
My joy of living—all through a cat
With brains befitting a diplomat.

—Margaret Kirby Taylor.

All Aboard for Slumberland!

There's a boat that sails at half past six
From the busy port of Play,
And it reaches the haven of Slumberland
Before the close of day.

The boatswain whistles so low and sweet
(Like a mother's lullaby)
That the travelers smile and close their eyes,
To dream of angels nigh.

Sometimes the travelers tarry too long
In the busy port of Play,
And the anxious boatswain coaxes and calls,
And grieves at their delay.

The name of the boat is Rock-a-by,
And it's guided by mother's hand,
For she is the patient boatman, dear,
Who takes you to Slumberland.

Now, what is the fare a traveler pays
On a Rock-a-by boat like this?
Why, the poorest child can afford the price,
For it's only a good-night kiss!

Pets of the "Rose of Denmark."

The love of animals always indicates a noble and gentle character, and doubtless Queen Alexandra's love of animals has endeared her doubly to her many subjects. England's queen has a collection of pets at Sandringham that contains a wide variety, embracing dogs, chickens, doves, horses and parrots.

Many years ago when she visited Ireland, a dove was given to her as an emblem of peace and good will, and on her return to London she bought a mate for it. Their descendants are numerous, and the queen always has one especially trained for her boudoir. This particular pet has its cage in the room, and will leave it at her call to perch on her finger or nestle on her shoulder.

These doves are all white, with pink eyes. A small island in a pool is the home of a number of foreign birds. Among them are some curious specimens, of which several oyster catchers are regarded as peculiarly interesting by their owner. They have black and white plumage and long red bills, which they use like scissors to detach the mollusk. Three turtle doves are recent additions. They were on board the steamer when her majesty returned from Denmark last year, and she became so fond of them that they were sent to Sandringham. The queen's kennels are extensive, and in them are collies, Newfoundlands, deerhounds and other varieties. Her personal pets are two Japanese spaniels, which she carries everywhere with her.

Each kennel has a bed room and a sitting room, and all open upon a large central court room. There is also a hospital, and when a dog dies it is buried in a little cemetery and a tombstone is placed over its grave. Sam, the poodle who was a pet of Princess Victoria, lies here. The princess used to have the clippings from his long and silky coat made into yarn for crocheting little shawls.

Queen Alexandra is well known by every dog in the kennel. Horses come in for a goodly share of her majesty's affection. She has been a fine horsewoman from childhood, and still rides nearly every day.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Mystified Crow.

During a piazza game of ping pong, one of the balls was sent quite a distance out over the lawn, where a crow seized it and bore it off in triumph, evidently thinking it was an egg. After much pecking, from all of which the frolicsome little ball bounced away unbroken, the crow had an exciting consultation with several of his fellows, and then deliberately carried the ball to the top of a high tree and let it drop. Again the assembly of black feathered experimenters gathered around in amazement. Was there ever such a remarkable egg? It had fallen from a height that played havoc with their eggs and their little ones as well and yet survived intact! Then one after another tramped on it, cawing loudly all the while.

At last, in sheer exhaustion and disgust, they all gave it up, flew to the top of their favorite tree, and, still cawing loudly, watched one of the ping pong players come out from the house and carry off this invincible egg that had baffled their boldest attacks.

HER EXAMPLE IN ARITHMETIC.

"Two and two, and two and two,
You know," I said, "make eight;
Now how," I asked, "are you to write
This example on your slate?"

"Oh! just easy!" laughed Louise,
Her crayon quick in hand;
"Four the multiplier will be,
And two the multiplicand."

"What next?" I gently prompted,
As she her figures drew.
"Eight," said she, "the product is;
My 'zample's four time two!"

—Greta Bryar.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

The Brooklyn suspension bridge—1,595½ feet long—is still the largest suspension bridge in the world. The new East river bridge has a span of 1,600 feet, and its capacity is far greater than that of the Brooklyn bridge. Each of its four cables has a safe strength of over 10,000,000 pounds in tension. The Washington bridge over the Harlem river consists of two spans 510 feet in the clear. The Roebling suspension bridge at Niagara was replaced in 1897 by a spandrel-braced, two-hinged, steel arch of 550 feet span. It accommodates the railway tracks on the upper deck and a highway below. The second Niagara bridge replaced the Clifton suspension bridge in 1898, and as its span is 840 feet, it is the largest arch of any type in the world. In 1901 the Pennsylvania railroad built a stone bridge consisting of forty-eight segmental arches of seventy feet span over the Susquehanna river. It accommodates four tracks and cost about $1,000,000, but the cost of maintaining it is very small.

Policemen of the Seas.

Revenue cutters are the policemen of the high seas. They have regular beats to patrol along the coast, looking for vessels in distress, suppressing smuggling, illicit seal hunting and mutinies. They also enforce quarantine regulations, examine ships' papers, supply lighthouses, and act as life savers, ambulance corps, fire department and messenger boys generally for the government, at sea.

The first revenue cutters were built at the order of Axelander Hamilton, when he was secretary of the treasury, and, except in war times, when they are subject to the authority of the navy, they are still treasury department orders. Strange to say, however, it is in times of peace that revenue cutters fight their hardest battles. They save many lives and property that is estimated at many millions yearly. Their name gives little idea of the great and varied service they render the country.

Little Folks' Notions.

Bobby has been playing on the porch while his mother is calling within. She suddenly appears at the door with hostess, ready to take her leave, when Bobby bursts into tears, and cries: "Mamma, ain't you going to stay to lunch?" "No, dear." "Boo—boo. Well, you said you would—boo—boo." (Painful silence followed by rapid leave-taking.)—Puck.

A boy jumped into a horse car, and before long discovered that his bull terrier was trotting behind. "Go back, sir," he cried. "Go back." But the dog kept on revealing at once his fondness for his master's society and his poor training. "Oh, well," said the boy finally, "I s'pose you can go if you want to do bad; but you ain't fit to be seen, all dirt and no collar on."—Youth's Companion.

"Mother, can I go to Asbury Park with sister?" asked a little five-year-old girl a few days ago. "I think not," replied her mamma. "Your sister has to go there for her health; beside, it is quite expensive." "Well," said the little five-year-old, "I ought to go there for my health, too. I had a dreffle toothache one time and sister never had that. And I do think it is a pity if there isn't 'nough money in papa's pocketbook des to pay for my little bit of 'spenses." She went. —New York Evangelist.

"Millie Augusta looks ever so much like her mother."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, I do, and when I told her mother so she seemed offended."

"That's easily explained. She's only her stepmother."

America's Foster Mother

THERE is no lady of foreign birth who is more truly enshrined in the hearts of Americans than is Queen Isabella of Spain. Had it not been for her timely assistance the great project of Columbus might never have gone into effect, leaving the "gem of the ocean" still undiscovered and doomed to oblivion until some chance discovery by an explorer of perhaps less worthy ambitions should at last give the new world to civilization.

Isabella I., known to history as "The Catholic," was born at Madrigal, Old Castile, April 22, 1451. She was the daughter of John II., king of Castile, by his second queen, Isabella of Portugal, and sister to Henry IV., who succeeded to the throne in 1454. She was brought up by her mother in the obscure village of Arevalo, receiving an education largely tinged with the ascetic bigotry of the age. The insurrection which broke out in 1464 against Henry first gave political importance to the person of Isabella as a not improbable heir to both her rival brothers, Alfonso and Henry. Alfonso died in 1468 after a four years' reign, whereupon Henry regained the throne, encountering armed resistance from the former partisans of Alfonso, who offered to proclaim Isabella queen. She refused the proposal, but consented to allege her claims to the succession against those of the infant princess, Juana. The civil war was terminated with the sanction of the cortes by Henry's promise to repudiate his queen and her offspring and his recognition of Isabella as immediate heir.

During this troubled interval intrigues had been rife for the disposal of Isabella's hand, which had first of all been unsuccessfully sought for Ferdinand of Aragon, her destined husband. At the age of 11 she had been betrothed to Prince Carlos of Aragon (brother of Ferdinand), who soon died by poison, and two years later Henry had promised her hand to Alfonso of Portugal. Isabella having energetically refused to sanction this agreement, Henry next endeavored to compel her to marry the marquis of Villena, but this was prevented by the latter's death; and after the peace of 1468 Henry returned to his earlier project in behalf of the Portuguese prince. While these intrigues were going on overtures had been made directly to Isabella herself by her cousin Ferdinand of Aragon, which she accepted in spite of her brother's threats of imprisonment.

After much opposition by Henry, the two were married at Valladolid in October, 1469, Ferdinand having traversed northern Castile in disguise for the event. The king, her brother, immediately sought to deprive her of the rights of succession, but the partisans of Isabella in northern Castile stoutly maintained her claims; so that, in 1473, Henry again found himself obliged for his own security to negotiate with his sister. They were publicly reconciled at Segovia amid great rejoicings, and, Henry dying soon after, Isabella was proclaimed queen of Castile, December 13, 1474. The prince consort, who had received the honorary title of king of Castile, succeeded to the throne of Aragon as Ferdinand V., in January, 1479, thus effecting a virtual union between the two principal states of the Iberian peninsula, which were consolidated in the succeeding reign of Charles V., forming the foundation of the modern Spanish state.

Although Isabella in many ways proved herself a model sovereign and a devoted servant of her subjects, her chief title to fame rests upon the part she took in promoting the plans of Christopher Columbus; and, in the new world at least, her memory will be immortal. The humble Genoese sailor applied to the Castilian court at a time when a new opening for the national commerce was most welcome, for by recent wars and defeats the good queen and her consort had lost control of the best traffic of the Mediterranean, then deemed the principal highway of foreign trade. And yet the royal pair at first rejected his application, as all others had done of whom he had sought assistance.

Just as he was on the point of abandoning the scheme—on the success of which he was willing to stake his life—he was called to audience by Juan Perez, a friar, who had formerly been confessor of Isabella and was held in great consideration by her for his many excellent qualities. He was very hopeful of moving the Spanish court in favor of Columbus, and for this purpose undertook an expedition in person to the newly-erected city of Santa Fe, where the sovereigns lay encamped before Granada. On arriving at the camp he was readily admitted to an audience, when he pressed the suit of Columbus with all the earnestness and reasoning of which he was capable. A number of the most trusted officials and favorites of the royal pair were also interested in the new project; and, combining their influence with the friar's eloquence, at length succeeded in gaining for Columbus the much desired hearing.

The latter arrived just in time to witness the surrender of Granada, the crowning event of the Moorish war, when every heart was swelling with exultation and therefore the more disposed to enter with confidence on a new career of adventure. His portrayal of his plans, his expectations and the purposes of conquest so stirred the heart of the ambitious Isabella that at last she was led to utter the oft-quoted sentence: "I will assume the undertaking for my own crown of Castile, and am ready to pawn my jewels to defray the expense of it, if the funds on hand shall be found inadequate."

No sooner were the arrangements of state completed than Isabella prepared with her characteristic promptness to forward the expedition by the most efficient measures. Orders were sent to Seville and the other ports of Andalusia to furnish stores and other articles requisite for the voyage, free of duty and at as low rates as possible. The fleet, consisting of three vessels, was to sail from the little port of Palos, in Andalusia, which for some delinquency had been condemned to maintain two caravels for a twelvemonth for the public service. The third vessel was furnished by the admiral—aided, as it would seem, in defraying the charges by his friend the guardian of La Rabida (the friar who had pleaded his cause before the king and queen), and the Pinzons, a family in Palos long distinguished for its enterprise among the mariners of that active community. With their assistance Columbus was enabled to surmount the open opposition manifested by the Andalusian mariners to his perilous voyage; so that in less than three months his little squadron was equipped for the sea.

Upon his return from the voyage to the unknown world the discoverer was received with acclamations of joy and confidence, so that his second trip began more auspiciously than the first. But when upon his second return he brought no gold—only glowing reports of it—the natives of Spain began to mistrust him seriously. Skepticism now took the place of the former overwhelming confidence, so that they began to treat the great admiral and his discoveries with contempt.

But Isabella was far from participating in this unreasonable distrust. She had espoused the theory of Columbus, when others looked coldly or contemptuously upon it. She firmly relied on his repeated assurances—that the track of discovery would lead to other and more important regions. She formed a higher estimate, moreover, of the value of the new acquisitions than any founded on the actual proceeds in silver and gold; keeping ever in view, as her letters and instructions abundantly show, the glorious purpose of introducing the blessings of Christian civilization among the heathen. She entertained a deep sense of the merits of Columbus, to whose serious and elevated character her own bore much resemblance, although the enthusiasm which distinguished each was naturally tempered in her nature with somewhat more of benignity and discretion. To the last she remained his champion and his self-denying assistant, though many of her subjects and favorite officials dared treat him and his claims with open scorn.

In person Isabella was very beautiful, of pleasing manners and (as we have seen) of very kindly heart, though of inflexible will. She was ambitious and proud, though very devout, with considerable learning and political ability. She proved herself to be a loving wife and a devoted mother, and is justly revered by Spaniards as the purest glory of their royal annals. Five children graced the love-union of herself and Ferdinand—Isabella, who married Prince Emanuel of Portugal; John (Juan), who died in 1497, aged 20; Juana, afterward called La Loca, or "The Mad," who married Philip of Austria and was the mother of Charles V.; Maria, who married Emanuel of Portugal after her sister's death, and Catherine (Catalina), known in English history as the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. and mother of Mary Tudor.

Isabella died November 26, 1504, at Medina del Campo, and at her own request was buried in the Franciscan monastery at Granada. To this day both Spaniards and Americans are eager to kneel there to pay tribute to the memory of the devoted queen, who sought not only to emancipate her own people from the bondage of ancient superstition, but to insure to her adopted people the privileges which she knew to be life's dearest boon.

PSYCHE FRANKLIN.

Pleasant Poems and Story by Martha Young

With a Primrose.

Hey! for the primroses
Yellow as gold!
Ah! now, a secret
Surely they hold.

See, I will pluck one
Bright golden cup.
Under your chin now
I hold it right up.

Do you love butter?
Sure if you do
This little floweret
Will tell on you!

Yes, you love butter!
The buttercup told,
For the chin above it is
Yellow as gold!

WHEN THE DEVIL'S HORSE SLIPPED A BRIDLE

FREE. Yas, free and hongry. Dat's de way wid de Devil's horse.

When he had a master he was slick and sound. Fat ef he do b'long to de Bad Man.

Slick ef his master do wear de spur.

Gaily wid rich feedin' ef his master do hol' de whip.

One time Mister Devil done thro'd de rein over de peg of his hitchin' rack way down in de swamp.

Dat hitchin' rack of him dat time was one er dese cyp'ess knees stickin' up out de slime of de backwater. He des done thro'd rein over when 'long come one of de Devil's Yemissaries.

What's dat?

Dat's one er dese folks er critters what waits on de devil—does his business for him, dese heah witches, conjure folks an' sech.

Dem Yemisaries is worse dan de Devil hisse'f fer pesterin' people.

Dey like de Overseer and de Head Man 'fo' de wa', wors' 'n de Master hisse'f.

Dem Yemisaries use ter come to Mister Devil, des soon as he hitch his horse, an' say to him:

"Massa! Massa! Lemme ride yo' horse on business, on yo' business."

Den 'twas nine pieces of dey business worryin' folks mos' to de'f takin' dey own 'venge'nce on folks an' des one piece fer de devil.

Devil's horse done got tired er dat. 'Twas dat way ever' night. Black cats, conjure folks, witches, dey all ride dat Devil's horse. He didn't git no res' at all, he didn't.

His hitch now ter dat hitchin' rack an' he know dat d'rec'ly whole lot er de Yemisaries comin' ter ride him, an' he 'low:

I'm tired er bein' rid all night
De way Ise done 's a plum sight!
I wisht my legs was thin as straws;
I don't want even eat, don't want no jaws.
I wisht my sides was lean indeed
I wisht Ise meak 's any weed—
I wisht Ise so I never can
Be rid by witch er conjure-man—

Chillun, he speak dem words des 'bout de turn er de night, an' Ole Chris'mas Night at dat, de time strange things come to pass. Dat's de night critters can speak anyhow. An' what dey speak 's mo' 'n apt ter come true.

What dat Devil's horse speak come true anyhow.

His sides begun to swink.
His jaws clapped up to no jaws.
His legs got long and stingy.
He got des as weak.

He git s' small dat he never mo' can be rid at all. All left big 'bout him wus his eyes.

His eyes dey big twel yit.

He turn his head 'bout an' his big eyes turn ever' whicher way.

Den was de time he slipped his bridle. He ain't neve' wo' no bridle sence.

Free now—and hongry, too. Like many a po' niggah is.

Chillun, be kyeerful what yer wish, fer yo' may git yer wish an' find it ain't what yer want.

Spelling Hyacinth Names.

"Pretty little miss, how did you learn to spell?"
"Sir, I learned by counting every hyacinth bell!"
"Pretty little lady, how was that, I pray?"
"Oh, sir, three bells on a stalk spell M—a—y, May.

"Five bells on the stem, you can surely know,
Will spell Amyly, and just two for Jo.
If you would spell Lizzie, search the border round.
A hyacinth with six blooms now must be found."

"Ah, little maiden, flower-names are nice!
Every lassie's name you can count in a trice.
Louise, and Sue, and Alice, Artemesia, too,
All here growing on the stalks in bells red, white and blue!"

Red mohair with a broad tucked collar of cream cloth makes an already pretty child more winsome than ever. Many of the bathing suits for children are cut very low at the throat—a capital idea, and one whereby strength will be gained by throat and chest.

Jack's Bravery.

A Young Folks' Ghost Story

THEY had been playing follow my leader that warm summer evening, Bob, Tom, and Jack, and had crossed over the hill, through the corn field, Tom leading, and threw themselves, panting, on a hay stack in the field beyond. Jack was the last to fall upon the hay, for he was younger and smaller than the others.

They lay without speaking for some minutes, then Jack sat up.

"What's that?" he cried, with almost a shudder.

They looked. Something big and white seemed to be moving swiftly toward them.

"Ghosts!" cried Bob mischievously.

"Boh!" cried Tom. "It's Mr. Brown's big white setter."

In the uncertain light of twilight, it seemed as large as a calf, until it came nearer.

"Jack was scared!" taunted Bob.

"No I wasn't," asserted Jack, quickly.

"Yes you were. I saw you shiver. Fraid-cat."

"You just hush up. I'm not any more afraid than you are. You said it was a ghost."

"Just to scare you."

"Well, I tell you what I'll do. I dare you to walk through the graveyard tonight. I'm not afaid to go."

"Too far away, and too hot to go."

"Very good excuse."

"Well, you can't get me that way. I tell you something easier. Sleep in grandfather's room tonight all alone."

"All right."

"Now, don't, Jack," said Tom. "I don't think mother would like it."

"Yes I will, too."

Grandfather had died a few weeks before, and partly because of love for the old man, and partly from dislike to sleeping in a room where death had occurred so recently, it had been left as it was in the old man's lifetime, so it was a severe ordeal for such a small and sensitive boy as Jack to sleep there, when he had both the memory of the kind old man in life, and in death, his first experience of that sorrow.

Respectfully the two older boys helped him move his own mattress and bed clothes into the deserted chamber, and said good night.

In the middle of the night Tom awoke. There was a strange noise in the bathroom. He listened a moment. It was a rap-rap.

Bob awoke. "What is it?" he asked.

They listened. Rap-rap——

"It's grandfather's cane," cried Bob, clutching Tom's arm.

"Nonsense!"

The old man had walked for years with a crutch and a cane, but the crutch had a rubber pad, and the cane had none, and as he always wore soft slippers, the only sound, and a good signal it was, of his coming was the rap, rap of his cane.

Rap! rap! rap! the noise continued across to grandfather's door. Then there was a pause, as if he was steadying himself enough to be able to open it.

Tom gasped. It was so like. Bob quietly snuggled down under the bedclothes, head and all.

But no one opened the door. Rap, tap, tap, it sounded regularly down the hall to the stairs.

Then grandfather's door did open, and a small voice, it was Jack's, called:

"Oh, Tom! Come out and see what this is going down the stairs. I can't see anything, though I have a light too."

"Can't see anything!" Bob dove deeper into the midst of the bed clothes, but Tom said:

"It's a pity to leave a little kid like that out there alone. He has more courage than either of us. I'm going."

The mother's door opened then. She had forgotten for a few minutes that the old man was dead, and she was hurrying to him, as she so often had done, to see if he needed anything.

She remembered, and stopped short when she saw the small white robed figure.

"Was that you making that sound? What were you boys doing?"

"No. Listen."

In the hall below they could hear it now. Rap, tap, tap.

"Mercy!" she cried, catching at the door post.

"I'm going to see what it is," declared Jack, stoutly.

Tom caught up a toy pistol, and his mother a broom, and followed Jack down the stairs.

Rap, tap, it was by the kitchen door.

With a rush they entered the kitchen, then stopped. The rapping ceased. There was a scurry of soft feet.

Something white lay in the middle of the floor. It was a piece of ivory soap, with the marks of teeth upon it. Rats had carried it from the bathroom above, and left it there. It was rats they had heard.

Laughingly, they climbed the stairs to find Bob shivering at the top. When he heard what it was he laughed, too, but it was in a sickly way.

"Reckon we can't say anything to the young one now about being afraid," said Tom to him, thinking of the difference in the actions of the two, but he was too kind hearted to rub it in and make Bob miserable.

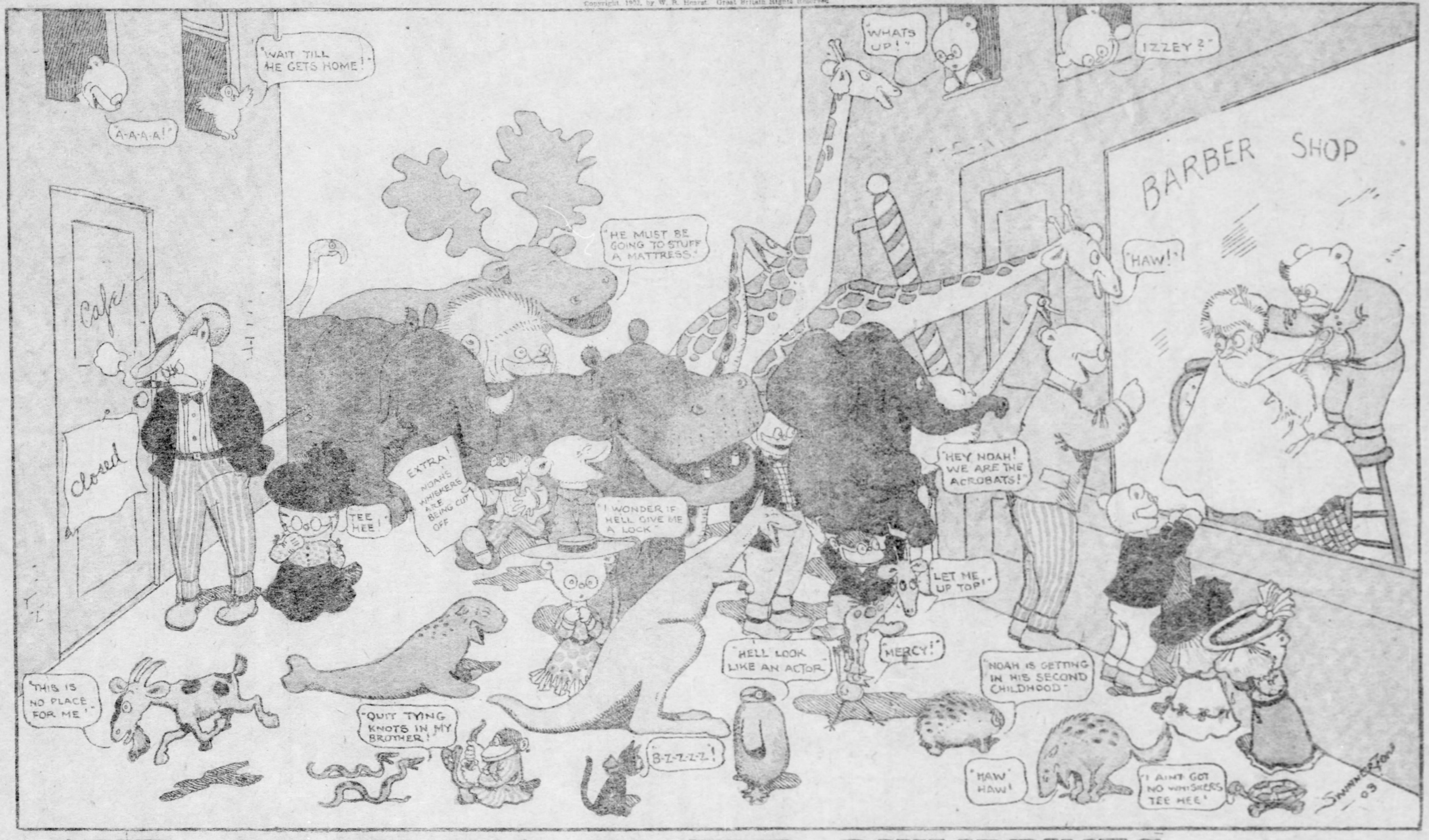
ARTHUR NORTH.

How High Birds Fly.

Those interested in the ways of feathered folk are still discussing the question of how high birds fly. Again and again balloons have been sent out to ascertain this, and several German aeronauts have collected valuable information. At present it is believed that the average height of "bird tracks" through the air is about 1,300 feet above the earth, though occasionally they have been discovered at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

ARARAT KIDS AND THE BROWNIES

NOAH HAS HIS BEARD CLIPPED.



THE BROWNIES IN THE PHILIPPINES By Palmer Cox.

Keller's Komics

COMPOSITE EFFECT.

"Your book lacks soul."
Said the publisher.
Author was a shoemaker.

"Your book has no depth."
Said the publisher.
Author was a deep-sea diver.

"No high aim in your book."
Said the publisher.
Author was a balloonist.

"Your book is good in spots."
Said the publisher.
Author was tattooed man in sideshow.

"Your book has soul, depth and high aim."
Said the publisher.
Shoemaker, diver and balloonist collaborated.

Tattooed man backed book and won.

OLD STEADY.

I was in Northumberland, Pa., some years ago looking up an ancestral branch for a client; while there I became acquainted with the junior member of a firm of smelterers. The young man took me about the establishment, and explained many things concerning the business of which I knew but slightly before. In the sandy floor was a main channel from which diverged other channels, but smaller; from these branches, traced in regulation were still smaller channels without openings. The small ones were for the "pigs," my companion informed me. This was my first visit to the birthplace of the well-known pig iron. The process of tapping the great retort I will not explain, as it is known to most of you. I was present at the operation, and one of the most peculiar features was "Old Steady."

Away back out of harm's way—for sometimes the liquid, molten mass sends forth globules of spattering, burning rain that go to the bone—was seated a little, old man with a face like a monkey's. He was doing nothing; simply sitting there, perched upon a high chair with a padded back, and with his legs drawn up under him like a tailor. He kept his eyes fixed upon my companion, and that steady gaze never left him until the tap had been made and the "pigs" evolved. After that two husky fellows lifted him from the high chair, carried him out and carefully seated him in a wheeled chair, which a little fellow pushed away around the corner out of sight.

"Well, is the process of casting 'pigs' clear to you?" asked my companion as we reached the open air and started from the big smoky structure.

"I never saw it before, and I am glad to have been present. But one thing I do not understand; I do not not see what the little man on the high chair had to do with the process," I replied.

"Humph! That's what bothers most visitors; that little old fellow is the highest priced man in the plant. Father would not think of running the works without 'Old Steady,' I guess."

"But what does he do?" I asked.

"Just what you saw him doing a few moments ago; nothing more, nothing less—that is, since he saved me from an ugly burn, perhaps saved my life. The man crippled himself for me."

"Ah! That means a story."

"Which can be told in few words. When I was a little chap the sand floor was my playground, where I was a great favorite among the men. I was on hand as usual one morning when a tapping was made. The fluid spurted forth and struck a wet spot in the big channel; in an instant the place was full of balls of fire; the men dodged for cover—all but me. I was dashed to the floor and held there by one of the men, who spread himself over me to protect me from the burning rain. When they lifted him from me he was burned to the spine. The brave man has never walked a step since then. It is one of my father's sentiments; but 'Old Steady' draws the highest figure on the pay list; and the men all say that he deserves it, too."

The little old man still holds his job, and expects to for many years to come, or as long as he is able to be wheeled to the works whenever there is a tapping due.

WHY I DIDN'T MARRY.

I was too anxious,
She wasn't.
She was too anxious,
I wasn't.
She was too young,
I was too old.
I grew older,
She grew younger.
When I wanted her
She didn't want me.
When she wanted me
I didn't want her.
We parted in tears—
My tears.
We met in tears—
Her tears.
That's why I didn't marry—
Until last week.

THE CALL OF EMERGENCY.

"Really, Miss Hartly, it seems to me you might find one, just one little gem among that avalanche to fit the emergencies of the case."

The chief pointed his fine, fat hand at the pile of matter which had been dumped upon the table that morning. Miss Hartly smiled vaguely as she took up a bulky one, and said while she poised her paper cutter:

"Nothing would afford me more pleasure, Mr. Jonesby; I should be delighted to find the desired gem among—this daily instalment."

"Precisely; that is what we pay you for—to find what is wanted."

The speaker's tone grated a trifle harshly upon the other's ears, and she winced as she stabbed the bulky one. A smile, a toss of the head, a rapid glance down the first sheet, a peep at the middle of the MSS., a hasty look [at] the last page and a sigh as it was [laid] aside marked for return.

"Humph! It doesn't seem to take long, Miss Hartly, to pass your opinion. Are you sure you are able to reach a judicious decision in so rapid a manner?"

"Practice makes perfect, Mr. Jonesby, especially in this case. A year ago you printed a really fine poem by the author of—this. Since then we have been bombarded monthly, weekly sometimes, by effusions from the same hand; the pretty little poem opened the flood gates; alas! nothing has turned up since worth while. However, I hope to find something to please you."

"I trust so; we do need a little more brightness in the sheet; try and dig up something clever and catchy, something not quite so somber and—and, well, classical, if you please. The highfaluting style is all nice and proper for the purpose of tone, you know. There are letters on my desk at this present moment calling for stories not so deep and gloomy. If you find a good one of, well, say a couple of thousand words, we will waive the 'pay upon publication,' and give $200 spot cash. It is worth while for you to find something good; good morning."

After the chief left the room Miss Hartly went through the pile. She found just three MSS. suitable for use; these she laid aside for further consideration, also for the chief to pass opinion upon; the rest, the unavailable ones, she passed into the next room for her assistant to return.

"And still I find nothing to fill the gap that yawns like a monster's jaws; nothing among the entire lot. Good, fair and trash, all ranging from silliness to bosh. I could do better myself and only half try."

"Why not try, then?"

She started partly from her chair and glanced about the room. There was not a human being within range of her vision.

"If you think you are so clever, why not try your hand? Spot cash, $200 for a 2,000-word one is not to be sneezed at; and no long waiting for publication before you get the pay. Try, try!"

She had heard of such things before—how the little black spirit of the inkwell goaded on the weary one, how it spurred the lax one to heights sublime. She has heard the voice from the black depths—and she feels every nerve tingling as she begins the task. Two hundred dollars to help her out on her vacation which begins next Monday! Her pen glides easily and rapidly over the paper; moments, hours pass, but she pays no heed. And then the tale is ended and she lifts her eyes from the sheet before her.

"Easier than I thought. Two thousand words before noon; $200 for—if the chief likes it." She stuffed the sheets into her bag and went out just as the noon whistles began to blow.

The next morning Miss Hartly came to the chief's sanctum and said as she laid a nicely folded and typewritten MSS. before him:

"It took some little time to—find it. I hope you will like it."

"Sure it is what we want?" asked Jonesby, looking up.

"I am positive; if you do not like it I will return it to—the writer. If you like it, it is to be spot cash, you know."

"But there is no name attached to the MSS., Miss Hartly."

"It is to be printed under a nom de plume. If you take it I will put the proper name to the check."

An hour afterward Jonesby came to her room with his face wreathed in smiles. "Miss Hartly, you have done splendidly in finding just the thing. Here is the check for you to place the name in. Tell the author that we shall be delighted to take more at the same price if the work runs as nicely as the first one. Good morning."

Miss Hartly enjoyed her vacation; and when she returned to her work it was with a light heart and rosy cheeks. Jonesby was delighted with the reception of the story, and begged the fair writer to do more of the sort. Alas! even the inducement was of no avail—for she has never been able to duplicate her first success as a story writer.

H. S. KELLER.

Buster Bubbles

A LIKELY MATCH.

Last night our Susie married, an' they took the train at noon
Today, with bag an' baggage, for a six-weeks' honeymoon;
The place I can't remember, quite, t' where their tickets good—
A lucky thing, because I couldn't spell it if I should!
We're puffed up with importance, though, an' puttin' on some airs;
The papers style the weddin' "One of Jonesport's swell affairs,"
So I'm excused fer boastin' with poetic feet that's lame,
Since Susie's wed a feller with a hyphenated name!

We pinned our hopes t' Susie from the very first, an' vowed
When she should up an' marry, why, we knew she'd do us proud!
Two older girls had wedded, an' I'm very frank t' say,
One son-in-law's a butcher, an' the other drives a dray!
But Sue she studied music, an' she dabbled some in art,
She read Bill Shakespeare's drammys 'til she had 'em all by heart;
She allers thought dish washin' an accomplishment most tame,
So Susie's wed a feller with a hyphenated name.

My honest, frank opinion of the whole affair is this:
Her life won't have more sunshine, er a bit more wedded bliss,
Than either of her sisters, for the things that wealth'll buy
Don't satisfy one's heart, but jes' one's vanity, says I!
Yet mother's proud as Lucifer at "Susie's lovely catch,"
An' since I'm full expected t' be boastful of the match,
I've tried t' tell in verse, though my poetic feet be lame,
How Susie's wed a feller with a hyphenated name!

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

She Looked It.

"I've a real good idea," said the manager, as he pulled the gilt band off a five-cent cigar. "Going to give the people the old songs and stir up old memories."

"Pretty good," said the friend.

"Well," continued the manager, now lighting the five-cent cigar, "did you see that lady in my outer office? I've engaged her to sing the 'Last Rose of Summer' for 200 nights."

"Yes," said the cold friend, "can she sing it? I know she ought to, for she certainly looks it."

And the manager threw away the five-cent cigar.

Just in Hard Luck.

Irate Guest (to waiter)—Look here, didn't I order a Swiss cheese sandwich?

Polite Waiter—Yes, sir; and there it is.

Irate Guest—There're two slices of bread, but can you find any cheese on them?

Polite Waiter—I'm sorry, sir; the cheese is there all right, only—you happened to hit on one of the holes.

Tiny.

A verse on your slipper you've asked me to write,
And the asking has filled me with gloom;
Though sentiments bright I should like to indite,
I cannot—there's not enough room!

Alas!

A lass,
A cramp,
A wave;
Alas!
A damp,
Cold grave.

—Eric Moore.

At the Woman's Club.

"Are they very advanced?"

"Extremely. Why, they play poker, and make it a rule that four queens beat a straight flush."

Answered.

Landlord—Have you much of a family, Madame?

Mrs. Howse-Hunter—Well, we have sent a photograph of our family group to President Roosevelt.

Getting Back to Business.

"This is the first stroke of work I've done for three months," remarked the genial forger as, with a flourish, he deftly affixed the signature to the little bogus check and laid aside his fountain pen.

Where There's a Will.

Jack—She hasn't said yes, has she?

Dick—Not yet. She still thinks she isn't going to marry me.

Good Old Summertime.

There's a hammock and a tree,
Just the thing for you and me.
There's a cushion and a stool
Waiting in the moonlight cool.
Let us quit the ballroom bright,
Drink in beauties of the night.
You shall tell your latest joke;
I'll enjoy a quiet smoke.
It will be ideal, quite;
A puff, a kiss, and then—good night.

The Newer Education.

YOUNG GIRLS' SOCIAL DEPARTMENT.
APPLICANT'S OPENING EXAMINATION.

Have you ever had any other ambitions than clothes and marriage?

If so, did they interfere with these aims in any way?

Have you ever had any desire to marry an American? How long did it last?

Do you think you would ever get tired of seeing your name in the society columns?

Can you take a snub?

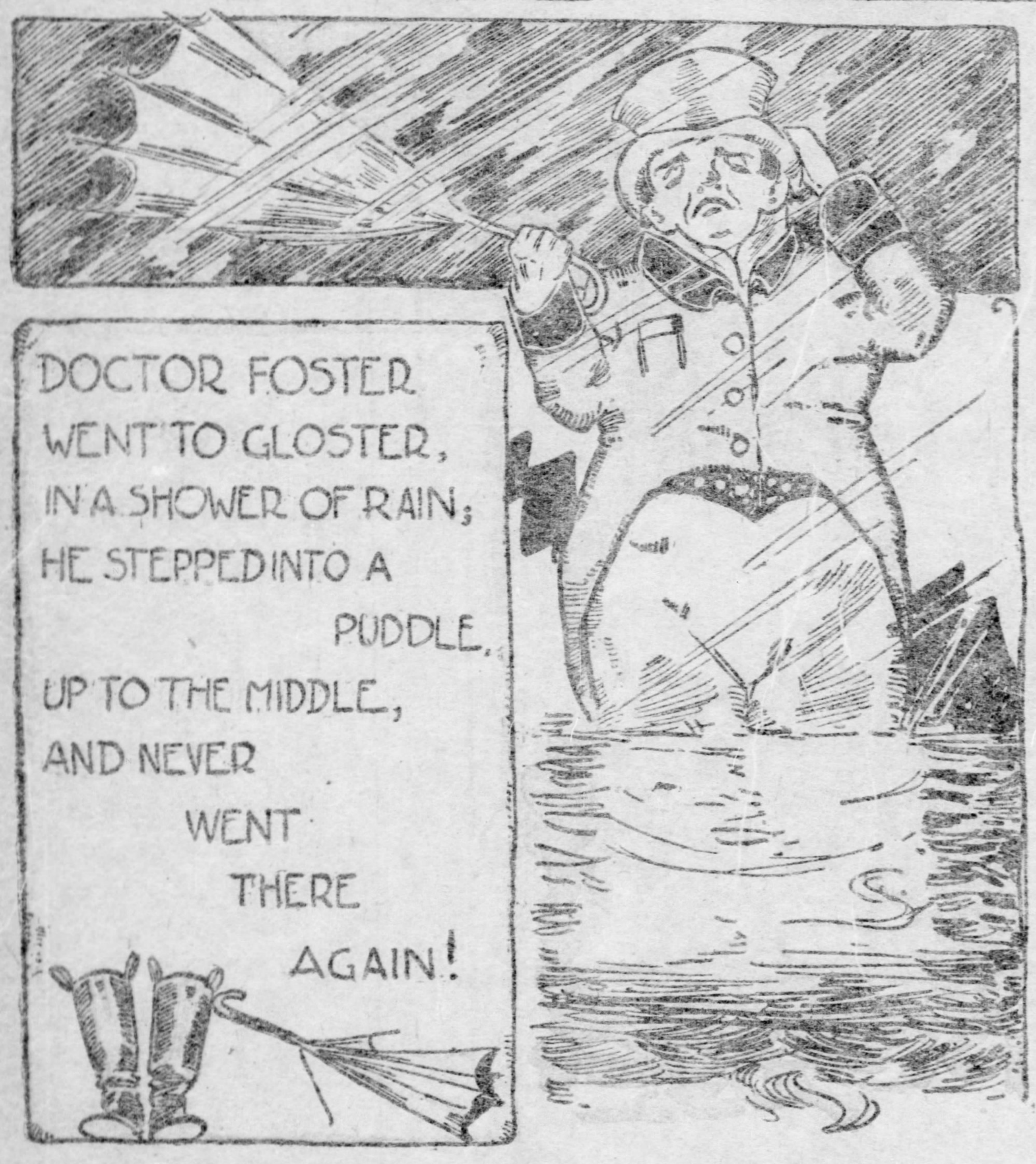
Would your mind being divorced if by so doing you could strengthen your position socially?

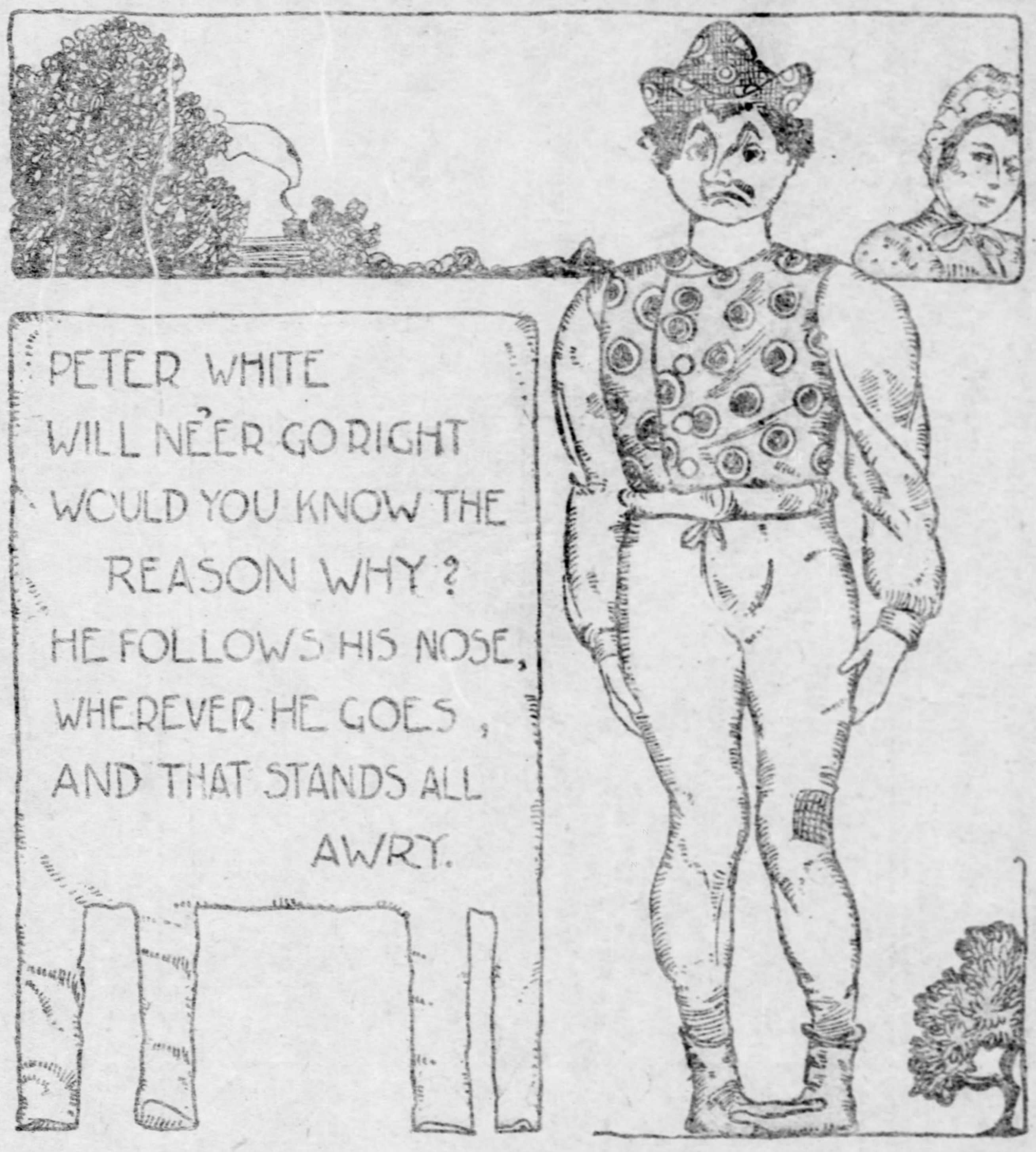
Do you consider babies are vulgar?

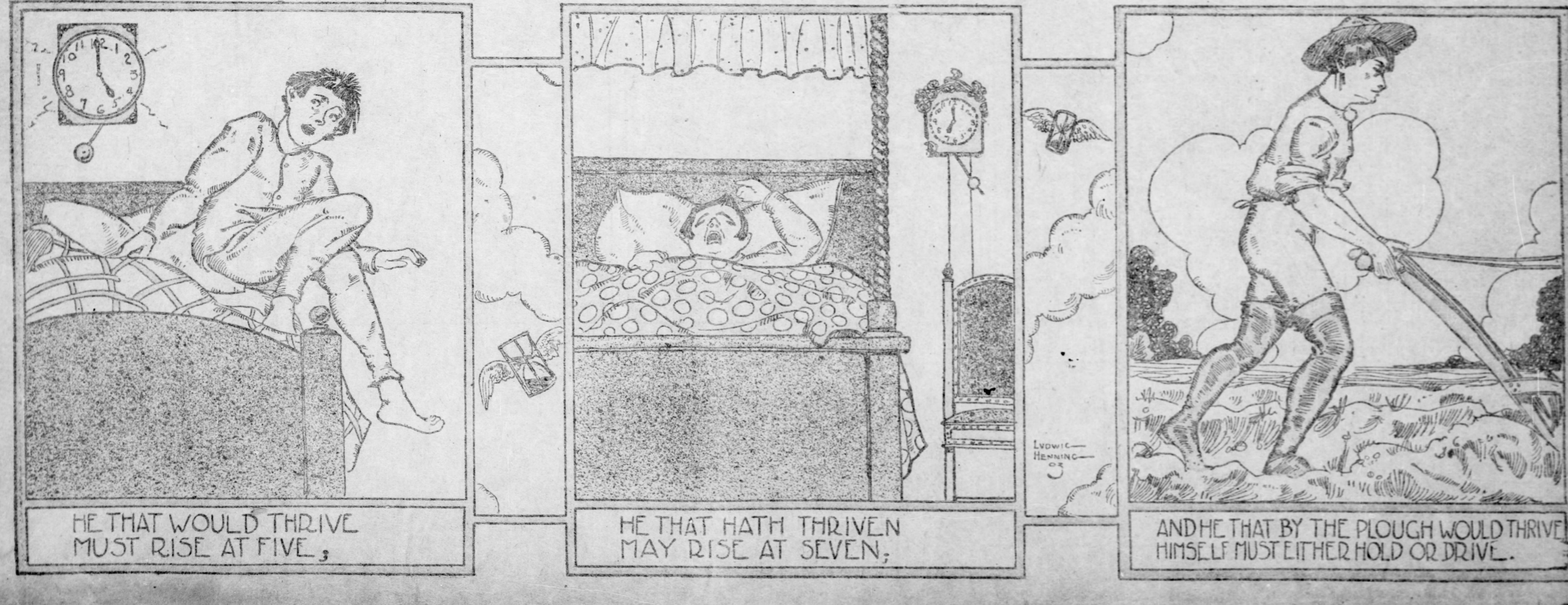
Marconigram.

Many a schoolboy feels that he is a young Marconi when so much fuss is always made over his "communicating."

OUR PAGE OF MOTHER GOOSE'S RHYMES & JINGLES







MIDSUMMER HYGIENE

And the Climatic Health Hints of Nature

LIFE had its cradle in the tropics, and on the threshold of the equatorial regions northlanders often experience an emotion akin to that of a wanderer revisiting the scenes of his boyhood sports.

I have more than once watched the crowds on the forecastle of a troop ship, approaching the coast of some southern forest land, and did not need the assistance of a mind reader to notice that many of the younger faces betrayed a desire to land and commence the enterprises of a Robinson Crusonade without a moment's loss of time.

That same witchery of the south is apt to overcome the misgivings of our sanitary instincts in mid-summer. Echoes of the foreworld awaken in the human soul, mementos also of life's merry forenoon:

> You hear the river calling,
> See corks a-goin' down,—

bird songs, flower perfumes, the whispers of leafy trees revive the yearning after the lost garden-home of our species. Their invitations seem to imply a guarantee of health and happiness, but the trouble is that ages of exile have alienated us from the birthland of our primitive ancestors. Our habits, our constitutions, have adapted themselves to abnormal circumstances. We have become strangers in our first mother's home.

It so happens that the summer climate of the American continent is a severe test of the faculty for readaption. Its hot air waves resemble those of Africa, and often alternate with excessive rainstorms. Dietetic habits that have stood the test of time in Northumberland become ruinous in the valley of the Ohio. South Canadians succumb to a sweltering load of drygoods which a South Caledonian could have carried with comfort. In the summer lands of our southern border discomfort has even become the rule to an extent that has evolved a belief in the natural depravity of American weather imps.

Not the Climate's Fault.

"Dem southern countries isn't fit for human critters, nohow," I heard an English boatswain growl. It would be more correct to say that the far south is an unfit abode for far-gone sinners. For near four centuries the Roman Caesars protected the loafers of their metropolis against the natural results of idleness, and when financial embarrassments obliged their successors to discontinue the free lunch system, the astonishment of the slum rats was equaled only by their wrath at the unfairness of the innovation. With a similar resentment northland gluttons notice the shortcomings of a climate that fails to protect them against the effects of daily repeated surfeits.

Yet the midsummer martyrdom of the lower latitudes may prove a blessing in disguise and sooner or later it will enforce a change of menu, or at least new dietetic experiments, and the temporary convert to the gospel of frugality finds that the usual household expenses of the organism leave a balance in his favor, and that the vital energies, formerly wasted on problems of digestion, can be put to better account. The body can save half its provision bill and invest the surplus in mental luxuries.

Where dietetic moderation fails to mitigate the afflictiveness of the dogdays, there is always reason to suspect a mistake in the bill of fare. The meat-gorged British Nabobs of the East Indies have to be kept on ice, like their imported viands, or keep fans going day and night. Whenever the unmodified climate of the coast regions gets a chance at them they risk to be knocked out of time into eternity, unless they compromise matters by avoiding food altogether, for a day or two.

"The only way a rich man can hope to enjoy life," wrote Lord Chesterfield for the benefit of his son, "is to live as abstenious and work as hard as if he were poor;" but the Calcutta merchant princes have to go further, and starve like Spanish school teachers, every now and then. If they do get home alive, the mere mention of a warm climate affects them with convulsion fits of profanity.

How the Romans Won.

The frugal Romans, on the other hand, could dispense with climatic sanitariums. Their African legions were sent to the front straight from the ports of disembarkation, and dreaded no foe but ophthalmia. Rakes like Mark Antony and Julius Caesar, turned as bald as Mormon elders in Egypt, but seem never to have been troubled with climatic disorders.

Our carnivorous ancestors, the Cimbers and Teutons, who came tumbling over the Alps like avalanches of polar bears, were irresistible only as long as winter lasted. They felt quite at home in snowstorms that paralyzed their opponents, and Caius Marius postponed the decisive battle, waiting for the arrival of a powerful ally, the approaching summer season.

For that reason of his own it made him chuckle to see the intruders live on the fat of the land.

"Your live stock or your life," was their usual greeting, if they met a Roman granger in a narrow lane.

The ally having at last arrived, Marius surprised them one day in their dinner camp and slaughtered 85,000 of them, before they had recovered from their siesta stupor. They rushed into ranks, puffing and sweltering, and got thoroughly homesick before the battle had lasted half an hour, while their opponents kept as cool as gladiators in pleasant training quarters.

Another step in the direction of summer acclimatization is the timely recognition of the fact that the perils of cold water drinking have been preposterously exaggerated, while the dangers of the alcohol habit are still apt to be underrated.

In the sun-scorched hills of Yucatan I have seen Mexican soldiers, after a forced march of six hours, kneel down by squads at the edge of a cool rock spring and drink their fill, with the full consent of their experienced officers, and without the least symptom of injurious consequences.

Follow Natural Instincts.

Our nature-guided fellow creatures will brave the alleged risk without a moment's hesitation, and it would, indeed, be almost blasphemy to suppose that a universal and perfectly normal instinct could tempt us to our ruin. In many sanitariums and well-managed hospitals that idea has been relinquished years ago. Time was when fever patients were clapped into sweat boxes and warned to avoid cold water as a death warrant. The manager of the largest American health resort now offers a premium to nurses who can make the patients of the fever wards drink the largest dose of ice water.

It is the same with the supposed risk of cold summer baths. "The sun was unusually hot," says Prof. Tyndall, in his description of a midsummer journey, "but our road followed the gorge of a clear rivulet, deepening here and there into pebbled brooks, which I invaded at every stopping place, causing my guide surprise, if not anxiety, for he shared the common superstition that bathing, when hot, in cold water is dangerous. The fact is that the danger—and a very serious one—is to plunge into cold water when cold. The strongest alone can then bear immersion without damage."

But the chief cause of midsummer afflictions can be found in the circumstance that, with rare exceptions, our dwelling houses are still built on old-world models. Throughout English-speaking North America our domestic arrangements are calculated to mitigate the rigor of winter and make summer heat more insupportable. We have reversed the order of nature: our architects have contrived to make the season of flowers more deadly than the season of frosts.

But here again the climatic extremes of the American continent may lead to ultimate benefits. They will enforce reforms by confronting us with alternatives of life and death at a time of the year when our European kinsmen have to decide only a choice of comfort and discomfort. The enormous warm weather death rate of our crowded cities can be traced to lack of fresh air as clearly as the abnormal mortality of Hindustan to the lack of food.

Don't Shy at Draughts.

Aerophobia, the insane dread of "draughts," i. e., of air in motion, devours more human life than gunpowder, and will some day be recognized as the most baneful delusion that ever afflicted the progeny of Adam. It has undermined the peace of the Caucasian race for a long series of centuries. In America it may be destined to dig its own grave. The instinct of self-preservation will at last force its dupes to shake off and destroy a strangling incubus.

Our very slum dwellers begin to suspect that the present plan of house building cannot be the right one. Their children would have a better chance of survival in gypsy camps, in cots built after the model of beaver lodges and swallow nests.

The invention of gunpowder blazed aloft with a flash that is generally supposed to mark the end of the dark ages, but the truest test of culture can, after all, be found in the comfort of the masses, and the era of practical civilization will be dated from the time when we begin to cool our buildings in summer as effectually as we have for centuries warmed them in winter.

A DEMON BOWLER.

Monsieur: "Oh, yes. I play cricket and zey do not make many runs against me, I tell you. I bowl what you call 'break legs.'"

AN INOPPORTUNE MOMENT.
He: Darling, I love you.

HOW THEY LIGHTED THE STREETS OF PEKIN

Some Ways of the Celestial Which Show That His Ways Are Peculiar.

THE Chinese emperor bears the title "Son of Heaven." Sacrifices are offered to the emperor and before his statues, and one must kneel in his presence, but this does not now apply to foreign ambassadors. It is the custom to kneel on the receipt of orders or letters from the emperor, as well as to bow the head nine times in succession.

In addition to the family name a Chinese boy receives a given name, one for the time he is at school, another on his marriage, and an additional one at each successive grade of rank acquired.

Conversation among the Chinese is formal and intolerably ceremonious. Chinese etiquette is fastidious, and exacts all kinds of minutiae and bowing and scraping. If two people of rank should meet in their palanquins, they are bound to get out, salute each other, and go through a long series of Asiatic compliments and civilities.

Each declines to be the first to get back in his palanquin, and the Alphonse and Gaston effect is reproduced for a long while. No wonder that they often feign not to recognize each other to avoid this interminable comedy.

Their formulas of conversation are ludicrous to the highest degree, according to our ideas. It is an absolute rule to talk of one's own only in the most deprecating and even disparaging way, while everything relating to one's interlocutor is spoken of only in the most pompous and magniloquent manner. Thus:

"What is your honorable title?"

"The insignificant name of your little friend is Wong."

"What has been the duration of your illustrious career?"

"Quite brief; merely a miserable duration of 70 years."

"Where is your noble dwelling?"

"The wretched den where I live is at so and so."

"How many precious sons have you?"

"Five only; five contemptible little pigs."

Should a Chinaman find himself obliged to talk about his wife, he mentions her only in the most disparaging terms. The following is about the way in which an offer of marriage would be received by the girl's father:

"The choice you have deigned to make of my daughter to be the wife of your son shows me that you esteem my poor, groveling family more than it deserves. My daughter is coarse, stupid, has no brilliancy whatever, and I have not had the capacity to bring her up properly. However, I am pleased to suit your wishes on this occasion."

A Shanghai trader declares that the cunning and dissimulation of the Chinese are amazing. They do not admit that two and two must make four. Not at all. They will try to persuade you that two and two make five occasionally, and as every dispute calls for an arbitrator, he will probably decide that it makes four and a half, or maybe three and a half.

The Chinese are obstinately wedded to ancient customs. There is no change of fashions, as among western races; thus for thousands of years there has been no material change in the style of garments worn by them.

Blue, violet or black are the colors usually employed for men's wear; green, as well as rose, for that of women. The privilege of wearing yellow is reserved to the imperial family only.

Their women are not at all petted nor made much of. They are kept in a state of great subjection. They pass most of their time dressing, smoking, or embroidering, spinning silk, or looking after their daughters. That is, the women of the higher social grade.

Every detail of their lives is regulated according to strict etiquette. It is the practice to wear white for mourning, and this lasts three years.

To be very stout is considered a sign of beauty among them. By very long finger nails one can distinguish a man who belongs to the wealthy and privileged classes.

In summer they drink hot drinks. They commence their meals with dessert and finish with the soup.

It is at the conclusion of a meal that we discuss business; the Chinese if they have an important matter on hand discuss it before the meal, and as at the close of a repast all are anxious to leave the table, possibly the Celestial is the more logical of the two. As to their official methods the following good story furnished much amusement to the European settlement in Peking.

A large sum of money was allotted for the lighting of the city of Peking. The high functionary entrusted with this service appropriated one half of the amount, and handing the other half to a set of lower officials, bade them attend to the lighting of the city. These reserved for themselves two-thirds of the amount, and this process of redistribution was repeated till at last something less than the change of a dollar remained, which was handed to a coolie with instructions to go and get a little oil. Having procured this he lit a small earthenware lamp, and set it down in one of the public thoroughfares; but a medicant who came along, just drank down the oil, ate the wick, and disposed of the lamp by putting it in his pocket.

Thus was the street lighting of Peking attended to.

The fast man makes the poorest speed.

CARICATURE IN LONDON

MR. C. T. YERKES.
(Max Beerbohm in John Bull)

INCOGNITOS OF FOLKLORE

Popular Heroes and Idols Masquerading in Strange Disguises—William Tell and the Origin of the Robin Hood Tradition.

THE masquerades of nature, as Prof. Figuier calls the metamorphoses of insects, are sometimes complete enough to mystify specialists, but even casual observers now and then happen to catch the transformer at work and see a caterpillar turn into an egg-like chrysalis, or a wriggling grub into a dragon fly.

Even thus the curious "myth-making propensity" of hero worshipers and tradition mongers is occasionally taken in the act, before its prototypes have been changed beyond the possibility of identification.

The Italian-speaking natives of the South Tyrol are just now fretting to join their kinsmen on the sunny side of the Alps, and opened their hearts to Prof. Emil Paulet, when he had satisfied them that he was not an Austrian spy, but a citizen of Brussels, and guest at the popular winter resort of Meran.

"Ah, well," said an old mountaineer, "King Joe (il Rey Giuseppe) will help us, if nobody does."

"King Joe?" asked the professor, puzzled, "you do not mean the Kaiser Francis Joseph, do you?"

"Oh, Dio! no; I mean good King Joe; did you never hear of the man who helped the Sicilians and Romans, and would have marched on Vienna too, if they had not betrayed him and driven him to the mountains."

"Romans? Sicilians? When did all that happen?"

"Why, not more than 50 years ago; they were going to kill him, and it is said he took shelter in a cave; where he will sleep till Il Cielo sends a bird to wake him, and then——" sinking his voice to a whisper: "The Lord help all despots if he comes and puts himself at the head of our sharpshooters."

And only then it dawned upon the outlander that the old native was talking about Joseph Garibaldi, the would-be liberator of Italy and forerunner of a new political era.

"Will they not find him and kill him?" he asked, by way of experiment.

"No, they cannot," chuckled the old man; "one of my neighbors, who has been south, tells me they have been hunting him a good many years, for fear he might come and free Rome altogether; but they can never find his hiding place."

How Myths Are Made.

If 50 years could accomplish that transformation in the daylight of modern science, what may not have happened during the thousand years' night of the middle ages, when imagination ran riot as in a dream, and the business of historical criticism died out for lack of encouragement?

Roland, Olivier, Amadis, surnamed Beltenebros, the "darkey beautiful," may never have existed outside of dreamland.

King Arthur may have been a kinsman of fair Armida, gifted with the power of vanishing at the approach of indiscreet investigators.

Did William Tell ever slay a tyrant and shoot an apple from the head of his little son?

Ye-es; the only trouble is that he performed the same feat in Denmark, a thousand years ago, in Persia during the earlier middle ages, and in Afghanistan several thousand years before the beginning of our chronological era.

That a hero of that sort lived some time and somewhere is possible enough; but it has now become absolutely certain that he never lived and acted in Switzerland during the historical period of Christian Europe. His importer is an old chronicler of St. Gallen, his trimmer and dresser the patriot-historian Johannes von Mueller. Between them they resurrected a long-buried idol, scraped off its foreign trademarks and invested it with all the attributes of a local product. Careful search in Swiss and Austrian archives has failed to confirm a single circumstance of the romantic tradition; for there was no tyrant Gessler, no Stauffacher, no nightly conference on the Ruetli; Swiss independence was not won at a blow, but evolved through centuries of political struggles and vicissitudes.

How did Kaiser Barbarossa, an ultra-aristocrat, ever get enthroned in the popular shrine of the Kyffhauser cavern? In his case the myth makers have failed to remove the traces of an earlier investment, and the sleeper with the beard of fire has been identified. As an ideal war lord, ever-victorious Kaiser Otto would have filled the position more fitly; but the old cave-dweller is no worldly potentate at all, but a prince of Walhalla, red-bearded All-father Wotan, with his attendant dwarfs and raven messengers. His horse stands ready saddled; his hounds sleep at the door; a large horn hangs handy to announce the day of resurrection. They have all waited for many years, but are as safe as good King Joe in his Sicilian mountain grotto. Wotan had the pick of numberless northland caverns. "Better get under cover, somewhere," thought the old hunter, when his fellow gods were branded as devils as fast as they could be captured.

Source of Other Myths.

The "Wild Huntsman," "der Wilde Jaeger," was originally a welt jaeger, and his train of nocturnal rough-riders have been identified one by one, years before Heinrich Heine undertook to modernize them, after a fashion of his own. "Junker Huckelberg" the spectral huntsman was called in the Thuringian forest, without reference to a predilection for huckleberries. Wotan, always fond of disguises, was a cowl-bearer; his mist-shroud often helped him to maintain his incognitos. "Childe Cloud-cap," his votaries called him, when they did not wish to mention his proper name.

And "Robin Hood" is another alias of the wood-hunting masquerader. It is the same cowl-bearer, with the same retinue of ghostly visitors, as in "Robin Goodfellow," "Hob-goblin," etc.

Maid Marian kept her secret better, but had a suspicious penchant for dancing on moonlit meadows, and stealing off to commune with the fairies of Elvers Height.

The forest-god of the Westphalian Saxons used to visit his pets in midwinter and distribute presents, just about the time when Santa Claus starts on his errand of joy, and in the same neighborhood Varnhagen von Ense unearthed an old forlorn rhyme:

> "Der Wut mit dem Breit-hut
> Hat mehr Gaeste, als der Wald Tannenneste."
> "Broadhat Wotan feeds more chicks
> Than the pinewoods scatter sticks."

Bellbog, a Slavonic Apollo, has assumed the alias of a St. Basil, and there is no doubt that some unrepentant gods of the ancient Aztecs are still revisiting the glimpses of the moon under proper precautions. Our New Mexican highlanders hang out a latchstring for such visitors, and prepare burnt offerings that may go to the secret address of Vitziliputzli, or beneficent Quetzacoatl, the Aztec Saturn, whose golden age ended with the promise of a revival.

"Those Indians," reported Commissioner Salinez in 1825, "observe all our chief holidays—but," he significantly added, "some of their saints appear to be older than any we brought along."

FELIX L. OSWALD.

HOMER DAVENPORT.
The Celebrated New York Cartoonist.

HOW NAMES ORIGINATED

THE plurality of names for the same person is a direct inheritance to us from the Romans. Towards the close of the Roman empire, this duplication of names became very fashionable.

The elegant taste of the Greeks led them to despise a plurality of names in the same person; this appeared to them to savor rather of servility than otherwise, and they carefully avoided the practice. Not so the Roman. With him there was first the pre-nomen, corresponding to our Christian name, the name of his "gens" or family, and next his familiar or nickname, used towards him only by members of his household. Presently an agnomen, as it was called, was added to the foregoing, at first an honorable distinction relating to some act of bravery or some public service rendered, but finally not at all restricted to meritorious causes.

The Spanish, of all the nations of Europe, have particularly retained this peculiar feature of the Roman domination. We have all read of the Spanish grandee, somewhat out at elbows, who, wishing one night to gain admittance to a closed hostelry, strung out a long list of the names and titles he bore, only to be met with the reply, "Senor Caballero, there is not room in the inn for so many people."

Significance of Names.

The pre-nomen, which distinguished each individual, was always significant. For instance, Lucius, so-called because born at or near dawn. From this we derive our application of Lucy. Tiberius, because born near the Tiber. Postumus, born after the death of his father, etc. The Roman youth did not assume his name, nor the Roman maiden hers until the former donned the toga virilis, or robe and the latter had been bestowed in matrimony.

Until then, in official deeds, they were somewhat vaguely described as Pupus or Pupa, from which we can trace our word puppy. In Rome to this day the same term is still employed for young children.

The matter of nomenclature is one of infinite interest. The Almighty himself, we have been taught to believe, allotted their names to our first parents. He named them Adam and Eve.

Eve, it is true, is a Hebrew word, which by unanimous agreement of scholars, signified mother of the living, spirit, life, with other extended meanings; but as to the name Adam, whilst it has always been held by the same authorities to mean earth, clay, dust, etc., yet now a German philologist declares that the real meaning is "red" or the "Red one," which opens up a wide vista for philological and ethnographic research.

It is not hard to realize how inexhaustible has been the variety of human names if we consider that all the generations that have sprung into existence and passed away have constituted a bulk exceeding that of the planet on which they moved at one time.

There was a period in India during which, whenever a child was born it received its name from the astrologers. To compose these names the astrologer was provided with a casket or box containing 100 small compartments in each of which was a syllable written in the Sanscrit tongue. These referred to the constellations.

Stars Were Godfathers.

The astrologer consulted the stars, and they decided the name to be given the new-born babe. The number of names that could thus be forced by different combinations of a hundred syllables is almost inexhaustible.

A Jesuit father writing on this subject states that the Chinese have also their Adam and Eve, but under the names of Pincono and Pincona.

The significance of these names is hidden in the hoary mists of antiquity. They used simply to name their infant progeny in order of their successive births as first, second, third, etc., a plan not without some practical merit. Poetical and romantic names, however, came in time to be preferred, and the infant pets were styled Rosy Light, Ray of the Stars, Moonlight, etc. This system also has its charm. "Brother of the Moon" is thrilling. But similar names are in vogue with almost all oriental nations, as, for instance, take the Arab, Emad el Doulat, "Pillar of the State," Abdul Aziz, "Servant of God," or Asfar, meaning "the red one." Poetical names also are given to their women by the Arabs, such as Redia, "Sweetness," Saldi, "The Lily," Amine, "The Faithful," Lobia, meaning "White as Snow," Zaira, "Flower of the Desert," Maliha, "Beauty," and so on. Even with the Arabs of our day a name that does not possess a clear and intelligible meaning is not employed.

The sultan of Muscat having occasion to employ the services of an Italian doctor, began by asking him his name.

"Vincenzo," was the reply.

"I don't understand the meaning of that word," returned the sultan. "What does it mean in Arab?"

Much in a Name.

The Italian explained that his name meant "Victorious," and translated it that way into the Arabic, which greatly pleased the sultan, who saw in it a happy omen, and would have the doctor styled in no other way than Sheik Mansur, or The Victorious Physician.

Among the Tartars, names are not conferred upon the newly-born until six months after their advent into the world. The father then gives it the name of the first person he happens to meet. This system is not conducive to variety. The ancient Britons were named after different colors, such as black, red, blue, etc.

Among some now extinct tribes of North American Indians the names of wild animals were those adopted.

The sacred book of the Hindoos direct that the name of the women shall be easy to pronounce, clear, soothing, terminating in a long vowel and of a sound similar to a benediction. Nothing like Xantippe, for instance, the historic scold and wife of the worthy Socrates, is tolerated in the sacred Hindoo code.

That of a Brahmin should express propitious influence, that of a Kshatriya should indicate power, that of a Vaisya wealth, that of a Pariah subjection, that of a warrior protection, that of a merchant liberality, and that of a servant dependence.

According to Racine, the French poet, to die and leave no name is to die indeed.

P. A. GARSTIN.

If the truth is mighty and will prevail, it should show more signs of becoming prevalent.

Keep a brave heart! Remember that even the cuffs of fortune are sometimes reversible.

A SONG OF SIEGE.

> How did you know the way into my heart
> Was strewn with flower petals?
> Where did you learn the wisdom to lay down
> Your gifts of stones and metals?
> You shall not take my heart's close citadel
> With music or sweet singing,
> With painted books or carven ivories,
> Silk robes or jewels bringing.
> Nay, but with lilies you shall win the walls,
> With lilac tread where none has trod before,
> And with carnations find the inmost court
> Of which with roses you shall pass the door.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE SUNTIME OF YOUTH.

YOU remember, I remember, yes, we all remember, with an absolute clearness of detail which later day events have not in our minds, those days when we were just about to be graduated from the academy—it was not a High school then—and with what pride and joy we wrote our essays, aye and read them, feeling that we were able to conquer the world. What did you select for your subject? Wasn't it "Beyond the Alps Lieth Our Italy." And the snub-nosed girl who sat across the way wrote about "The Value of Ambition." There were other choice topics as I remember them, for instance: "A Glance Down the Halls of Time," and "What Will the Future Bring?" We recorded our thoughts on these subjects with high hearts and stubby lead pencils, and read them to the admiring audiences with more or less dramatic voice.

So far as it can be judged the present generation does likewise, with equal joy. Only a few weeks ago I read in the little weekly that the list of graduation graduates from the High school had chosen subjects for theses as follows: Miss Mary Lyntern, "The Beauty of the Ideal;" Mr. Clarence Dukes, "A Cursory Review of the Philippine Situation;" Mr. John Hughes, "The True Solution of the Race Problem;" Miss Ella Devine, "The Contrast of Tennyson and Milton," and so on. Mr. Clarence Dukes is a large hulking youth, the son of a prominent farmer in the neighborhood, and the lad's lack of studious ability has never been considered a drawback to his career by his father, with whom a talent to plough a straight furrow ranks several degrees higher. Therefore I can but fancy that the views of Mr. Clarence Dukes on the "Philippine Situation" ought to be refreshing. And is it not delightful that the true solution of the race problem has been found at last. This ought to gladden many hearts. The race problem has been despaired of by many of the heads of our state, but "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings," you remember.

The girls of the class did not choose such practical interests, but one can fancy that the "Contrast of Milton and Tennyson" might be remarkable, considering that the young author, Miss Ella Devine had limited her knowledge of these poets to a reading of "The Princess" and the first part of "Paradise Lost" in class. Yet she has attacked them with intrepid pen because, as she confides to her chum, "you can get all the stuff you want out of the literature, and don't have to think things about them."

It would be a hardened heart who could sneer or even smile pityingly on such youthful naivete. It is ignorance, my brother, the beautiful, the sublime ignorance of youth. The ignorance which none of us quite outlives, for always we may be sure there is someone who marvels at our folly, no matter how old we may be.

But there would not be one of us but be thankful to have back one day of the time when dancing class was a wild dissipation, and a white frock was the open sesame to fairyland. When our fathers and mothers and elder sisters were the wisest and most perfect beings on earth. When a box of candy, or even a plebeian bag of butter scotch meant a whole day of bliss, and when our worst troubles were forgotten in an hour. Oh, kind heaven, give us back an hour of it. We are tired, we are so tired—just one little short hour.

But it will never do to get melodramatic. Nay! Let us consider with smiles that after all there were teachers of severity, and that a half-past nine bedtime would not now be desirable. Let us remember the dreadful day that we played toboggan slide down the hay stacks and tore a new frock, which we had been strictly enjoined to care for. The penalty for disobedience was given in severe tones, "you may not go to Linda Ray's party tomorrow night." There were tragedies, even in childhood. There were green apples and subsequent colic, surely the aptest illustration of the direct punishment for sin which the world affords. Not so painful nor so costly as we may pay in later life, but, well, it hurt at the time. There were bees with stings in the roses, sometimes, and even the dear delightful swing under the tree once in a while afforded us some very pretty tumbles.

But the joys, dear, dear! they overbalanced the sorrows, except at examination time. Look back some years, I won't even suggest how many, for that would be unkind, and perhaps you wish to preserve a fiction of youth. Look back anyway, and tell me what you see. Do you see yourself in that prim little girl starting for school? Would you recognize your sweeping chiffons in that plain little gingham dress, with the sleeves a bit too short, and the bright streak in the skirt showing where the ruffle was set down to make it longer? Do you see the genesis of the waving coiffure in those two tight braids tied with a wisp of ribbon? Would you care to have a child of yours wear a white apron with broad ties behind, such as this little girl wears? And as for that plain straw hat, I fancy you would hand it to your cook as more suitable for her offspring than for yours. There were some books under one arm. A reader, an arithmetic, a "How to Talk," an obsolete grammar treatise; all piled neatly on a geography and carefully balanced in the crook of the little elbow. The other hand held a mysterious package. It was in shape suggestive of an apple and two cookies wrapped in a bit of paper. This was to eat at recess, when the mysteries of learning had fatigued the little body and refreshment was demanded.

Would you care to follow the little girl? You can see her stow her books in her desk, and put the mysterious package in first, that it may be barricaded by the slate and sponge. Then there are five thrilling minutes before the bell rings in which confidences may be exchanged, answers to examples compared, and a glance taken at Teacher's new necktie.

And then, and then—there was study and play time, sunshine and the delicious splash of flowers, and in winter the snow that made the long hills a paradise for sleds. There were wild runs through the wood, crashing into the undergrowth and feeling the leaves whip across little hot faces. There were chances to wade in the most alluring little pebbly streams, and on the swift current whole fleets of merchantmen—bits of bark and leaves—put to sea with a cargo richer than any dreams of avarice. But the best of it all was the sleep, the unconsciousness and the irresponsibility. These three things are the real difference between childhood and maturity.

SALLIE CARROLL.

Landlord (visiting new tenant)—Well, my girl, is your father in?
Girl—No; 'e's down among the pigs; but ye'll easily know 'im—'e's got 'is hat on.—London Tatler.

THE ANGLER LANDS HER FISH.

BUSTER BROWN COMIC PAGE

Nicholas Nemo's foolish fables

The Evolution of Alfred.

WHEN Alfred was captured in the depths of the Missouri jungles and brought into the settlements he was about the best imitation of a rough diamond that ever came out of the tall grass. He was a child of nature and he gloried in it. His hair was cut a la Johann Most and his trousers had never seen his shoes, to say nothing of having met them. His hat was of the standard soapdish variety and his manly throat was innocent of the clinging embrace of a necktie. In the country that he came from the only necktie that was in general use was of the half-inch Manila style and the few leaders of fashion who had adopted them were not likely to repeat the experiment; they didn't need to. The land from which Alfred hailed—or blew—had not yet attained the toothbrush and bathtub stage of civilization and the feats which he could perform with an ordinary seven-inch electro-plated table knife would have filled the heart of an expert sword-swallower with darkest envy. His manner was as self-possessed as that of a fat woman making her debut on roller skates and the times when he got out of a room without upsetting at least three chairs and tripping over a rug or two were so rare that they could have been marked in red without permanently disfiguring the calendar. From these few casual hints it may be gathered by an experienced gatherer that Alfred's general appearance and makeup were calculated to make glad the heart of a high financier at the county fair with a gold brick in his satchel.

Alfred had been shaken out of his native tree by a Philanthropist from the effete east with a taste for collecting flint arrowheads and other relics of the stone age. Alfred appearing to have all the earmarks of a rough diamond he had bid him in along with the lot and taken him east to have a little extract of culture injected into him. After his hair had been carefully manicured and a fifteen dollar suit of clothes had been hung on him, he was turned over to a dignified gentleman with a black tie and a string of degrees that looked like a hemorrhage of the alphabet, who was expected to chloroform him and rub down some of the rough places in his intellect.

This was Alfred's first round with the higher education for which he thirsted. We are led to believe that thirst is a necessary element in the aforesaid higher education, at least in the German kulturfests. Aside from the thirst which he seemed to have inherited along with his dislike of bathtubs and other appurtenances of civilization, Alfred took to the culture proposition about as kindly as a governor of Kentuck to undiluted spring water.

By degrees, however, he came to see the value of education. When the gentleman who presided over his intellectual destinies and made out the bills pointed out to him that true greatness was obtained only at the cost of much cerebral perspiration; that no man could wear a dress suit properly unless he had a college diploma or was a waiter in a German restaurant; that even the president of the United States, the chairman of the executive committee of the steel trust, the gentleman who mowed the lawn and shoveled the family jewelry into the furnace, and other pillars of society were college graduates; when the chief culture juggler indicated these things to him Alfred gathered himself together and decided that he would take a small portion of the higher education on the half shell even if it did do violence to all the traditions of his ancestors.

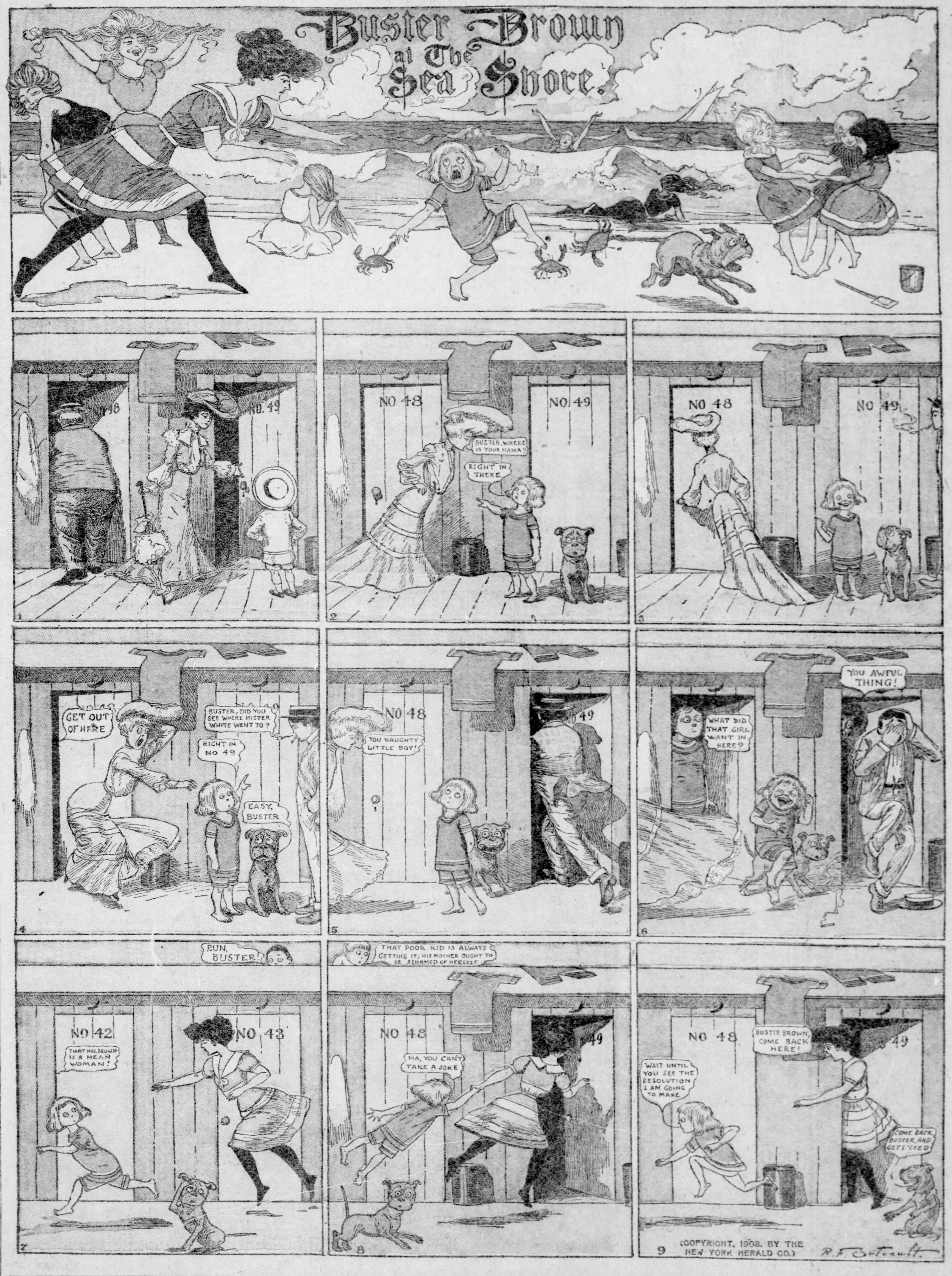
After a sojourn of four or five years at the institution presided over by the gentleman with the black tie and the monopoly of the alphabet Alfred was declared to be ready for college. In addition to a speaking acquaintance with polite literature—not to mention the impolite variety on tap at the village barber shop—he could smoke a bull-dog pipe and select his own clothes without doing serious damage to the regulations of the board of health. But this was only the beginning. He had been made aware by the few glimpses he had had of the young men who were favoring the colleges of the land with their occasional presence that there were a great many different kinds of slang that he was not familiar with, as well as a number of weird and assorted brands of trousers. Clearly his education was far from complete as long as these heights still loomed above him unattained. He thirsted for still more culture and other things too numerous to mention.

Accordingly his discoverer launched him into the glad wild swirl of college life. There for four long happy years he lived the joyous, care-free life that all old men like to look back to and tell harmless lies about. There he learned many new methods of imparting the proper shade to a meershaum pipe, how to make a welsh rabbit with a handful of cheese, a bottle of dandruff cure, and three bottle of beer, and also how to pass an examination without revealing the unfathomable depths of his ignorance. The last is the real art of college life that is never forgotten by those who have once acquired it. Greek comes and goes, Latin rises and sets, mathematics has its perhelion and its aphelion, but the ancient and honorable art of cribbing passes not away. Alfred's alleged benefactor often told him that he sent him to college to learn how to work; and he did work—every one in sight, up to and including the aforesaid alleged benefactor.

If any wanderer from his native wilds had men him at this stage of his career he could not have told him from Ward MacAllister, Harry Lehr, or any other bright and shining example to his kind. The four years came to an end at last as everything does except trouble, and Alfred was turned loose on an innocent and unsuspecting world, wrapped in his diploma and an air of grand and unsubduable magnificence. He was educated. Oh, no doubt of it. He knew exactly what kind of tie to wear in the morning and the exact variety of trousers that should gladden the world in the afternoon. He could wear a Prince Albert as one to the manor born, and he was an expert witness on the subject of hats. Also he had a large acquaintance among the chorus girls of halls and theatres in town and he could order a dinner for four at the Wallendoff-Castoria without ever letting the waiter suspect that in his early youth he had brushed his hair with a curry-comb and performed his morning ablutions in a tin pail. Running an automobile was as easy to him as running in debt is to the average man, and he could pick the winner at least once out of twenty-seven times at the Gravesend Embezler's handicap.

The bright secret if his birth remained forever buried in the recesses of his own breast and no one could have told from the way he spent money that he had been born west of Hackensack. His education was complete and he was fully as useless as though his name had been hyphenated from his birth. Alfred's meteoric career is merely another example of the grand truth that knwledge is not only power but an excellent preparation for the removal of disfiguring birthmarks.

ALFRED BRITT.



Where Blood Tells.

It was in one of the farming districts of New England. The young folks had banded themselves together for monthly jollifications during the winter and were about to celebrate the last dance of the season, as well as a couple of engagements which had resulted from the assemblies. Ben Hawkins, the local Paginini, and his Stradivarius had been engaged to lead them through the mazes of the country dance, and all were looking forward to the "time of their life."

But death inconsiderately claimed Mrs. Hawkins for his own on the afternoon of the eventful party. The young people gathered as arranged, but bemoaning the absence of "Ole Ben," and games were being substituted for the dancing, when lo! Hawkins and his fiddle appeared on the scene.

Great astonishment and many questions greeted the old man, but he calmly slipped his fiddle out of its green bag, and as he meditatively rubbed the resin on the bow, said:

"Wall, yes, Maria's gone; died this afternoon, but i reckon 'taint no sin for me to play for you tonight, seein' she wa'n't no blood relation."

A hard heart makes an obtuse mind.

Watson's Wrinkles

VAIN WISHES.

I'd like to find some happy clime
Where car conductors don't combine
To take your money, then display
You in the morgue from day to day.

Where ice and coal were free as air,
I'd live a while contented there,
And never suffer summer's woes
Nor fear the wintry chilling snows.

In Wilkinsburg to get a smoke
On Sabbath, what a funny joke!
And taste again, O pure delight,
A "Sunday" on a Sunday night.

Just once what pleasure not to hear
That "Hiawatha" in my ear,
Alas, I fear I wish in vain,
And some say that I wish insane.

SINKERS.

Don't let your gift have a string tied to it, it might prove a great drawback.

The most remarkable thing about a trust is that it doesn't trust.

It seems to be quite the fad to praise dead folks and curse the living.

Find your place and get there, there is acreage for all.

Why is it that the other fellow is such a fool—after she has turned you down?

Don't fall in love only to be dragged out by a lawyer.

Some people stumble along in life as if they were born asleep and as yet have failed to wake up.

To fret over our defects only adds another.

Discouragement is Failure's calling card, and it's always best to be not "at home" when it is presented.

Because a clerk has to do night work it's no reason he should do dark work.

Argumentative people are very tiresome—when they don't agree with you.

Some deacons pray that God will give the preacher souls for his hire, then put a cent in the basket.

We all need warm hearts and cool heads.

Too many irons in the fire eat up much hard-earned coal.

Burn the candle at both ends and you have no place to stand it.

Harsh words are poor recommendations for a loving heart.

You cannot get up without looking up, so take your eyes off the ground.

In most cases a gentle voice has more effect than wild threats.

If hard knocks made a fellow a man, some chaps should be well developed specimens of manhood.

The ear is the telephone to the heart, the thing is to have a private exchange.

Wealth might satisfy wishes, but wishes certainly do not bring wealth.

LOVE.

That what thou art no man can tell,
With life thou art inseparable.

Thou hast a kingdom, but thy throne
No man can claim it as their own.

The ages nursed thee since the morn
That welcomed nature, man first born.

Of God or evolution, as thou wilt
As we not all agree—man's structure built.

Vast nations rise and fall at thy command,
While empires tremble in thy subtle hand.

Thou art not subject to the heart's decree,
And many are the slaves that worship thee.

Time's age has yet thy name to prove
Thy fickle, constant, changing mood.

I care not of thee what thou art,
If thou alone will rule my heart.

Subdue my passions, curb my pride,
And be my constant guard and guide.

If true thou prove in life, take me
Across the wide eternity.

And there I'll question thee in Delphi's grove;
Thy name, thy nature, now unknown, O love.

HITS AND MISSES.

Dr. Preach—My good man, the wicked stand in slippery places.

Hungry Harry—S'hum might, but (hic) do'm f'l can.

A dead give away—the body was turned over to the doctors for an autopsy.

Lewis—Sicco's macaroni journal is quite a musical paper.

Howard—I don't see how you make that out.

Lewis—Well, it's a pipe organ, isn't it?

Toots—Peculiar thing about music, isn't it?

Tots—How's that?

Toots—Well, when it's in sharps and flats it doesn't sound natural.

My Lord No-Cash—You must not get stweek on every fellah you meet, don't-cher-know.

My Lady Wise—O, that's all right, I'm not struck on you.

The Boy—Papa, what is poetic license?

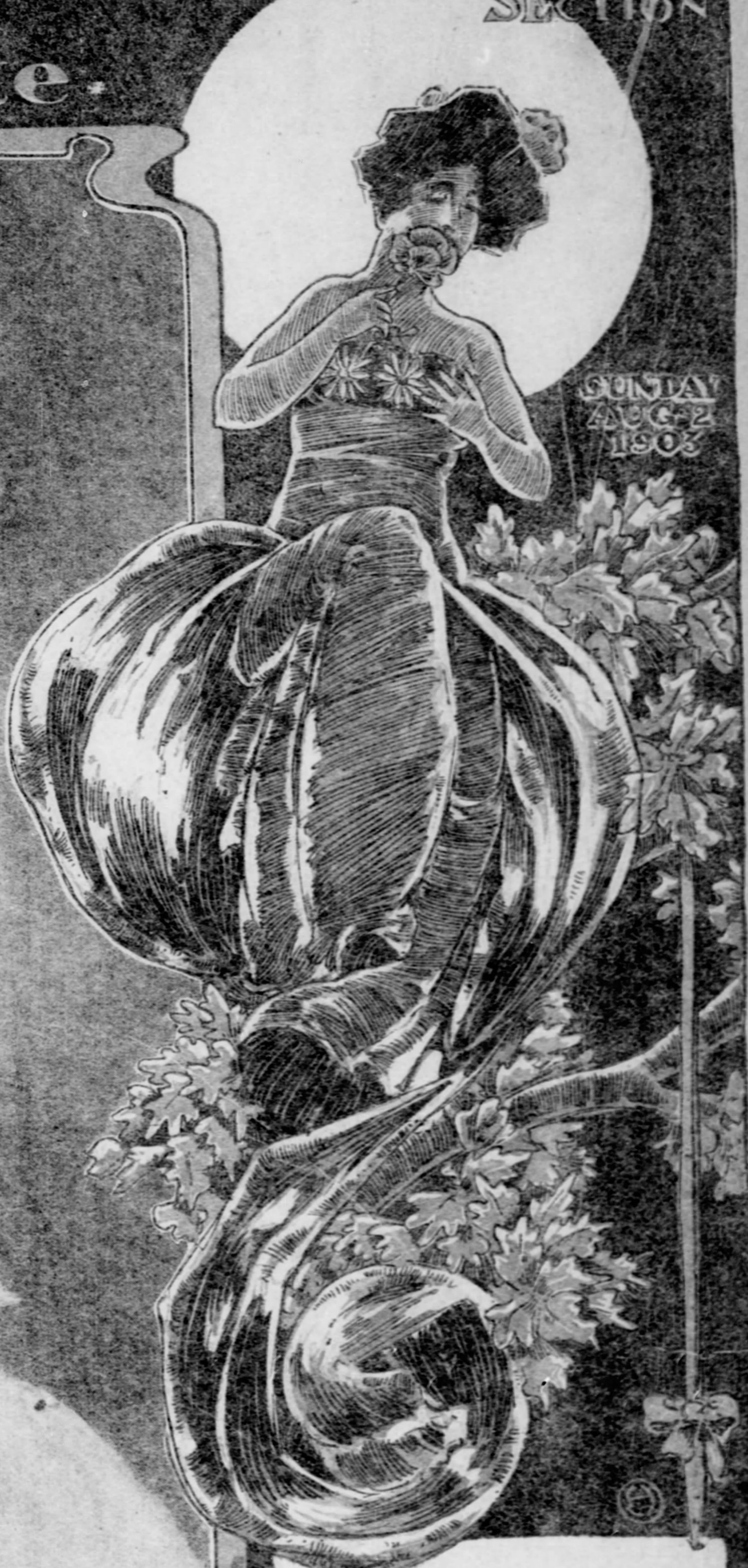
The Papa—It's a license permitting them to live, my boy.

GEORGE C. WATSON.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WOMAN'S SECTION

SUNDAY AUG 2 1903



THE SUMMER GIRL.

By Mary E. Wilkins.

She comes, the Summer's maid of Honor,
All snowy-plumaged like a dove,
And I, whose heart doth wait upon her,
Must raise a higher note of love,
For, though I loved her then so well,
It seemed that I could love no more,
She and the rose have found a way
To sweeten sweets that went before.

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TYPES OF WOMEN

A PRETTY WOMAN CANNOT HELP BEING—A LITTLE BIT CONCEITED

DELIGHTFULLY LOVABLE AS LONG AS SHE GETS EVERYTHING SHE WANTS

THE EARNEST FACE IS FULL OF POWER

THE IDEALIST LOOKS FOR THE SENTIMENT AND POETRY OF LIFE

IT MIGHT not be a bad idea for some sensation-loving enthusiast to inaugurate a school of courtship and matrimony, pairing off couples according to psychological, phrenological, astrological and any other old logical rules, and then await developments to see how the whole scheme would work.

Psychologists, phrenologists and astrologists contend that certain dispositions mate more satisfactorily with other dispositions, notably the phrenologists who profess to carry out the theory and advocate marrying people according to their "bumps."

The man with a pronounced aggressive bump should marry the woman with such an amiable twang that she would not object to letting him wipe up one or two floors with her, and if he enjoyed the mild diversion, would meekly implore him to scrub up the whole wigwam with her crowning glory, and as a climax to the entertainment literally plow up the back yard if he enjoy such pastime.

Such a woman they contend is an excellent foil for the man who is always boiling over for a fight.

The nervous woman who fidgets, and who is ready to fly to pieces on the slightest provocation, needs a cold, calm, proposition whose indifferent stare would put her emotions on ice in a jiffy.

It is an astonishing fact that when a nervous woman gets a real bad attack the more sympathy she excites, the worse the attack., but if the cold, unfeeling, horrid man pays no attention to her, allowing her hysterics to run amuck, she gets so mad that she forgets the nerves.

The woman who is extravagant should mate with a man, who always has a strangle hold on his purse strings. The wife may irreverently call him "downright mean and stingy," but he calls himself "sensible and prudent," and those who know all about it, or think they do, if at all wise will not think out loud.

The woman who is so awfully jealous, that it kills her to have another woman look at her hubby, should marry a man so ugly that he would stop a lightning express, not to mention the town clock. But even ugly men have been known to be too charmingly fascinating for anything. In that event she might toss a penny, heads, take him, tails don't, and abide by the issue.

It's a good old-fashioned southern way of settling mooted questions and sometimes works beautifully.

Or she should marry a distractingly handsome chap with plenty of money, that all the girls were crazy after. "(I wonder whether I mean the man or the money.)" Then she would more quickly wear herself out, and give the other girls a chance.

A jealous woman who loves society should not marry the man who hates it. If she does, she's sure to get into mischief with some other fellow who has nothing to do but make a fool of her, and persuade her that hubby is a brute because he hates a dress suit and low neck vest.

An awfully pious woman should not marry a lovable old-fashioned sinner, but a sanctimonious crank or not marry at all, so we will not even take up space (rates) to consider her.

But this preamble may seem rather irreverant of types of women when really it is not.

Psychology and phrenology and I don't know what to call a regular face-ology that would be a trifle in contradistinction from physiogonomy, but, what I mean is, to learn to study the indications of a face, in such a way as to read well the character and there is no denying that a face can be read as easily as can the open page of The Sunday Gazette.

A face that is rounded and smooth with a few successions of well-rounded curves, with the eyes that look direct into yours, is the face that attracts us. Sharp angles either of the face or figure are very sure to indicate sharpness of disposition.

An air of amiable self conceit is very pardonable in the woman, provided she does not carry it to the offensive limit that presupposes a doubt of her mental balance.

It does not benefit a woman to take all the conceit out of her, as there is no telling when she may need as much of this amiable quality as she can master, to meet life's emergencies.

If a good opinion of one's self is too rudely shocked or shattered, it robs one of that self-confidence which is the mainspring of every successful endeavor.

There is a wide difference between extravagant flattery and saying nice things that encourage one to their very best efforts.

A little conceit patent in a face does not mar its attractiveness, provided it be an amiable conceit, that has nothing of the self-important air.

A pretty woman cannot help being a little conceited. Her mirror tells her a tale as sweet as that of hope for lover to come with all things lovely that is beauty's dower.

The high bred, earnest face is full of power. A woman who looks you fearlessly in the eye, who has some of an absolute military dominant power in the regal pose of her head is the woman whose force of character impresses itself upon all her surroundings. Such a woman commands by divine right. She is the truest of friends, but in her anger or hurt pride she would be stern and unforgiving. Such a woman when she loves, does so with her whole heart, but when her love is outraged, she hates with equal intensity. The fearless look of her eyes and the firm outline of her lips and chin leave no doubt of latent power.

The idealist looks for the sentiment and poetry of life. The face is always sympathetic, the lips well moulded; in fact it is one of those faces that at the first glance tells of the soulful nature. A sensitive mouth with lips full, but not too full, is the mouth of affection, indicating that with such a woman, love would be the paramount subject of her life. Such a woman has force but the character is swayed and controlled by love. And the conjugal love rather than material love is best developed. The woman of that type loves her children, yet her husband has the first place in her heart.

The young maiden of the blond tresses is more of the selfish type. In fact, a blond with an angel face is apt to be an epitome of selfishness. She is delightfully lovable as long as she gets all she wants, but when she does not, becomes sulky.

A large mouth with thin lips is not always indicative of a good disposition. It does, however, indicate enjoyment and a gift at repartee.

When lips are too full, they indicate a sensuous nature which a fullness or puffiness of the eyelids also indicates.

A receding forehead is always a bad sign, which fortunately is not often seen in a woman.

A broad, low brow may indicate very many things which have a relative sympathy with the other facial characteristics and strange to say, it may have directly opposite significance, either of a very high order of intelligence or very little.

If a man or woman would train themselves to be observant they would soon be drawing contrasts between the faces of dispositions of friends and learn to draw or form a correct conclusion.

A woman, a horse or a dog always shows its breeding. You cannot mistake a thoroughbred woman any more than you can a thoroughbred horse or dog, and breeding while it polishes and adorns, yet unfortunately it does not always do as much for the disposition as one would wish. Besides this, a beautiful woman is generally a very spoiled woman, as both men and women admire her and unite in the spoiling process.

It is a mistake to suppose that women do not admire a beautiful woman. They do, and admire without stint the woman who is beautiful, provided she is lovable.

Furthermore, woman likes to exhibit a friend who is above the average, either in physical or mental charm, and if she happens to be with such a one, and meets others, her own friends, but strangers to her protege. If she cannot get the chance to tell privately who she is and all about her, she will blurt it out in a way that while very sweet, unselfish and complimentary, is yet very embarrassing to the woman discussed, while the generous one is perfectly happy in being able to shine in a reflected light. In that one respect, I do not think women are in any way selfish. The friend who is beautiful or accomplished or has any distinguishing claim will not have to toot her own horn while she has any women friends to whom by her amiability or charm she endears herself.

Beauty in face, unfortunately does not always indicate beauty of soul, and the man contemplating a matrimonial venture will do well to study the face with the various features, the size, shape and expressions of which each and all have specific bearing on the character and disposition.

Eyes are cold, enticing, sympathetic or affectionate. The mouth kissable, (as men say,) cynical, cruel, sensuous or indifferent and so on with all the features.

The man who is affectionate, should never marry a refrigerating person, and the nervous jerky fellow needs a calm, soothing proposition. The cynic needs a companion who will restore his faith in human nature, rather than confirm it.

The professional or scientific man finds his affinity in a silly little fool who diverts his mind from the heaviness of old moth-eaten tomes, forcing a reaction that keeps him in a better mental condition. And so on.

But after all, who can tell who should marry and who should not marry? We see people marrying every day in a direction that gives an awful shock. We fairly gasp as we wonder "what on earth that man ever saw in that woman."

Sometimes these queer dispensations of Providence come out all right, but there are other times. Well! when a man wants to "cuss" himself for having been fascinated by a pretty face.

After all it might be a pretty good scheme to insist upon calling in the phrenologist to size up her bumps, the psychologist to estimate her mental qualities, and the astrologist to see if their destinies floated as twin stars up to the Heaven of Matrimony.

COLONEL KATE.

BY THE WAY.

There is nothing like prosperity to enable a man to outgrow his friends.

News is almost anything in the condition of being what it ought not to be.

Beyond a certain size a house ceases to be a home and becomes a servants' lodgings.

French used to be the language of diplomats; it has risen to become the language of cooks.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature; that is to say, the normal liver is whitish.

AN ELEPHANT WHO WAS HIS OWN PRESS AGENT

ONCE upon a Time there was an Elephant who greatly desired to stand in the Lime Light in the Center of the Stage, while the Audience handed him the joyous mitt, and hurled Bouquets at him, and in order to achieve this Laudable Ambition he proceeded to give exhibitions of his Various Talents.

"For," said he with sagacity to himself, "as soon as my Fellow Creatures have an opportunity of seeing what a Wonder I am, they will undoubtedly spend their Time praising me to one another, and thus I shall become a Figure in Society."

Thereupon he arrayed himself in all the chappy togs that were fit to wear, with glinterinos on his front, and ploughed up and down Broadway; but, although he was a Beaut all right, all right, all of the other animals were so busy admiring their own reflections in the Shop Windows that they did not notice that he was alive.

"After all," said the Elephant, as he perceived that as a Beauty Show he was a frost, "while it is True that as a good looker I have all the other Pretty Boys in the Forest faded, still, my long suit is Wit; so it's up to me to tear off a few Coruscations, for I opine that when the other Animals get to passing along my Bright Speeches to each other I shall have Applause coming my way in Bunches, and that I shall be able to stand 'em up whenever I spiel."

With that the Elephant fared forth in Society and began doing stunts as an after-dinner Speaker; but, although he kept his ear to the Ground listening for the rumble of Admiration, it did not seem to him that anybody was wearing out a lung rooting for him.

"I do not understand this cold, dull Silence," said the Elephant to himself, "when I have passed them so many cues about where to chip in with the Ovation; but mayhap the best way to cinch the Admiration of your Fellow Beings is by Deeds of Charity—so, as I can spare a few Libraries and Things without missing them, I shall butt into the Philanthropic push."

The Elephant then got good and busy with College Settlements; but, although he allowed all of the Phony Charities to Pull his Leg, there was nothing doing in the hand-clapping line for him.

Perceiving that, instead of being touted as a hot favorite, it was up to him to be slated among the also rans, the Elephant sat down for a new line of thinks.

"I see," he said at last to himself, "that my mistake has been in Trusting to Others to praise me instead of Praising myself; but I am now wise to the fact that the only way you can get a round of applause is to lead the claque yourself. Then the Sheep with the Leather Lungs and the Umbrellas, who do not know a Bum Fake from an Artistic Success, will all pound in."

With these words the Elephant sloped down the street and, meeting a Lion, thus addressed him:

"How fortunate," he said, "it is that Nature framed me up with a superabundance of Modesty, for I fear that any other Creature who was as greatly Admired as I am for his looks, and had Bunches of Calico chasing him down, would acquire a bad case of the Swell Head. Mere Admiration cuts no ice with me, however, for I realize that I cannot help being Handsome."

A little further on he chanced upon a Bear, and, getting a half Nelson on the Bear's coat, the Elephant began to throw hot air at himself again.

"Ha, ha, ha," he laughed, "but wasn't that Good Story I told last night at the Round-up of Indians a Corker? For genuine Wit, and as a Reliable Mirth Provoker, who can deliver the goods at all times and Seasons, I am Johnny on the Spot. I apprehend that the number of curtain Calls and Encores I get would make any one else Vain; but I am so used to being Praised for my Brilliant Conversation that I scarcely Notice a Compliment."

Nor did the Elephant fail to call attention to his Good Deeds.

"I do not Wish, of course," he said, "to take any Credit to myself for Relieving Want, Succoring the Poor, Building Hospitals and Endowing Schools, for I have a Noble and Generous Heart; but it is gratifying to me to know that my Fellow Creatures Appreciate my efforts in their Behalf, and that I am Celebrated as the Greatest Philanthropist who ever came down the Pike."

Observing that every one to whom he put up his little song and dance seemed impressed, the Elephant continued to Sing his Own Praises until it was not long before all of the Other Animals joined in the Chorus.

"What a Wonderful Creature the Elephant is," they cried, "for he is a Swell Looker, a Spieler who is a Spell Binder, and a Noble Philanthropist, and how Fortunate we are to have him in our Midst."

"Ha," said the Elephant as he listened to the thunder of applause, "this shows that if we want a Thing well Done, we must do it Ourselves."

Moral—This Fable teaches that if we Wait for our Friends to launch our Booms we will get Left.

DOROTHY DIX.

The poet rubbed his cocoanut
To rhyme a word with rose;
A mosquito solved the problem
By lighting on his nose.

The people who are slow but sure,
About their motto prate;
But though the prize they may secure,
It comes to them too late.

Studies of the Fair Sex

Woman Judged by Her Surroundings.

IT IS true that the drawing room does not make the woman but to him who knows how to interpret what he sees it gives a fair indication of what she is. It may safely be said that a woman's drawing room is the mirror of her soul.

A coquettish woman will array her salon with the same luxurious outlay of furbelows that she would bestow upon her person; she fills it with flowers, with perfume; she adorns it with a multitude of dainty furnishings, of cushions, of divans, of screens and deep, inviting chairs, soft carpetry and tapestries; she regulates the light which illumines it—a soft, subdued glow, if she has reached a ripe age, a dazzling brilliancy if she is in the full glory of youthful beauty; a faint, low gleam if she has observed the appearance of a wrinkle upon her countenance.

All of this is thoughtfully planned in order to catch the visitor's eye and fill it with pleasant things, and never, under any circumstances, shock his or her sense of the aesthetic. The woman who knows how to get the greatest worth out of her attractions lays out her drawing room with a calculating mind, so that every one who goes from there cannot refrain from saying, "How charming she is!"

The cold, pious or philanthropic woman, on the contrary, generally surrounds herself with bare walls against which the furniture is ranged with methodical precision, little or no comfort, few if any mirrors—just enough to reflect a wooden countenance. In the center of the room an oval table is covered with empty albums or back numbers of magazines.

I know a famous actress, whose name is familiar to my readers, who, in order to cheat the appearance which the passing years would give her, breakfasts always with her back to the window and seated in a high-backed renaissance chair which protects her from the light.

On the other hand, I have never been in Mrs. Gen. Booth's drawing room, but if she has one, which seems unlikely, I'll warrant that nothing there, neither furniture nor light, is arranged so as to throw into relief the charms of the gentler sex.

The objects which surround the woman who is flirtatious are distinctly and unmistakably characteristic. She groups these thousand and one things about her so as to make of them natural auxiliaries, and, as such, they are for her what the decoy is to the hunter. The pictures are almost invariable in theme—some tell of love, but all of gallantry. Low, deep chairs invite indolence, and screens suggest mystery; roses and carnations fill the air with their enervating perfume.

Be a man ever so little gifted with a sense of intuition, it will suffice for him to have entered a woman's drawing room to judge even before he has seen the hostess what manner of woman she is.

It is not reason which produces this phenomenon—it is to temperament that it is due. Woman is too much the slave of impulse not to betray herself in these matters. A pious woman will not be inclined to bedeck herself with orchids, neither will a coquette assume the airs of a Quakeress, nor a flirt surround herself with religious pictures.

Instinct is woman's master, and she is far less able than man to escape from it. Is this a sign of inferiority? Some contend that it is. I do not think so. It is the wealth of their nature which prompts women to act as they do.

MORAL:

1. Women, do not try to find another location than that for which you have from the cradle been destined. To struggle against this is to fight against overwhelming odds.

2. Men—especially young men—before choosing a wife, go make a tour of inspection in your future mother-in-law's drawing room. What you will see there will tell you better than anything else could what is the atmosphere in which your intended, the daughter, has been brought up, and whether jealousy, worry or boredom is most likely to fill the days of your life with her.

THE MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

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Calling on Mrs. Cantaker

On the fourth of this month, on my way to Green Anchor,
I chanced to drop in upon Mrs. Cantanker.
"How d' you do, Mr. G——?—please draw your chair near me,
For I've quite lost my voice and I want you to hear me."
"I'm sorry you're ill, I'm afraid it's bronchitis."
"Oh, no! Dr. Park says it's true laryngitis.
Here's Miss Piper come in. What was it you said, dear,
About Mr. G——? It's gone out of my head, dear.
Now don't look like that, if you said it, what matter,
If he is looking younger?—you never would flatter,
And you know I hate flatt'ry and flatterers greatly—
That reminds me—my brother—you've seen him quite lately?
Poor fellow, poor fellow, I see that you've guessed it
By your face, just as clearly as if you'd expressed it.
Mr. G——, you are clever! Yes, she is a flatterer,
A gross one—'accomplished?' Oh, no a mere smatterer.
And as for her truthfulness—my poor, poor brother,
Yet she's certainly popular somehow or other.
You'll allow, I am sure, for a sister's vexation,
For I wouldn't for whole worlds run down a relation;
And I hate personalities.
Oh by the way.
Have you heard of that odious Mr. Fitzgrey,
As Irish, as Irish as ever could be,
With a brogue—and a squint it quite shocks one to see?
I forgot you were Irish—how very alarming!
But everyone knows the exceptions are charming.
Now do take some wine, not one glass of sherry! or——"
(When straight at my shins flew her fav'rite Skye terrier).
"(Now, now, now, now, you naughty bow-wow.)
Why I really declare, she has bitten you there.
(Stop snapping and snarling, you cross little darling!)
Why, she's nipped you again, I hope it don't pain?
(Now since you won't stop it, you fierce little poppet,
Out you go!) Has she hurt you? My pet's every virtue
But that bad, that very bad habit of biting,
Whenever a gentleman's leg looks inviting.
And I'm sorry to own that at any rate lately
That sort of temptation has grown on her greatly.
I think our rector begins to suspect her,
And now Dr. Park never calls after dark.
Goodby, Mr. G——, I'm excessively sorry
That you're really obliged to run off in a hurry."

And so I escaped to Old Heath for safe anchor
From the tongue and the terrier of Mrs. Cantanker.
—G., in John Bull.

Waiting for the Wild Goose

In the shelter of my wigwam I am waiting for the spring.
For the forest flowers to blossom in the vale;
I am watching from my wigwam for the wild goose on the wing,
When I'll gather up my traps and hit the trail.
To the Highlands of Ontario in the balmy berry-moon,
To the haunts of Hiawatha that are nigh;
To the banks of Athabaska where it's always afternoon—
O, I wonder when the wild goose will go by?

While the first black crow is calling in the dawning down the dell,
I am dreaming of the summer. In my dream
I can hear the Mudjekeewis sighing softly, I can smell
A wild rose blooming near a northern stream.
I am skirting Nova Scotia that is gaily garbed in green,
With the cool Atlantic billows breakin' high,
Or I sit and sigh where Gabriel kissed his fair Evangeline—
I wonder when the wild goose will go by?

Then away to western Canada—big fish on the line,
A quaking aspen quivering in the breeze;
Again good Mudjekeewis comes a crooning through the pine,
And blows my little barque o'er Lake Louise.
Won't you come and camp in Canada? It's not all snow and ice,
(I thought I saw a shadow from the sky)
It's the only Unstaked Empire—the Camper's Paradise—
Adois—I see a wild goose going by.
—Cy Warman in Field and Stream.

Lives of fishermen remind us
We may strive for prizes grand,
And departing, leave behind us
Tales of fish we failed to land.

MILDRED CHAMPAGNE

WRITES ON THE VALUE OF GOOD HOME TRAINING.

DAY by day children are reprimanded and punished for various offences in which parents despairingly recognize vicious promise of a criminal future. They argue with a child, punish it, weep over it, as the hideous possibilities of bitter wrecks stretch out before their anxious visions. The pictures of their imaginations cause them untold sufferings, and they almost wish the doubtful joys of parenthood had been denied them.

Has it ever occurred to these parents to closely examine into these evils, and instead of spending the greater part of their lives in applying such cures as whipping, scolding, reproaching or useless weeping, to start in the early life of a child a process of prevention? In early life they have the power to plant in their children the seeds of future happiness. The only way a child will assimilate knowledge is by object lessons. A child's bright eyes and discerning vision are instinctively and naturally riveted on father and mother. Day by day they gather their object lessons from the speech and actions of their parents. It is natural for them to imitate the example—good or bad—set before them by their guardians, and it is useless to demonstrate to them the old saw, "Do as I tell you to do, not as I do." Children invariably do just the reverse of what is told them, and proceed bravely and unhesitatingly to follow in the paths of their elders.

Good advice is an excellent thing, but its influence is not apt to be very far reaching unless aided by good example. Children unconsciously imitate whatever they see, and they gradually but surely come to resemble those with whom they come in contact.

Because of the importance of surroundings and contact in moulding the mind and character of a child, the value of good home training cannot be overestimated. Parents leave too much of the responsibility of their children's education to the schools, and shirk too many of the duties which they should feel morally obliged to shoulder. No matter how efficient and thorough the school may be, it is the influence of the hearth that determines the caliber of the future men and women.

Parents should remember that children learn more quickly through the eye than the ear, and the most trifling acts of carelessness, a mute action or an unconscious look may give a stamp to the character which is never effaced.

"So much does the moral health depend upon the moral atmosphere that is breathed, and so great is the influence daily exercised by parents over their children by living a life before their eyes, that perhaps the best system of parental instruction might be summed up in these two words, 'Improve thyself.'"

We do not think often enough of the fact that there is not an act done or a word uttered by a human being that does not carry with it a train of consequences, the end of which we may never trace.

Every good word or deed of yours will live, even though you may not see the fruit it bears, but so will the bad.

Setting a good example is a silent teaching which even the poorest and least significant person can practice in his daily life, and we are all carrying with us unconscious influences for good or evil.

No father with an alcoholic breath can reason with his son against the evils of drinking. He may talk, threaten, moralize, but the son smells the drink! Many a man with a pipe or a cigar in his mouth will whip his son for smoking while he dilates on the demoralizing and unhealthful influences of the nicotine habit. Such a proceeding naturally bewilders a child, but certainly cannot benefit him, and is but time and energy wasted.

A child will set off for school at a school hour, but, arriving somewhat late, will deviate from the path of righteousness in the playground, not failing to put in a proper and timely appearance at home when school has adjourned. Unfortunately, however, mother is possessed of the secret, even before she is possessed of her little son. Beside being deeply pained, he is shocked at his mother's evident distress and grievance, yet he really cannot understand it at all, nor see the justice of things, and his little heart hurts with rebellion. He remembers distinctly that the other day the maid was instructed to tell all visitors that his mother was not at home, which he knew was a deliberate lie, and certainly no worse than the act for which he had just been punished.

Fathers and mothers, unconscious of the alert eyes upon them, and the examples they are setting, are constantly doing things which they deplore and punish in their children. The bewilderment of the child resolves itself into one conclusion. He feels that it cannot be wrong to do these things which his parents do, but he knows it is painful to be discovered, and he determines to be more subtle and cunning at the next attempt. From whom does the child learn to smoke, drink, steal, cheat and use vulgar language? Not from his youthful playmates, but from the adults in his own home.

Parents, be careful, for much is at stake!

Don't preach to your children. Don't plead or threaten to punish, but—set them a good example!

MILDRED CHAMPAGNE.

ON A FERN HUNT.

An Attractive Pastime for Summer Dwellers in the Country.

There are attractive possibilities in a fern hunt, even for an amateur. In New York state alone there are said to be 57 varieties. Ferns of the ordinary types are easily grown at home if they are properly cared for—that is grown in the right kind of earth, watered at proper intervals and kept sheltered from the sun.

The royal osmunda ferns may be grown in beds and borders of rich soil on the northern side of the house, where they are shielded from the sun. Delicate rock ferns will not grow in deep soil, and ferns which like a rich, deep soil will not grow in rockeries where they have scant earth to hold their roots. The greatest failures in the culture of plants come from an attempt to make the plant grow under conditions which are totally foreign to it. The ostrich fern makes the most magnificent growth if planted intelligently. Its great sterile fronds sometimes reach a height of five or six feet, though the average growth of the plant is much shorter.

The Lygodium palmatum or climbing fern has the honor of being the only plant in America which has been noticed because of its beauty by statute law. It is sometimes called the Hartford fern, and its form will be known to any one familiar with Hartford drawing rooms 40 years ago, where its pressed form was often used for wall decorations, especially around pictures. By the Connecticut statutes of 1875 it received special protection. This is one of the most difficult ferns to grow and seems to elude the vigilance of professional nurserymen.

Medicinally, ferns have little or no reputation. The "male fern" (Aspidium filixmas) is the only exception. It was used by the ancients as a vermifuge, and was a secret remedy for tapeworm, purchased by the king of France at the request of some of the French medical professors and published by his order in about the year 1775. The accounts of the efficacy of this treatment are too numerous to admit of any reasonable doubt. The remedy is said to be still used, but the disease dreaded in the eighteenth century has almost disappeared from civilization and is little known among the physicians in practice in the cities of today. Only in remote districts where good beef cannot be obtained is the taenia to be dreaded.

At Sea.

And the watch's cry "Eight bells, all's well!"
O, there's a roar of the storm torn sea,
The hiss of foam, the spume to lea,
The flying caps of the windy swell,
And the watch's cry "Eight bells, all's well!"

Or the glassy glint of the sunlit calm,
The creaking slat of the sails that slam,
Now port, now st'b'rd, back again,
And you whistle for wind as she pitches then.

There's the gurgle for'ard in a sailing breeze,
The smoky froth in the wake she leaves,
With her wind'ard rigging stiff as steel
And the glint of copper above her keel.

That's mill pond sailing—a toy ship day,
With catspaw breezes that only play,
Only the breathing, sleepy swell,
And the watch's cry, "Eight bells, all's well!"

Then the uneasy cry of a restless gull,
A bank of clouds and a creaking hull,
A murmuring noise in the hurrying air,
"Shorten mains'l, lively there!"

"Reef your fores'l, tops'l stow!
"In with your canvas afore the blow!
"Extra lash your boats all 'round!
"Hurry 'n batten yer hatches down!

"Aft there, at the wheel. How d'ye head?"
"East-sou'-east, sir." "How's the lead?"
"No bottom, sir." "Then keep her so."
"Belay all! For'ard there! Port watch below!"

Then the hissing roar of the boarding sea,
The hissing spray that drives to lee—
The flying wrack of the howling gale—
The bending reach of the straining sail.

The flying scud and the coming night,
The flashing eye of the harbor light,
The cable's rush as the anchor fell—
And the watch's cry, "Eight bells, all's well!"
—El Comancho in Field and Stream.

COSMETIC SCIENCE

Discolorations of Skin. Sallow Complexion.

LEANING slightly away from cosmetic arts, I wish to tread the halls of cosmetic science, for the latter occupies itself with the nobler study of remedying and removing those defects which the arts only seek to control. An important branch of it is that which treats of the various discolorations of the skin, all which detract more or less from beauty. They are almost as numerous as the colors of the spectrum, and are of a very diverse origin. It may be said of them as Malvolio says of greatness, "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." So some of these beauty blemishes are born with persons, others are acquired by want of proper care, and others are forced on the most careful. Some of them are peculiar to certain periods of life and physical conditions. Brown patches not unfrequently arise during pregnancy and disappear after child birth. Such discolorations cannot be amended, and the best that can be done is to conceal them when social life requires it.

Another large class are characteristic of ailments to which the female sex is prone, and can only be removed by a judicially regulated and often protracted course of treatment. Here the family physician should be called in, who, if he is a wise man, will not depreciate the importance of even so small a sign as an altered complexion, for this is sometimes the only sign and forerunner of a serious illness.

It is indeed to be regretted that many a skilled physician is addicted to the custom of passing by in a careless manner the acute conditions to which the skin is subjected, by simply stating, "Oh! she will outgrow this or that." The green sickness so common in young girls, derives its name from the peculiar greenish hue of the complexion. This is due to a marked relative diminution of hemoglobin, or loss of coloring matter in the blood. This condition is most common among the ill-fed, over-worked girls of large towns, who are confined all day in close, badly lighted and ill-ventilated rooms, or have to do much stair climbing. Cases are frequent, however, under the most favorable conditions of life. Lack of proper exercise and fresh air and improper food are important factors.

Emotional and nervous disturbances be prominent, some disorder of the digestive organs are not an infrequent cause.

Another not less familiar complaint is jaundice, in which the skin takes on a sickly yellow. In a less degree this same tint is frequently perceptible in persons who are bilious, or who suffer from dyspepsia. A light bluelsh hue, most strongly marked on the lips, often betrays disease, or defective action of the heart, the seat of life. A lead colored skin may often point to some disease of the spleen.

There is a rare complaint called Addison disease, in which the whole surface of the body gradually changes to a tawny brown or mahogany color, and another, not so rare, which indeed is not infrequent, where dark red spots appear in great numbers under the skin, therefore it is called purpura, (Latin,) (or purples.)

I have an object of a most serious nature in view when I devote so much time to these discolorations of the skin, and it is worse than useless, and indeed foolhardy for any person without a medical training to undertake to remove these conditions, by using lotions, cream, washes, etc.

These conditions demand the services of a skilled physician, and are beyond the reach of the cosmetic art.

Sallow Complexion.

Late hours and the constant pressure of social duties have combined to transform the pretty blooming complexion of many a debutante into a skin resembling somewhat the sear and yellow leaf. Other women there are with lovely complexions at 20, find themselves numbered with the sallow sisterhood of 30. Fortunately science is at hand when the society favorite can coax back her roses and the woman of 30 and upwards can do the same if she is willing to take the trouble.

Fortunately the woman of the present day has science and education enough to know that any effectual improvement in such matters must come from within. A face bleach, skin lotions, etc., may give temporary improvement, but the latter end of such a complexion is far worse than the first. The cause then must be carefully looked after; this is one of the prime essential factors in the preservation of Beauty.

Secondly, you want exercise, you want to open the pores and perspire freely. Fresh air, exercise and sunshine are your best friends in this crusade. Next, perhaps, in importance, is a serene mind. It sounds absurd, but worry puts the greenish, bilious coloring in the face. You must not be tired all the time. It is a manifestation of nervous prostration when you show feverish restlessness. Sometimes it would seem that afternoon teas and women's clubs are only symptoms of nervous disorders. Therefore, rest, rest, rest, and don't join five new classes in language or music or clubs for the improvement of your mind. A time should be set apart every day for rest; one should loosen their clothing, pull down the window shades and seek sweet repose. Next to all these hygienic measures come the local measures employed to remove the discoloration. It is no secret among adepts in medicine that certain substances used continuously will have a most excellent effect on the skin, preserving its color and health, but all the adepts like to keep the secret among themselves and make a trade of their knowledge, but I intend to draw the veil from these mysteries and recommend a number of convenient and efficient preparations, which can be readily compounded in the domestic laboratory and especially when they are appliable. One of the best washes for to remove sallowness can be made from an article which is in every household, that is the lemon. The most serene Queen Isabella of Hungary wrote the recipe in her "Book of Gours," and added this note:

"I, Isabella, Queen of Hungary, when 77 years old, gouty and infirm, began to use a flask of lemon water; it had such a wonderful effect that I seemed to grow young and beautiful, so the King of Poland wished to marry me, and I did not refuse him out of love to our Lord, Who I doubt not sent me this flask by the hands of an angel in the garb of an old hermit, from whom I had it."

How many more flasks the old lady used, and how many more husbands she felt in conscience to accept, I have been unable to ascertain. Many celebrated writers recommend the lemon constantly in their practice as of great efficacy in whitening and bleaching the skin and the complexion of that sallowness, muddyness or shade which is so common. The following preparation can be made in a few minutes, and answers the purpose admirably:

Fresh lemon juice ....one ounce.
Rain or distilled water ....one pint.
Oil of Rose ....a few drops.
Mix and keep in well-corked bottles.

The face, neck and hands may be washed with this several times a day, allowing it to remain on three or four minutes before wiping.

When there are any superficial or transient stains on the skin, not readily removed by soap and water, rubbing the spot with a little piece of lemon should be resorted to next and in the majority of cases it will quickly remove them.

In France they attribute sovereign cosmetic virtue to the juice of the cucumber, and the shops keep a "Lait de concombre" or a "pommade de concombre." It may also be stated that the same display of cucumber creams can be found in the shops of America, but they are far inferior to the virtues of the lemon.

Turning to the pharmacist shelves we find a jar of benzoin. This pharmaceutical product has almost equally as prominent a place as the lemon, and possibly when we are thoroughly competent to make the lotions bearing the correct strength it may far surpass it, but that is to come.

Benzoin is a fragrant resin which comes to us from the sunny meadows of Sumatra, and is redolent with odors of the Spice islands, and the mysterious virtue of tropical balms. Its qualities are strange; mix a little of it with fat and the latter will not become rancid.

For sallowness take two ounces of benzoin, dissolve in one pint of pure alcohol; it will make as fine an application as those can ask who wish a white, spotless tint, and fragrant aroma. It can be applied daily, using a soft cloth, or an absorbent cotton sponge; it dries very quickly. When the sallowness has disappeared do not discontinue your benzoin, but take about a tablespoonful of the alcoholic preparation and pour into an ordinary tumbler, add sufficient water to fill; it changes the water to a whitish fluid resembling milk, and none of the cosmetic washes is more agreeable. A little glycerin can be added to the water if desired, but one must use their own judgment about it, for many skins are better off without glycerin, while to others it is beneficial. You must be the judge.

A. SPAN.

SPARKLETS AND SPECIMENS.

Here is a warning to persistent triflers with the alphabet of a possible danger in word-twisting.

Some 200 years ago, one Andre Pujom of hapless memory discovered that his name, treated as an anagram, stood out as "pendu a Riom!" This so haunted him that at last he committed a crime, that he might fulfil his destiny, and was actually hanged at Riom, the seat of criminal justice in Auvergne.

Happier in the queer turn of his mind was Car, friend and biographer of the poet Crashawe, who was overjoyed to find himself knit closely to his patron by the fact that Crashawe spells exactly "he was Car."

The following lines are by Dr. Wallis, a mathematician, who died 200 years ago. They will be found a useful alterative for anyone whose lips have been too primly set by a course of "prunes and prisms."

When a twister a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting his twist he three times doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of his twist doth untwist
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
—John Bull.

The Coney Island of the Pacific

AVALON, CAL., July 28.—If you are one of those who enjoy an intimate glimpse into the unfamiliar holiday lives of everyday folk—those of the common rank and file—to whom holidays are rare days, climb up the gang plank of the staunch little vessel Hermosa some morning in August as she lies in San Pedro bay and steams away into the blue Pacific toward what the guide books poetically refer to as the "magic isle of Catalina."

Thirty miles off the southern California coast it rises, like Capri, from the sea, showing mistily its grey-green outlines.

In the two hours sail you will encounter currents as stiff and choppy as in the English Channel and will likely experience qualms of which the guide-books give no hint, which will prevent a lively interest in the flying fish, schools of porpoise and other marine phenomena disporting above and below the waves.

As the many-spurred mountain caps of this great island (which ranges from a half mile to nine in width and more than twenty miles in length) stand out in nearer view, its rugged cliff shores are seen broken by occasional pockets which are rimmed by semi-circular stretches of sandy or pebbly beach.

The largest of these forms the bay of Avalon, and back on the sloping hills and cliffs, eyrie-like, is perched the little town of the same name—the destination of the Hermosa.

This, the guide-books will tell you, is "the fashionable resort of Southern California;" that "its numerous hotels are filled to overflowing in the height of the season, when thousands of pleasure seekers gather here."

It is not, however, the life of the fashionable pleasure seekers who throng hotel piazzas and corridors, occupy costly cottages, red-coated, dot the golf links and in private pleasure launches idle about the bays and inlets of Catalina, which will most appeal to the curious visitor, for this life is but that of any fashionable watering place, and at Avalon is less than a minor part of its human interest.

Like Venetian Skies.

The first view of Avalon is entrancing. Its waters, blue as a Mediterranean sky, only reflect the cloudless blue above; the tiny harbor is filled with pleasure craft of every description, rowboats, yachts, glowing in bright paint, bellying sails of red, green or yellow, make bits of gorgeous color such as is only seen under Venetian skies and which show brilliantly against the green island hills and red brown cliffs.

When the gates are rolled back to let the incoming visitors through, the uninitiated traveler, who still feels a wan stiffness about the lips, is startled at perceiving he must run a gauntlet of good-natured inspection spiced by jeers and jibes from the islanders who have ranged themselves in solid phalanx either side of a well-defined pathway through which all must pass.

"Hi, Mister; lose anything overboard?"

"Keep y'er jaws a-movin'; best thing for seasickness."

"Here comes a chalky one; see his legs wobble!"

Woe to the self-conscious or irascible victim who would break through the lines. With rough bonhommie he is bullied and jostled back into place.

Pretty girls in cheap print and picture hats smile commiseration; attendant swains, smart in store clothes, mock; long-whiskered, amateur fishermen, with rod and reel, chuckle; housewives, market basket in hand, nudge one another; plump maids in bathing suits, seldom wet; fat old women in damp ones, never dry; barefooted urchins, all sorts of island dwellers make up the throng watching "the boat come in."

The last passenger landed upon the curbing of the [illegible] friends are sorted out, hote[illegible] baggage checks disposed of, [illegible]ers found, and swiftly the conglomerate mass melts away toward the postoffice, where, lined up in sixties and seventies, these islanders, whose mail comes only through the "general delivery," stretch out and block the thoroughfare.

Up and down the wide, well-kept plaza, lying sun-bathed before the great hotels, all day long saunter crowds of this heterogenous people, dwellers of inland towns, small merchants, shopkeepers, clerks, ranchers, and that vast army of salaried, every-day workers with their families, spending the week or the month or the entire "school vacation" in a prolonged holiday.

Camp Life of the Crowds.

These are not of the hotels and boarding houses, but of the camp or humble cottage, and it is the camp life of Avalon which is its most distinguishing and characteristic feature.

Nowhere has summer camp life been more generously provided for. Immense groves of eucalyptus trees have been planted, and now, grown to a stately height, give forest shade. Through these wide, well-kept avenues extend, and every block is dotted with scores of shacks and tents, which are only habitable in this isle of summer, when from April to November not one drop of rain will fall to lay the dust. The dust is effectively laid, however, by sprinkling carts filtering an ocean spray.

There is some small rivalry in the arrangement of these temporary dwelling places and remarkable originality displayed in the inscriptions, upon great canvas strips, which, conspicuously placed, prove long-distance guideposts to each and every camp.

Plain prose finds expression in "Campers Place," "Rest Awhile," poetry in "Bide a Wee," "Shady Nook;" sentiment in "Lovers Lodge," "Flirtation Flat;" while the facetious is most common, "Camp E. E. E. E." (For Ease), "Seldom In," "Dew Drop In;" the linguist gets his innings in "Camp Ruh," "Sans Souci," "Manana y Manana;" the imbecile in "Camp Zip-boom-tra-la-la," or "Ziddy-Zum Zee."

And if individual taste finds expression in "Jolly Boys," "Lazy Girls," "Boxers," "Idlers," "Pedagogues," et al., it is not the only way.

Friendship on Easy Terms.

All, perhaps, are strangers to each other before canvas is stretched, but old acquaintances before sundown. The exchange of news and light literature, the lending of an egg, the gift of a mess of fish soon cements friendship.

In every lodge hangs a time card of the tide. With its rise and fall the bathing hour changes. Before the atmosphere of tent town is cleared of the mixed aroma of coffee and coal oil smoke the bathers appear in the many sorts of dress and undress commonly seen in salt water.

Bath houses, of which there are plenty, are not patronized by the campers. With towels and often soap, pater and mater familias and all the little "familiasses," ready for their morning plunge, serenely stroll along the shady avenues, through the plaza, before the great hotels to the pebbly-bottomed inlet where everybody bathes and where still bathing is unsurpassed.

Sometimes a stop is made for marketing en route or quite as frequently on the return, where, trailing streams of salt water, the heads of families will select the dessert of watermelon or haggle amicably over the price of a steak, with perfect unconcern as to costume—or lack of it.

Except with those who lead a strenuous life, pursuing the monster tuna or jew fish, or dragging in mackerel or the gamey yellow-tail, or stalking the hills for the wild mountain goat, or exploring the canyons lying far inland for wild game, the morning is given up to the bath, seeing the boat in, getting the mail, and the afternoon to the siesta, for among campers the boat ride or water party is a treat and exceptional.

Lunch over, every hammock has its occupant; also every cot bed. Women whose hands at home are never idle lounge and read; men sleep and dream. These are also hours for the hair washing and every camp shows its rows of heads suggestive of those of Bluebeards' wives, as they hang with drying locks over low porch rails.

Later comes primping time. Smart muslins, dainty ribbons are donned; escorts, in carefully arranged negligee costumes, drop in; ping-pong, the roller rink, the merry-go-round claim their own.

Giants of the Deep.

When the sea breeze freshens the fishing boats come in. White flags herald a catch of rare yellow-tail, a huge sea bass. The news travels; campers gather, jubilant fishermen unload their boats and affect a specious modesty over exuberant congratulations.

The mammoth fish is weighed, tipping the scale into the hundreds. Three hundred and ninety pounds—the heaviest bass of the year! Cheers augment the crowd, every envious boy wants a scale from the finny monster, every girl has her camera ready.

Supper, with a delicacy store at every corner, is but a slight domestic feat and soon disposed of. Camptown never dines.

Now begin the witching hours of the too short day. Tenttown is transformed into fairyland. The stately, interlaced trees throw fantastic shadows on the white roadway; the electric lights burn dim, long strings of gay, Japanese lanterns stretching from tent to tent, across avenue and avenue, throw rosy gleams; the twang of the guitar, the soft tingle of the mandolin, the rollicking chorus of youthful voices drown the sweet notes of the mocking bird seeking the arroyo.

In the outskirts of tenttown the populace gathers, for it is here all may enjoy the open-air band concert—it is a concert for the people. If hotel patrons would listen there is a half mile of good boardwalk for them to traverse. But hotel guests are dining. The great plaza is deserted. Huddled in the quiet bay sea craft lie anchored; from some outlying yacht comes the jingle of the banjo; above the soft swish of the waves the dip of an oar, where in the shadow of the rocks truant couples linger.

The Hop at the Hotel.

At the hotel hop are proud parents, eager-eyed little brothers and sisters, sleepy babes, ranged about the wall half-dozen deep, and everybody who can dance, or who thinks he can dance, is dancing.

And if not with grace and dignity; if not in the latest step, with utmost propriety, each little coterie keeping to its own. As an object lesson in self-respecting democracy this scene has scarcely a parallel, for as the evening wanes society belles and escorts representing the aristocracy of wealth, culture and refinement desert the hotel ballroom trip gaily in, in groups, just to "look on," but, fired with the pervasive enjoyment and innocent abandon of the occasion, join in the dance.

Hundreds of dancers swing with the rhythm of the music; shop girl and heiress brush skirts, rub elbows, smile apologies; college men, multi-millionaires jostle husky boatmen, uncomfortable in "boiled shirts," with a respectful "Beg pardon!" But there is no more crossing the invisible social lines than friction.

Until midnight the band plays on, dancers never weary, and when the last strain of "Good-Night, Ladies," dies away the reluctant throng surges from the immense dance hall into the soft night air.

In broadly sketching camp life at Avalon it is difficult to show wherein it is unique. Its people, despite middle class prosperity, succeed in being picturesque; made up from the provincial, they are still cosmopolitan; their life, if commonplace, escapes vulgarity—it even verges on the poetic—the Arcadian.

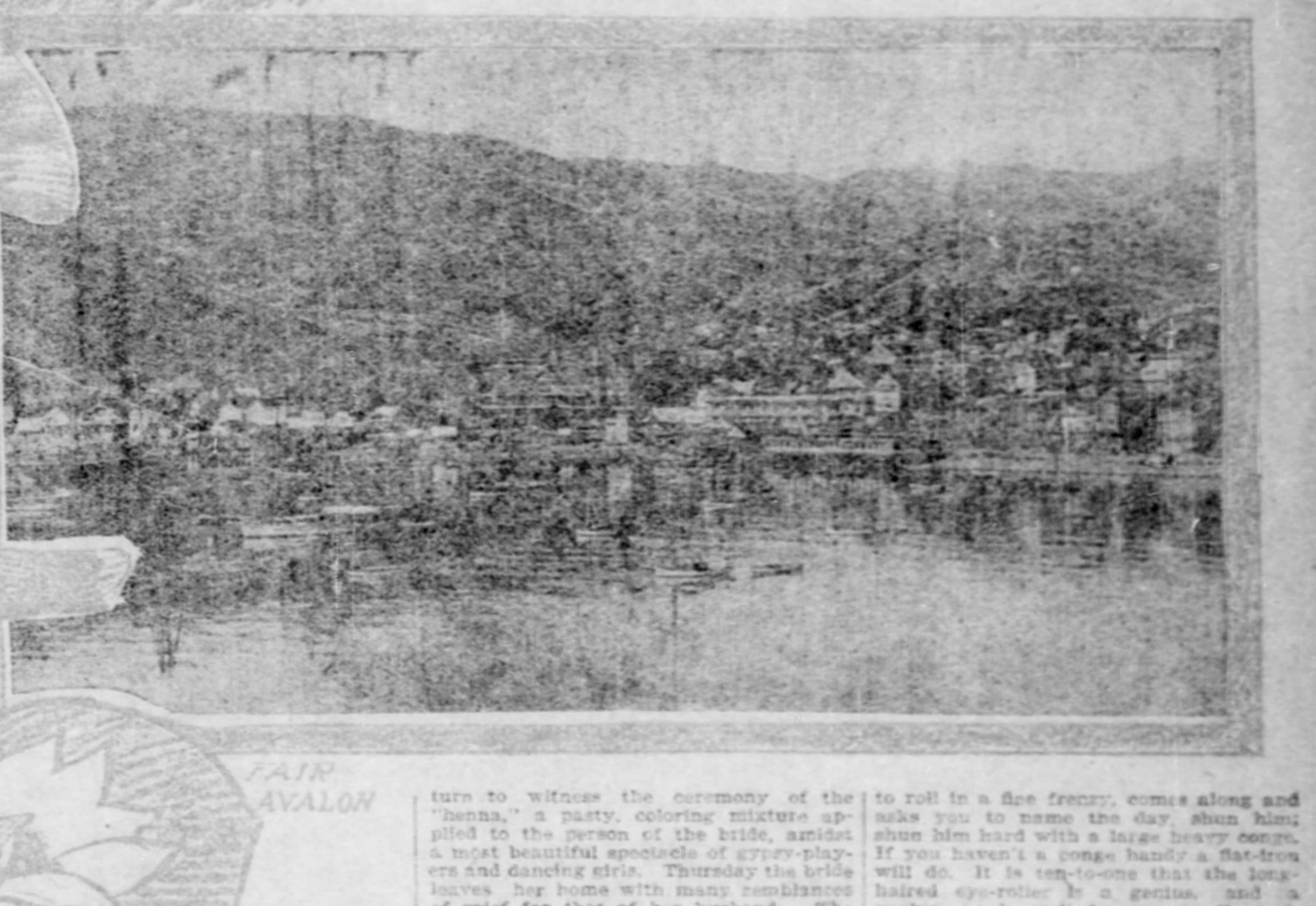
The crowd is of "the people," but no more partakes of the lawless, wanton character of Coney Island frequenters than of that of the strait-laced denominational crowds of Chautauqua.

A hearty, whole-souled, broad-minded, fun-loving people, who, better than the wisest, more happily than the richest, know how to enjoy holidays, making them holy days in one of nature's choicest crannies, than which the whole world affords none more beautiful.

ISABEL BATES WINSLOW.

IN THE PLAZA

A FISH STALL



FAIR AVALON

One Again.

"The only advantage I have been able to see in race suicide," says the Alfalfa Sage, "is that it would effectually settle the race problem."—From the Springfield Republican.

VEGETARIANS GET BALD EARLY.

Only Another Form of Race Suicide, Says a Viennese Scientist.

Dr. Brockler of Vienna has made a tremendous onslaught on vegetarians, whose fad he says is only another form of race suicide.

He attacks them in most emphatic language. Stating that he has compared the relative merits of flesh-eating and other forms of nutriment, he pronounces in favor of a meat diet, especially for the Caucasian race.

Summed up, there are five points in the doctor's indictment: (1) Vegetarians tend to lower the birth rate of countries; (2) they do not survive the fourth generation; (3) they become bald early in life; (4) they suffer from defective eyesight; (5) they are deficient in physical courage.

Miss Florence Nicholson, secretary of the British Vegetarian society, declares that the doctor must have been experimenting with curious representativees of vegetarianism.

"It is safe to contradict his conclusions on every point," Miss Nicholson said. "People judge vegetarians by the extremes. There are cranks and faddists and poor speciments everywhere. I know a man who managed to subsist for two years on a fruit and nuts diet. He was in a deplorable condition at the end of that time.

"Most people who go in for these fanciful diets are faddists. To succeed as a vegetarian one must change the diet carefully and by degrees.

"The diet should consist of plently of wholesome bread, fruits, dried and fresh, nuts vegetables, cheese, milk, eggs, milk puddings, grains, pulse and general puddings.

"Wine is allowed, but few vegetarians care for it."

Botanical Old Gent (in botanic gardens)—Can you tell me if this plant belongs to the Arbutus family?

Gardener (curtly)—No, sir, it don't; it belongs to the county council.

"It is a great mistake, Mabel, to trifle with the affections of a man who loves you by encouraging some one else."

"Well, he's a little slow, auntie. I think he needs a pacemaker."

ORIENTAL MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

Wooing and Wedding Among the Peoples of the Far East.

THE increase in the marriage rate during the "month of roses" forcibly reminds one that the diminutive god Cupid has not been idle in the months past when winter's chilling blasts would seem to freeze all the sentiment that might lurk in a man or a woman's heart; for it is at this most propitious time that he holds his court of love in the fashionable world.

The marriage customs of the civilized world are, for the most part, familiar to all, and excite no comment, but when the manners of the Orient are studied many things in the marital relation strike the fancy of the observer as being odd—if not positively ridiculous. Space does not permit of a thorough description of the methods of wooing and wedding in these Oriental countries—only a fragment of their marriage practices here and there will be given—though it is all deeply interesting.

Much has been said and written about the child marriages of India. While this is practiced in certain localities no doubt, yet one is led to believe that in none of their moral codes is this or polygamy sanctioned. There are five things essential to the marriage ceremony, the betrothal, the gift of the virgin, the acceptance, the seizure of the hand and the seven steps or "septa-padi." The latter is given amidst the loud chanting of the Vedas and symbolize eternal friendship. Of course there is no courting in India, for the young man buys the girl whom he fancies—she may give him her heart afterwards when she feels like doing so.

Afraid of Signs.

The Hindus are very superstitious and if a lover, while on his way with presents to the home of his prospective bride, should meet a cat, a fox or a serpent he immediately returns home. Not until "the lizard has spoken" will any more steps for the betrothal be taken. India is ruled by the caste system and naturally this affects the institution of marriage since everybody must follow its unswerving commands.

First marriages take place in March, April, May, or June, while second marriages may be made in November or February. The bridegroom must be made to show that he is pure and he always evinces a desire to journey to Benares to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges to free himself from all sin. However, in this case the will is taken for the deed else there wouldn't be many marriages coming off on schedule time. The bridegroom is easily persuaded to remain and marry sin or no sin.

Turning the attention to the far east, the home of the earliest civilization, one sees Wun Lung espousing a "chic" bride in the truly oriental style. The celestial believes that it is a sacred duty to rear many children, especially males, hence every man with any prospect at all gets married. He also believes that "marriages are made in heaven;" therefore, children are arranged for in this matter—oftentimes before they are born.

The Chinese assume the marital relation when very young, but everyone marries in his class. They have a stated season, usually the eighth month, for the wedding festivities. The husband is lord and master in every sense of the word and many women rather than marry commit suicide. But then this is a most praiseworthy act in China and widows are always advised to commit suicide as the surest way to have a tablet erected in their memories.

Six Rites of Marriage.

Among the upper classes in China there are at least six principal rites connected with marriage. The first thing is the arrangement which is usually made by go-betweens; secondly, explicit knowledge of the young lady must be obtained; thirdly, the auguries must be consulted; fourthly, presents must be sent by the young man as pledges of his good faith; fifthly, the wedding day is appointed, and lastly, the bride is conducted in procession to the home of her future lord and master.

On the marriage day the wedding breakfast is served at the young man's home, who, after knocking his head on the ground six times before his father, is admonished thus by pater familias: "Go, my son, and seek your wife, and behave in all things with prudence and wisdom." Rather good advice and quite applicable to the man who is contemplating the mighty problem of matrimony! Similar rites occur at the bride's home, only her mother says: "Take courage, daughter, and be always submissive to the will of your husband." Of course the so-called "new woman" of the Occident wouldn't hear to such an unwarranted proceeding.

Everything has to stop and everybody must give way for the marriage procession (since it is in such high repute) to the bridegroom's home where he stands in readiness to receive her. After a few more preliminaries in the matter of knocking their heads on the ground before the ancestral tablets, they proceed to enter upon a life of connubial felicity, as far as that goes with a Chinaman.

However, things are better in Japan since this highly progressive people are rapidly assimilating the customs of the European. They are a bright, happy folk and lead lives full of domestic peace and contentment. May be it is because the women from early childhood are taught to be faithful housekeepers and obedient wives; or may be it happens because the Japanese women are naturally amiable and lovable creatures.

In Far Afghanistan.

If a Japanese girl wishes to let her lover know that she is "liking him pretty hard," she blackens her teeth, and when the wedding is celebrated she plucks out her eyebrows. But there are not many love matches in these Oriental countries. Everything is arranged by the so-called "matchmaker." There seems to be no well defined religious ceremony connected with the marriage rites in Japan. Doubtless, before another generation has passed the Japanese will be thoroughly modern in this as well as in everything else.

The ceremonies attending a Turkish wedding are typical of the Orient and, in many points resemble those of the countries already described. The "matchmaker" visits one harem after another looking for a suitable wife for one of her clients. Of course Turkey is a land of harems and wives must be sought in them or there wouldn't be much marrying among the richer classes. It seems a bit hard on the man, too, for he never gets to see the face of his bride until after he has married her. It might be added at this point that these "matchmakers" know how to drive a hard bargain, but their services are indispensable.

A week before the wedding day, the bridegroom sends the wedding dress to the bride's house. The festivities begin on Monday on which a collection of useful household articles are sent to the future home of the bride. On Tuesday the bride is taken to the bath by her lady friends; on Wednesday her mother holds a levee for the female friends of the bridegroom. This same evening they return to witness the ceremony of the "henna," a pasty, coloring mixture applied to the person of the bride, amidst most beautiful specimens of gypsy-players and dancing girls. Thursday the bride leaves her home with many semblances of grief for that of her husband. The Turkish bride is supposed to show a good deal of reluctance in crosing the threshhold of her lord's house, and it is said that some husbands have had to wait a whole hour, mirabile dictu! After she has entered the home, he says a few prayers then seeks the harem to see his bride for the first time. He certainly is a "lucky man" if she is young and pretty! If she succeeds in treading on his toes before he raises the veil, the bride feels sure that she will be ruler in the home. On the following day a reception is held and the newly married couple eat together at "the feast of the sheep's trotters."

Customs in Persia.

In a country like Persia, where women are strictly veiled, love matches are somewhat rare. However, we read that the women flirt there as in civilized countries, and the Persian belle can always manage to let a passing admirer see her features. In Persia the wife is not a slave to her lord, nor yet a mere toy, but his friend and councellor, which is quite the contrary of the European's preconceived notions of their marriage relations.

In the higher ranks of life the women are well educated and delight in domestic duties. Barring a taste for scandal (remarkable, isn't it?) very little can be said against them, and they always win the love of their husbands and children. When a mother of a son, the wife is allowed more freedom, being allowed to walk abroad practically unattended. In regard to the marriage contract there is, first of all, a legal ceremony—the wedding may take place on the same day or later. The former either occurs in the open air or in a room, the bride being screened off by a curtain. An official reads the contract aloud, and when both parties have agreed to the conditions therein he pronounces them legally married.

On the wedding day a great feast is prepared, usually at the bride's home, where all kinds of sherbets are consumed. The master of the house is present and amid an excited discussion with his wives waves his hand for the musicians to commence their wild but inspiring music. A soloist sings one of the love songs of Persia in a high falsetto voice. He keeps this up until his face reddens, his eyes nearly start from the sockets and the cords of his neck stand out like ropes. The rest of the musicians watch his every movement and join in the chorus of "Ah! Laila, Laila, you have made roast meat of my heart!" That doesn't sound one bit like Moore's Lalla Rookh, though it may be a most inspiring love song of the Oriental. And one is inclined to believe that an up-to-date American youth with lots of poetry in his nature would express the "all-broken-up" condition of that sentimental organ of his anatomy in more elegant language. The guests assemble at the first strain of the music and remain until the bride starts for her husband's house, which may be some 10 or 12 hours later. The bride's departure is the signal for the discharge of fireworks. The final ceremony is the sacrifice of sheep as she steps over her lord's threshold.

Oriental Foolishness.

The remaining space will be devoted to touching at random upon some of the marriage rites of the other peoples of the orient. In Afghanistan a young man may choose a partner for himself and all he has to do is to cut off a lock of her hair or throw a sheet over her, and proclaim the damsel his bride. Among certain sects of the Kurds the bridegroom stands in running water while he pronounces the marriage oath, thus washing away its binding nature so that he may be divorced if needs be.

The Arabs have a saying as follows: "Marriage is joy for a month, and sorrow for a life, and the paying of settlements, and the breaking of one's back (under the load of misery) and the listening to a woman's tongue." It is easy to infer from this that they don't believe much in "women's rights." The Bedouin takes a wife at the present day in pretty much the same manner as Isaac did Rebekah in the days of old and when he has lifted his bride's veil and announced that he is pleased with the choice those on the outside set up a shout of triumph that is said to be one of the most delightful sounds ever heard. Probably Christ alludes to this when He says, "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom; but the friend of the bridegroom, who standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice."

The Armenians believe in a lucky time for marriages and it follows that a large number of couples are sometimes united in a single day. A traveler once saw 90 bridegrooms at the altar rails waiting for their brides, and on that occasion a most unfortunate mistake was made. Two brides of similar height somehow exchanged places and were each married to the man engaged to the other. Divorce is not allowed and so a pretty but poor peasant maid became the wife of a rich man while a wealthy but homely girl was united to a blacksmith.

After all the emotions of the human heart remain unchanged and in the study of the matter one finds that "from Greenland's icy mountain to India's coral strand" wooing and wedding takes place in pretty much the same way—the differences are only relative and superficial.

BOYD JENIKE.

DON'T EVER MARRY GENIUS

Oh, and ladies—if you are single ladies—when a gent, who grows his hair long, and eschews soap, and trains his eyes to roll in a fine frenzy, comes along and asks you to name the day, shun him! shun him hard with a large heavy congé. If you haven't a congé handy a flat-iron will do. It is ten-to-one that the long-haired eye-roller is a genius, and a genius, as is well known, won't wash clothes. He won't wash anything. He will want you to do the washing while he flirts with the muses. Muses are ladies of doubtful respectability.

Besides, "men of genius are proverbially unhappy in their marriage." They are built that way. It is against the canons of the art of geniussing to smile and enjoy one's self. A properly brought-up genius owns but one smile, a smile that has been left in a jug in hot weather and "turned." It is a sad smile. It suggests stomach-ache. No genius should be without one.

Marriage, on the other hand, is—I accept the definition of the "British Medical Journal"—is "a condition in which happiness is to be found only in a perfect blending of wills, aims and efforts, of hopes and sympathies—a process necessarily involving a large sacrifice of self in both parties. It is the penalty of greatness that it must dwell apart, like a star; when it stoops to mix with the clay of ordinary humanity the result must almost inevitably be disastrous." The moral is, ladies, have nothing to do with stars, and let your motto be in regard to genius: We are anti-mixers.

Mind you, I don't want to be unpleasant. I have a public duty to perform in warning my fair readers against gentlemen who are in training to hand their names down to posterity. I am not actuated by personal animus. Genius is all right in its way; but it doesn't make a good husband, that's all.—Busy B. in Manchester Times.

The Worst of It.

"Backer is not much on form," said the first commuter; "why, the other day I saw him eating breakfast food for supper, and that wasn't the worst of it—"

"What could be worse?" broke in the second commuter.

"Why, this," replied the first commuter, with a grin; "he actually had on evening dress at the time, with a morning glory in his buttonhole."

Change of Nationality.

One day there was a man clinging to a strap in a crowded street car. A sudden jolt precipitated him into the lap of one of the passengers.

"What kind of a man are you?" exclaimed the woman, indignantly.

To which he replied: "I was an Irishman when I came here, but now I seem to be a Laplander."

It may be foolish to struggle against the inevitable, but we all have more or less admiration for the man who refuses to let it knock him out in the first round.

⊕ SEAL ROCKS - AVALON - CATALINA ISLAND CAL

A PACIFIC COAST WELCOME TO THE G.A.R.

PANORAMA SAN FRANCISCO SHOWING "CALL" BLDG.

A GOLDEN ERA IN A GOLDEN STATE

The Most Prosperous Year in the History of California Will Be Signalized by a Royal Reception to Members of the G. A. R. at Their National Encampment—Over 25,000 Veterans Will Assemble in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 28.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in California are preparing to give a royal greeting to their comrades who will attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. to be held in San Francisco August 17 to 22, inclusive. It is expected that those who attend the reunion will have the opportunity to visit various portions of California before their return to the east and to renew old friendships cemented in the trying days of the civil war as well as to see the wonders of the big state which has been so largely built up by men from the east. Those who come are sure of a warm welcome, and it is certain that a more auspicious year than the present could not have been selected. California is enjoying the most prosperous season since her admission to statehood and true California hospitality never had a better opportunity than this in which to entertain the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Visitors by the Thousands.

Rufus P. Jennings, executive officer of the California promotion committee, representing different commercial organizations throughout the state, has stated that 60,000 persons from outside the state are expected in San Francisco during the Grand Army encampment. "I believe our visitors will be very well pleased not only with the reception they receive in California, but with what they see of this state. A better year could hardly have been selected in which to entertain the members of the Grand Army of the Republic," said Mr. Jennings. "Reports from the various fruit-growing and agricultural districts throughout California indicate that the coming season will be the most prosperous in the history of the state. Despite the enormous production in deciduous and citrus fruits, raisins, nuts, wines, grapes and the remarkable increase in cereal and farm products of 1902, this year California promises to be more the 'Golden State' than ever. Last year California exported 161,000,000 pounds of cured prunes, the gain in cured fruits over the year before being 4,496 carloads. But the gains in other branches of agriculture were even greater, for the state sent out nearly 6,00 more carloads of deciduous fruits, 426 more carloads of raisins, 246 carloads of nuts, and 262.2 more carloads of brandy than in 1902. These figures are all the more remarkable when it is known that California produces more raisins, nuts and prunes than any country in the world, that its wines are becoming formidable rivals of the European vintages and its oranges wrapped in tissue, are being sold upon the streets of Genoa. In 1902 California sent to the east $28,000,000 worth of farm products, but even this splendid export lacked $7,000,000 of reaching the export value to the farmer of orchard, garden and vineyard products."

"These facts not only indicate an unusual degree of prosperity, but that members of the Grand Army and those who accompany them will have much to see that will interest them and that they will see California at its best."

Most Memorable Encampment.

Gen. George Stone, commanding the department of California of the division of the G. A. R., states that the 37th national encampment will be signalized by the most memorable meeting of the Grand Army. "The encampment," said Gen. Stone, "is destined to become one of the most notable gatherings—in point of numbers, magnificence and splendor—in the history of California, as well as in the annals of the fraternity. The people of San Francisco, and of all California, fully appreciating the fact that these veterans may never again gather in an encampment on the shores of the Pacific, will exert every effort to make this encampment the most memorable one in the history of the G. A. R. No other organization holds the affection of the people as does the one composed of the veterans, the defenders of the union, of liberty and right. The veterans residing in California and Nevada arranged the preliminaries for the encampment, but all the people of California and of the Pacific coast are enthusiastic on that topic now, and working hand in hand with the committees to make this encampment eclipse all former fraternal gatherings. From the governor of the state to the humblest citizen, every one is imbued with the idea that San Francisco and California must give the veterans the most rousing welcome they have ever had. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers and miners, all are eager to make the visit of the veterans a pleasant and memorable one. They are determined to show the visitors the famed beauties of this western wonderland, which must be seen to be appreciated. From every county and section of the state the choicest products will be brought to San Francisco and be placed on exhibition, that the visitors may feast their eyes upon them. Carloads of fruit—the most delicious in the world—fruit-bearing trees, the giants of the California forests and other wonders that have made the Golden State famous, will be on exhibition throughout the city for the benefit of those who cannot visit every section of the state."

Six Carloads From Pittsburgh.

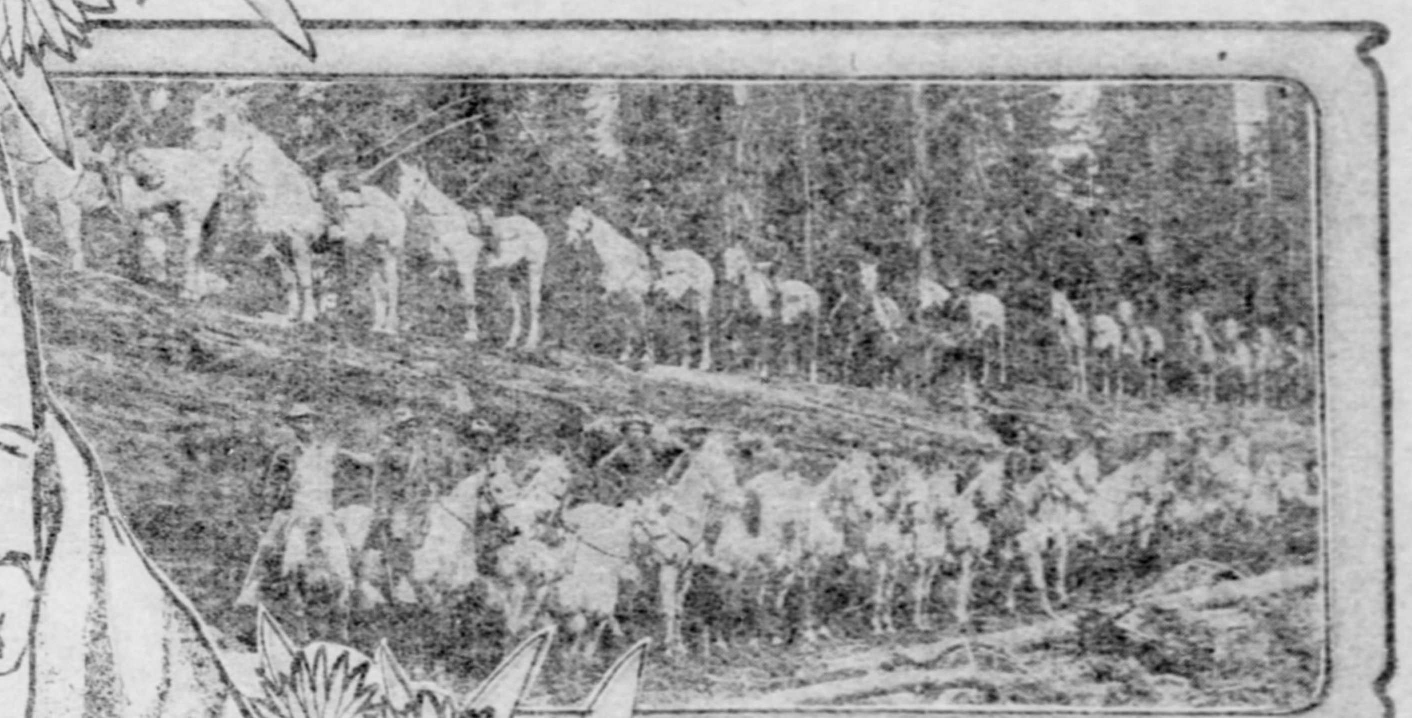
Among other features of encampment week will be a naval parade on the San Francisco bay and a parade of the United States troops stationed at the Presidio, as well as a parade of the marine corps, apprentices from the naval station, marines from the navy yard, naval veterans, ex-prisoners of war and a large meeting of the veterans of the Mexican and Spanish-American wars. Already 25,000 persons have been booked from all parts of the United States for the G. A. R. encampment. Charles H. Snydam, assistant adjutant general Grand Army in Pennsylvania, has stated that at the very least 1,000 persons will come from that state. A party of 200 has already given word that they will leave Minneapolis, two parties of 150 each come from Boston, a party of 200 will come from Concord, N. H., six carloads of visitors will come from Allegheny county, Pa.

The Grand Army Club of Massachusetts will send a special delegation of 160 persons; Lincoln post of Newark, N. J., which has the reputation of being one of the dressiest posts in the Grand Army, will come 110 strong; Omaha will send 250; a crack company of 100 persons will come from Brooklyn; ex-Gov. Buckley of Connecticut, the department commander of that state, will come with 40 persons in a special car; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, department commander at Brunswick, Me., has sent word that the state of Maine will be splendidly represented. The number of those given here is just a mere scattering of those who will come. In fact, it is expected that this encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will exceed in numbers any encampment held since the civil war, with the exception of those within the 10 years immediately following the war.

What Guests Will See.

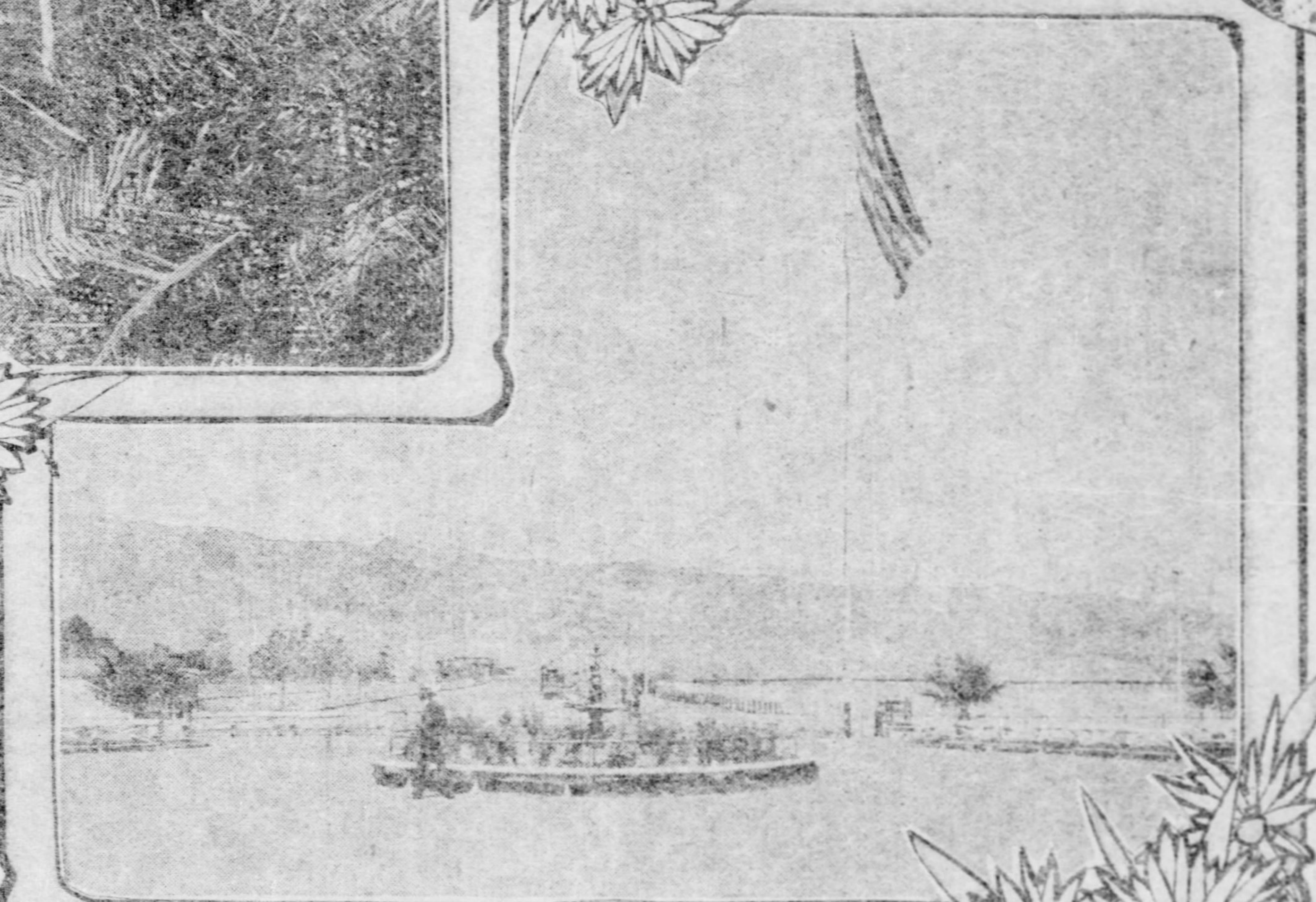
Among the many sights which will interest the visitors while in San Francisco are the seal rocks out at the Cliff house, seven miles from the heart of the city. The rocks are covered by large herd of sea lions. Near the sea rocks are the Sutro baths, the largest in the world. The military barracks at he Presidio, under command of Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, can be reached in 20 minutes from the heart of the city. The Presidio covers 1,500 acres. President Roosevelt on his recent visit to the coast declared that the Presidio was one of the most splendid military barracks he had yet seen, and that its superb natural advantages should be further enhanced by a suitable appropriation. Military experts say it will require $1,000,000 to put the barracks in first-class shape. Other interesting points for the visitors will be the Union iron works, where both the Oregon and Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, were built, and the naval station at Mare island. Both these trips can be made in a half-day's ride from San Francisco. It is probable that most of the visitors will either go or return by way of Los Angeles, which can be accomplished by making half the trip from the east over the northern and the other over the southern route. No one should fail to "take in" the big trees on the journey between Los Angeles and San Francisco. This can be done without extra charge by making the trip between San Jose and Santa Cruz en route. Southern California is especially beautiful this year, for the rainfalls have been abundant, and the visitors will see vistas of flowers and orange blossoms as charming in their unique loveliness as the fields of daisies in the valley of the Potomac. The raisin-curing season in the great Fresno raisin district, half-way between Los Angeles and San Francisco, will be at its height during the Grand Army encampment. Acres and acres of raisins spread upon drying trays can be seen drying in the sun, while further north, at San Jose, one may see prunes in the curing yards.

HAMILTON WRIGHT.



TROOP C CAVALRY 7TH REGIMENT CAL NAT GUARD ON FALLEN SEQUOIA

9 OVERLOOKING REDLANDS CAL FROM THE GREAT BOULEVARD UP SMILEY HEIGHTS



THE ESPLANADE SANTA BARBARA

NATURE'S PRANKS ON THE DESERT

Wind-Formed Hills of Crescent Shape, the Points Invariably Shaping Eastward.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 22.—In the southwestern portion of the Colorado desert, in Southern California, is a section of country where nature has dealt in geometrical figures.

The formation of the earth is somewhat different here from the most of the desert. The soil is of clay-like consistency, instead of loose, sandy character of the rest of the desert, and the earth is hard, almost like macadam. The land lies level for miles around, save for the geometrical figures which nature has here indulged in.

From beyond the clay-paved section the winds have brought the light, loose particles of sand and have piled them up in crescent hills at various intervals about the plain. The hills vary in size, but not in shape. Each mound is as true a crescent as the most skilful landscape gardener could form and its proportions are carefully preserved in all the various mounds. For instance, a hill in which the points of the crescent are 60 feet apart will be 15 feet high with a thickness at the base of 30 feet. If the hill be 90 feet from point to point of the crescents its height is found to be 21½ feet high, with a base 45 feet thick.

The hills stand with the crescent points toward the east. The winds blow always from the west. A feature of the hills is that, while they travel slow across the plain, they preserve their shape and proportion, save that they grow larger as additional material is brought by the wind from the sandy plain to the west.

The apex of these hills consist of a very sharp, well-defined ridge in the true crescent corresponding to the conformation of the base. The winds which bring the new material also wear away the western slope of the hills and fling the material upon and over the top of the hill, causing them to gradually advance across the desert, but the form is not changed in the least.

There is some good and sufficient natural cause for this peculiar result, no doubt, but there has been found no one to advance a plausible theory for the freak of the winds. It is a problem which scientists are invited to solve.

A MEAL AND FORTUNE IN A LITTLE GOPHER

SAN DIEGO, CAL., July 22.—A gopher is not considered a table delicacy nor an animal to be cherished because of its value, but one gopher furnished Garcia Gonzales, a Mexican prospector in the northern lower California, a meal and brought him a fortune at the same time.

Gonzales had obtained a permit from the Mexican government to prospect a certain territory in the Encinitas district near the California line. He had vainly prospected for the precious metal through the mountains there and his food supply ran low. He determined to return home, but missed his way and wandered about the mountain range till his food was gone and he had fasted 46 hours. Then he emerged upon a little plateau at the foot of a tall mountain at a point where a little stream trickled out of the rocks making green a portion of the land about.

Here it was he discovered the gopher, or rather the hole in which the gopher was subsequently found. Hunger prompted him to dig the occulent from the hole and in unearthing his dinner he turned out three gold nuggets which aggregated $19.50. He ate his dinner, staked his claim and returned to Encinitas to file the papers necessary to secure the claim. Then he reprovisioned and returned to his find and went to work. His first week's work netted him $1,700.

A little rush has taken place, but it appears that Gonzales has secured the cream of the field for few of the surrounding claims are panning out well. Gonzales's claim, however, continues to give good results.

ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

COLONEL MONROE'S DOCTRINE

LAWRENCE is only a few miles from Lincolnville, and when the news of an expected lynching was telephoned to the latter it created much excitement. Colonel Monroe and Judge Sawyer were in the postoffice when Jenkins rushed up with the news that the citizens of Lawrence were about to hang or burn a negro criminal.

Colonel Monroe mounted his favorite saddle horse and urged him on. Judge Sawyer and the postmaster followed in a light wagon at a rapid but slower gait. When they reached Lawrence they saw the colonel surrounded by a crowd of cheering men. They were just in time to hear the closing sentences of a ringing appeal for respect for the majesty of the law. The popularity of Colonel Monroe, together with the eloquence and earnestness of his words, had vastly more effect on the mob than did the weapons in the hands of the sheriff and his deputies. A few whisky-inflamed men still demanded immediate vengeance on the trembling and doubtless guilty wretch, but the majority of those who had been hammering at the doors of the jail recovered their senses when they listened to the appeal made by Lincolnville's leading citizen.

The exciting incidents of this evening were naturally the topic of conversation when the three men next met in the postmaster's office.

"I am glad that our country has escaped the stain of a lynching," said Judge Sawyer. "You did well to hold them, colonel. There's not another man in the state who could have stopped that mob."

"It was because the boys all knew me," modestly declared Colonel Monroe. "There were a dozen men in that mob who served in my regiment during the war, and when I told them that men who charged up the hill at Gettysburg were in pretty small business attacking an unarmed negro, they kind of wilted. A mob is like a horse running away with his eyes shut. If you can get the horse to open his eyes he will stop running. If you can make men think they will stop mobbing. But let's talk of something else."

"What is the reason for these widespread manifestations of violence against the negro?" asked Judge Sawyer. "In scores of sections of the country the white population makes attacks on colored men at the slightest provocation. The north seems to be much more bitter against the negro than is the south. This is a new phenomenon. The northern man has always posed as the friend and defender of his colored brother. Why does he turn against him now?"

"I have no use at all for the niggers that are growing up now," volunteered Postmaster Jenkins. "They're too fresh and impudent and lazy and independent. They're noisy and no good. One of the old-time darkies that settled here at the close of the war is worth a dozen of them. I just have no use at all for a fresh nigger, and most of the new lot are fresh."

"There is no doubt that the northern negro of today is less popular than ever before," said Colonel Monroe. "This is especially true of those who are crowded into the cities. Year by year the colored man is losing occupations which once were open to him. He is no longer a waiter in first-class hotels or restaurants. He has almost disappeared as a coachman, and the same is true of many other positions he once filled. It is unquestionably true that a large proportion of our citizens share more or less the opinion expressed by the postmaster."

"Don't you think the negro has made great progress since given his freedom?" questioned Judge Sawyer.

"No man lives long enough to observe a marked improvement in a race of human beings," responded the colonel. "That is the work of centuries, and no one can predict what the future has in store for the American Ethiopian. My observation leads me to believe that a small percentage of them has made wonderful progress, that a larger percentage has made slight improvement, and another large and increasing section has retrograded and degenerated. This latter class is found in certain sections of all of our large cities, and is represented in many smaller towns and communities. It is this class which precipitates the race issue in the north. I am firmly convinced that this is only a transcient matter. It will soon disappear."

"I recognize your class lines readily enough," observed Judge Sawyer, "but I see no indications which lead me to believe that the degeneracy of the city negro of the slums is a transcient matter, as you term it. When and why will it disappear?"

"It will disappear because of the rapid and certain extinction of this class of our colored population on account of an increased death rate and a decreased birth rate," responded Colonel Monroe. "No phenomena is more clearly indicated by statistics than this one. The negro can neither live nor reproduce his race in our northern cities. He is as fond of city life as an Indian is of whiskey, and the environment of a metropolis is as fatal to one as the fumes of fire water are to the other. It has taken the Caucasian 30 centuries to train his stomach to tolerate intoxicating liquors, and the average one rebels even now. It has taken the Caucasian the same length of time to become accustomed to the artificial life of cities. The Indian shocks his astonished organs with whiskey and dies. The negro embraces all of the worst of city life, saturates himself with its evils and excesses, and the mortuary and criminal records tell the story of the inevitable result. Look at the new generation of city born negroes. As a rule they are stunted physically and mentally and morally. They have violated every tradition and custom of their African ancestors, and nature exacts the certain penalty. Put a corset on a colored woman and you have sentenced her and her children to speedy death. The male negro who attempts to imitate the fashions and vices of the cosmopolite takes his life in his hands. The negro is out of place in New York or Chicago as is a dude on an arctic ice floe."

"What you say is doubtless true," remarked Judge Sawyer, "but it does not account for the apparent unpopularity of the race in the north. If doomed like the Indian to extinction, the negro should become an object of sympathy."

"I have often thought," mused Colonel Monroe, "that the worst enemy of our colored brother is the musical genius who composes those popular vocal monstrosities known as 'coon songs,' and that next in line is the stage darkey. The negro never showed any of the traits of which of which our friend Jenkins complains, until we popularized his alleged peculiarities in song and comedy. As a perfectly natural result the average negro who frequents theaters and concert halls receives the impression that all colored men are humorists, and that it is his bounden duty to spend the rest of his days entertaining stupid white men. Now as a matter of solemn fact, no negro is funny unless he is natural. When a colored male attempts to be humorous he is the most depressing human being on earth. His honest but mistaken efforts to entertain the passengers on the crowded cars and trains accounts for much of the steadily increasing dislike of him by those who prefer to select their entertainers and the character of their entertainments.

"That is not the worst that can justly be charged against the 'coon song,'" continued the colonel. "Most of the songs which have attained popularity are essentially vicious in the sentiments they express. They relate the successful exploits of some darkey who carves with razors all rivals and interfering white men. They have as heroes 'colored gentlemen' who are successful thieves, gamblers or worse, and as heroines women whose shameless characters are plainly indicated by the verses. It is surprising that intelligent white persons can find anything to laugh at in this disgusting doggerel, but it is not surprising that some listening negroes should assume that the laughter and applause are approving tributes to the crimes described in the songs. If you wish to be thoroughly disgusted with that popular taste which demands this class of 'music,' purchase a book of 'coon songs' and see if the writers have failed to extol any vile or criminal trait in the entire category of degeneracy."

"The last show that was in Lincolnville," reflected Postmaster Jenkins, "had a song which everybody is singing now. I don't sing much myself, and so I did not try to remember the words, but the chorus begins:

"Every morn I'll bring ye chicken, chick-een,
Yes, every morn I'll fetch ye chicken, chick-een."

"It was an awful funny song," concluded Jenkins, "and the man who sang it was encored so many times that he sang another one about a darkey who robbed a church to get money to play the races."

"Both of these are elevating themes," observed Colonel Monroe. "When a person or a community laughs at a thing it classes it as diverting. If I went to a new country and found that the people were amused at ballads descriptive of thievery, assault, murder and other crimes, I should assume that one were privileged to commit them without incurring a severe penalty. Possibly I am all wrong about the character of these 'coon songs,' but I am certain that I never heard one which expressed an elevating sentiment and most of them were positively indecent. The self-respecting negro should resent this instead of attempting, as some of them doubtless do, to imitate the disgusting caricatures described in song and pictured on stage. The very same men who laugh at the antics of the stage darkey are the ones most likely to resent the presence of his type in real life."

"I presume that one of our successful songsters could compose an excruciatingly funny ditty on the exploit of the darkey you rescued the other evening," said Judge Sawyer. "I had not thought of it before, but I believe you are right in thinking that the 'coon song' has had an evil effect on our colored population. But what is the remedy?"

"I don't know," frankly replied the colonel. "The respectable people of both races might make a start by ceasing to sing and declining to listen to such productions. There is no race problem so far as the reputable persons of either race are concerned. If a colored man were to ask my advice at this time, I should be inclined to tell him to attend strictly to his work, and let his white neighbors entertain themselves without his assistance."

FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

An Ancient Couple.

An ancient couple have been discovered at Laughton-en-le-Morthen, a village not far from Worksop, says a London print. Their united ages total 194 years, the old man being 96 and his wife 98. They have been married 75 years and have lived in their present cottage 66 years. They are in receipt of 10 shillings per week out-relief.

Boarding-house Bread.—"'Tis but a little faded flower."

"BIG BILL" DEVERY ON THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNING CITIES

New York's Most Picturesque Candidate for Mayor Supported By "The Bugs."

GOLDEN RULE JONES AND TOM JOHNSON

Pittsburgh's Sunday Observance the Subject of Comment—Southern States, He Says, Would Not Stand Long for Broken Political Promises.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—William Stephen Devery certainly is the most picturesque man who has ever made an attempt to break into the mayoralty race in New York city. Indeed, it is doubtful if any city in the union can boast of ever having had such a spectacular character put up before the public. Golden Rule Jones at once becomes sedate and dignified when we think of Devery.

When Mr. Strong was in the mayor's chair he told us that "boys is boys." Now Mr. Devery informs us that "Tammany Hall boys takes to grafting like babies does to bottles."

Mayor Van Wyck once said of Devery: "He is the greatest chief of police New York ever had." He is without doubt the most peculiar candidate for municipal honors any city or country ever has had.

Of course, no one dreams for a moment that Devery can win the mayoralty race. He is a shrewd man and knows this himself. Nevertheless there is a great deal more behind the Devery boom than many people imagine. Devery undoubtedly hopes to gain his point by holding the balance of power as between Tammany hall and the Republican candidate, and there is more than a likelihood of his succeeding along these lines. Mr. Platt encourages the Devery boom, and the sages of the historic wigwam watch the pyrotechnic display and wonder what will break out next. Meanwhile "Big Bill" is rolling up a vote and gaining signatures to his petition to run on an independent ticket.

He Has Spent $75,000.

Free beer for the poor is one of his methods of attack, and excursions up the river for the women and children, Devery bands, Devery clambakes, Devery outings, Devery ice and other popular advertising features used by the big chief have added greatly to his popularity in his district and out of it.

Already the new candidate for mayor has spent in the neighborhood of $75,000 to float his boom upward, and it has been said that a good deal of this money has been supplied by Senator Platt, who hopes, by dividing the workingman's vote, to carry the city for the Republicans, his idea being inspired by the disaster to his party due to division, when Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy met defeat at the hands of the Democracy. But this is not credited. Devery is a very rich man. No one knows exactly how much money he has, but it is estimated at a round million or more. And it is known that he is willing to spend a large portion of his wealth to forward his ambition.

No Such Word as Quit.

There is no doubt that Devery will put up a great fight. Some of the wise ones say he will compromise on part of the patronage as soon as his strength is established, but this is doubtful. Devery is a fighter. He has a chin as square as a corner stone; he has a dogged determination. In the lexicon of Devery there is no such word as quit. He has promised—and there is no doubt that he will keep his word—that New York's coming municipal election will be a red letter event in history.

Devery grips you by the hand with the vigor of a blacksmith when he greets you. He is more than six feet high and has shoulders like an ox. "Where are your political headquarters, Mr. Devery?" is the first question asked. "Right here by the pump," is the reply, fired back with rocket-like rapidity. Then he adds: "But there's nothin' doin' on the interview thing. You'll have to cut that out." The big fellow leans backward, resting on the aforesaid pump (a water hydrant for the fire department use), which has been painted green and decorated with yellow harps by faithful Devery followers in "de nint," and awaits the attack. He has stood beside this pump nightly until the memory of man runneth not.

A Puzzle to Devery.

Right across the way is the clubhouse of "The Bugs," the new Devery organization, whose object is to indorse all Deveryisms, before they are propounded, if necessary. "The Bugs" have a very handsomely equipped clubhouse. The principal decorations are champagne bottles. These ornaments take the place of vases on the mantle shelf, ornament the desks, and stand on pedestals in place of statues. The blinds are decorated with a neatly executed pump on which the significant bug is allowed a place of honor. Pictures of Devery hang on the walls, and though the big fellow does not often visit the place, the members know it is because he does not believe in "putting on tone" rather than because he is not interested in the work. They will tell you there that Devery is nearer the people if he stands by the pump than he would be if he were seated in the clubhouse.

The sage of the hydrant received your correspondent with an air that was frankly suspicious. "You guys are all right yourselves," he said, "but the thinkers in the newspaper offices do too many stunts with what you write. The way they handle things is as wonderful as the way Croker got his money. I suppose anybody can understand it if he's on the inside. But it puzzles the fellow in the suburbs."

Doubtful as to Malthus.

I assured Mr. Devery that all I wanted was an expression of his ideas on correct government for great municipalities.

"Big Bill" Devery, Who Will Run for Mayor of New York.

"Very well, then," he said, "write it up and let's see if it'll do."

But, it was explained, this would not do. Mr. Devery's originality of thought was the all-important thing at this time. Had he any new plan or system of government in mind; was he inclined toward municipal ownership; did he believe in immigration; did he think that the city or the country overcrowded; did he indorse the theory of Malthus?

"I don't know nothin' about Malthus," he said. "I don't know nothin' about his politics. I don't remember him as a New Yorker. If he was ever a leader in Tammany hall the chances are he was a grafter."

"The trouble in many big cities," continued Mr. Devery, "is that the mayors is not close enough to the people. They think they are appointed by a special providence, and hold themselves above the common folk. Columbia college don't make a man an A No. 1 mayor by divine right. The people want someone who understands them, whether it be New York or Chicago or Boston. They know more about this in the middle states and the west than we do here. No city wants a man for mayor with a brain cut on the bias. There's no great art in governing a big city—it's just common sense, that's all."

The Subject of Beer.

"Let us take up the subject of beer. Now, beer is a mighty important question to the people. The workingman wants his glass of beer on Sundays and he ought to have it. Yet in most big cities it is a criminal offense, and the whole machinery of government is used to keep a fellow's throat parched.

Worse in Pittsburgh.

"And I'm told its worse in Pittsburgh than it is in New York. There they smoke a man all week until he's like a kippered herring, but they won't let him buy a cigar and smoke himself on Sundays. These things is rot, mostly inspired by the highbinders, who can hold up the saloons and the cigar men or put them out of business. Blue laws may be very well for your Parkhursts and Carrie Nations, but level-headed people don't want them. We don't want no churches turned into political headquarters nor no parsons for district leaders, and at the same time I have great respect for the late Dr. Parkhurst. He did good work if he did show a fair amount of curiosity.

"If a man gets drunk and creates a disturbance, lock him up; that's right, but don't have 10 detectives watch a man all day to see if he gets a glass of beer while the second story men hold a convention on Broadway. And you can't rule a city by wireless telegraphy. We don't want no O. K. from Wantage every time we want to let the bootblacks parade in New York."

He Likes Practical Politics.

"Do you believe in practical politics?"

"Yes, sir, I do. There's a certain amount of good things going in every administration, a certain amount of graft, as you call it, that is legitimate. This belongs to the people; to the men that cast the votes, and to the women who made them get out to the polls. Let the poor people have a chance. If there is enough graft to make a few men rich for life, what's the matter with the voters having a chance at it once in a while? No man can last who gets elected by his friends, and then gives them the automobile face. (Mr. Devery later explained that the automobile face is that blank, far-away expression, that gaze into the dim distance that may be seen on the countenances of the men who run red devils.)

"There's one part of the country where the automobile don't go," continued Mr. Devery, "and that's down south. I'm told a man has to deliver the goods there. If he promises a thing he's got to make good or there's something doing. And it will be the same in New York before long. The people are tired of promises. We've had government by science and grafting by force with the poor people getting the force until we're tired of it."

Delsarte Is Not Necessary.

Mr. Devery next took up the question of departmental government. "The most important department in any city," he said, "is the police department. While you don't want no dancing master at the head of the street cleaning department (and, by the way, I hear they're going to establish a street cleaning department in Chicago), it's better than having a dude at the head of the police force. It's not necessary for a policeman to give the military dip before he rounds up a short-change man, or to have any Delsarte movements while he serves a warrant. We've got to have practical men, not a lot of blatherskites who can spout Shakespeare but don't know nothing about sneak thieves. And a mayor ought to have a practical knowledge of all these departments. If he doesn't he ought to get out and learn. How can he tell if he has practical men at the heads of departments if he doesn't know anything about it himself. And he should see that the heads of departments look after the people and that the jobs go the right way, and that the men who put him in office are not turned down after the votes are cast.

Pingree, Jones and Johnson.

"We can pass up all messages to congress from the mayor's office if we have a little common sense. Mayor Low's daily talks to the people may be all right, but the people want something more than wind. Let the mayors get down to earth once in a while and realize they're no better than anybody else. Look what Jones did for Toledo. He got down to the people and the people had a chance. Look at Pingree. There was no hot air about him. How long do you suppose people would be riding on the street cars of Cleveland at the price they do if it wasn't for Tom Johnson? Then who was that chap, the plumber, the people elected mayor of some town. The first thing he saw was that the plumbing of the city hall needed overhauling. Could he have done that if he hadn't been a practical man? And he knew how to get it fixed without grafting on the public. If you have hayseeds for lawmakers a practical mayor can check their little games. If you have practical lawmakers you can carry out the laws in a practical manner. It's all a question of common sense."

"Pump" Goes Along.

Mr. Devery has "held forth" along these lines in many of the theaters in and around New York. Whenever he is scheduled to appear he always draws a packed house and is wildly cheered. His usual method is to talk from one of the boxes and to buy an unlimited quantity of beer between the acts. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by a select party of Deveryites, and not infrequently by "Pump," his mascot dog, whose praises he is never tired of exploiting. Pump was a stray cur that found consolation and comfort in Devery, and has stood with him for years at the pump corner. He can put out fire with his paws and perform several clever tricks. He is fed and looked after in the "Bug House."

There is no doubt Devery has a great following. The people in the Ninth district swear by him. It is one of the poorer of the West Side districts, where arguments accompanied by free lunches and other perquisites are eagerly listened to. The women swear by him and the children look into his face with a certain expression of awe. The admiration he arouses is similar to that inspired by John L. Sullivan. Indeed, there is a good deal of similarity in the characteristics of the two men.

One of the Rough Diamonds.

Devery, of course, does not indulge in the strenuous life that of late years has marred the career of the old-time pugilist. He is strictly temperate, and always dresses plainly but neatly. He is distinctly a man of the people, and has a native wit that with a polished education undoubtedly would have made him famous. He is of the rough and ready old school political type, and is generous to a degree. He flings handfuls of small change among the small boys in the streets and laughs at their scramble, buys ice cream for the little girls, and is always ready to purchase a ton of coal for the poor woman in winter time, or a season's ice when the weather makes the suffering from heat so keen. He never has quite recovered from the shock of being ousted as chief of police, and it is said his only crumb of comfort is that he was not the only one to fall. He did not wear any mourning when Richard Croker's nephew was ousted as chief of the fire department.

PERCY LINDEN-HOWARD.

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The Historic Pump—Devery's Headquarters.

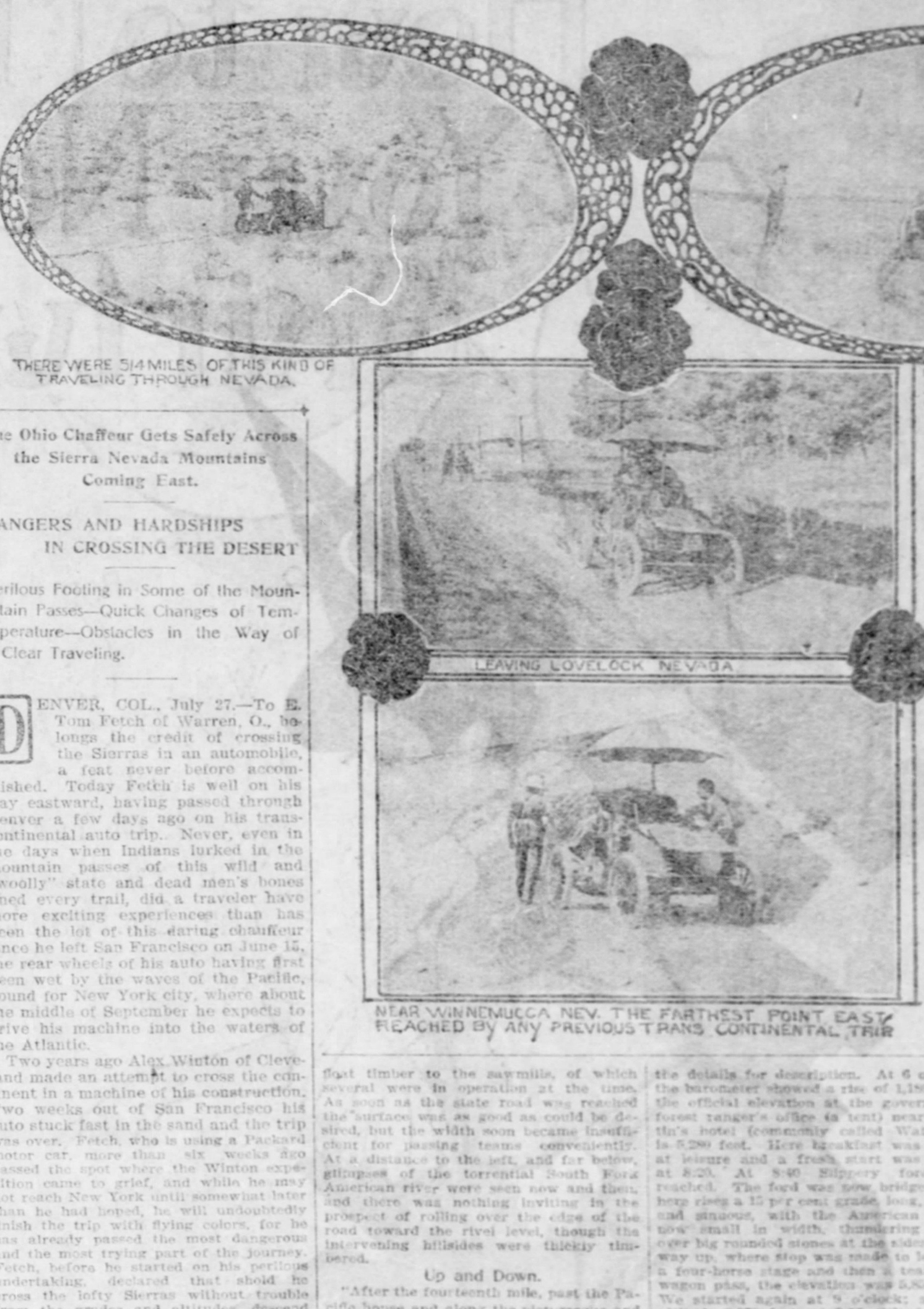
Executive Committee of "Bugs" Discussing Important Political Questions.

Terrors of the Tobacco Habit.

From "With the Procession" in Everybody's Magazine.

A wealthy Indiana grocer, whose name is here shrouded in silence since a good man might, could, would, or should wish to do good by stealth, has burned a collection of idols. In California he got a message from the land of spirits. Whether by a medium of by telepathy, the story declines to say. He is sure that he received the message, and that it warned him that the use of tobacco was not consistent with salvation. Like a prudent man, he resolved to save his soul and lose his tobacco. When he got back to Indiana and his grocery, he found that his manager had just "put in" a large and expensive stock of "smokers' goods." The grocer ordered them destroyed. The manager protested. The grocer was firm. "Burn them up" was his order, and burned they were; and great was the smell thereof. Here was an iron resolution and a fine disregard for profit. But is tobacco so deadly in its moral effects as the message from California asserts? May it not be in some sort a means of discipline, a trial and a punishment? Think with what agony, what mutiny of the system, the habit is acquired; with what far different and keener agony it is given up, if it has to be given up, at the doctor's orders; with what doubt and worry it fills the man who knows that he is smoking too much. Think, most of all, how bad many cigars are, and how rebellious against suction. If smoking be an evil, has not the smoker punishment here? If it be a good, why so many cigars totally depraved?

ACROSS CONTINENT IN AN AUTOMOBILE



THERE WERE 514 MILES OF THIS KIND OF TRAVELING THROUGH NEVADA.

MANY OF THE STATIONS CONSISTED OF A SIGN BOARD AND FOOTPRINTS OUTWARD BOUND.

LEAVING LOVELOCK NEVADA

NEAR WINNEMUCCA NEV. THE FARTHEST POINT EAST REACHED BY ANY PREVIOUS TRANS CONTINENTAL TRIP

The Ohio Chaffeur Gets Safely Across the Sierra Nevada Mountains Coming East.

DANGERS AND HARDSHIPS IN CROSSING THE DESERT

Perilous Footing in Some of the Mountain Passes—Quick Changes of Temperature—Obstacles in the Way of Clear Traveling.

DENVER, COL., July 27.—To E. Tom Fetch of Warren, O., belongs the credit of crossing the Sierras in an automobile, a feat never before accomplished. Today Fetch is well on his way eastward, having passed through Denver a few days ago on his transcontinental auto trip. Never, even in the days when Indians lurked in the mountain passes of this wild and "woolly" state and dead men's bones lined every trail, did a traveler have more exciting experiences than has been the lot of this daring chauffeur since he left San Francisco on June 15, the rear wheels of his auto having first been wet by the waves of the Pacific, bound for New York city, where about the middle of September he expects to drive his machine into the waters of the Atlantic.

Two years ago Alex Winton of Cleveland made an attempt to cross the continent in a machine of his construction. Two weeks out of San Francisco his auto stuck fast in the sand and the trip was over. Fetch, who is using a Packard motor car, more than six weeks ago passed the spot where the Winton expedition came to grief, and while he may not reach New York until somewhat later than he had hoped, he will undoubtedly finish the trip with flying colors, for he has already passed the most dangerous and the most trying part of the journey. Fetch, before he started on his perilous undertaking, declared that should he cross the lofty Sierras without trouble from the grades and altitudes, descend into the desert, successfully plow through the wind-swept sand and sage plains of Nevada and Utah, and travel week after week toward the Atlantic ocean, the eyes of those automobilists too much enraptured with high speed cars would be opened; the eyes of those who consider the auto a plaything, not fitted for anyone but the rich and the man who wants to ride at breakneck speed, would be opened and they would realize that the "horseless carriage" is not a plaything and that it is fitted, when properly built, for use either on the plains or in the mountains.

Start Made Last Month.

The plan of this demonstration finally matured, the first step to carry it out was taken in San Francisco on Saturday, June 20, when the "Packard Overland Car," manned by Mr. Fetch as operator and M. C. Krarup as observer, crossed to Oakland on the 5 o'clock ferry on that date. The start was made from the garage of Harold Harzalere, at No. 1814 Market street. The car was then driven to the Celebrated Cliff house, overlooking the Pacific ocean. During the first evening out of Oakland, from about 6 o'clock until after 8 o'clock, the route to Porta Costa, in all 38 miles, was covered without stop except for frightened horses. After ferrying across the strait between Porta Costa and Benecia at 9 o'clock in the morning, travel was resumed toward Sacramento, the capital of California, which was reached after 8 o'clock in the evening, the cyclometer registering 215 miles, or 109 miles on that day. The car passed through Benecia, Cordelia, Suisan, Fairfield, Vacaville, where lunch was taken; Dixon, Davisville and Woodland, going in all 46 miles out of the planned route to avoid a district adjacent to the Sacramento river where the floods in the spring had destroyed the bridges.

At this writing the expedition has long since crossed the Sierras via Placerville and the famous Kingsbury grade, where no automobile ever preceded, according to the unanimous testimony of the population. The story of its passage over the mountains is most interesting. The accompanying photographs taken for this article tell almost better than words the story of the trip through the Sierras. Fetch's account of the trip across the mountain as given me here is as follows:

Fetch's Own Story.

"The reception accorded the Packard overland car in Placerville was most cordial. The old mining town is the terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific railway and the commercial center of a rich upland. After a rain the soil of the streets still shine with 'colors' of gold, and even now and then the inhabitants find nuggets of the precious metal by digging in their gardens or in their cellars, and considerable placer mining is still carried on along Hangtown creek and other streams.

"Two years ago a locomotive engineer who had inherited about $80,000 and retired from his wonted work conceived the idea of running an automobile stage line from this city to the summit of the Sierras and Lake Tahoe, and bought a costly equipment of steam vehicles. The experiment did not at that time prove successful and the Placerville people were skeptical about the Overland's chances of reaching the summit, while at the same time anxious for information and more than willing to see the expedition succeed. Last year a stageful of visitors at the mountain resort had been killed or injured when the four horses jumped over the precipice along the road, frightened by one of the steam cars, but even this fact was not reckoned against the newcomer.

"It was 9 o'clock before the car was started next morning. When barely out of town there was an occasion for leading a restive team of horses, as recorded in one of the photographs. The next six miles, to Smiths Flat, proved very rough and stony and the cause of this condition was explained through the fact that this stretch is not kept in repair by the state, as nearly all the rest of this old stage route over which Hank Monk drove Horace Greeley and over which all the machinery for the Comstock and other mines in Virginia City, Nev., were transported, with great labor and risk.

"At Smith's flat it was found that an altitude of 2,710 feet had been reached, or a rise of 880 feet above the elevation of Placerville; yet it was only 10 o'clock, and the car had run the greater part of the distance in the intermediate gear. For eight miles further it was up hill.

"From the road were seen numerous flumes, some of them carrying water for mining purposes, others large enough to float timber to the sawmill, of which several were in operation at the time. As soon as the state road was reached the 'surface' was as good as could be desired, but the width soon became insufficient for passing teams conveniently. At a distance to the left, and far below, glimpses of the torrential South Fork American river were seen now and then, and there was nothing inviting in the prospect of rolling over the edge of the road toward the river level, though the intervening hillsides were thickly timbered.

Up and Down.

"After the fourteenth mile, past the Pacific house and along the picturesque and wild Bullon bend to Riverton, with the river closely paralleling the road, still deeply below, the rise in altitude was slight. It was up and down, perhaps mostly down for another 12 or 14 miles. The photographs give a better idea of the delightful traveling along this stretch than any words born of too hasty observation can convey. It was the burning desire to stop and stay here for a week or a month to become better acquainted with this rugged country so full of nature's charms. At Riverton the only stone bridge built by the state of California led to the north side of the river, and from here the overland sped on 12 miles toward Kyburz's hotel at Sugar Loaf, rising the while again until at 5:05 o'clock an altitude of 4,600 feet at Sugar Loaf had been reached. Counting the ups and downs, it was reckoned that the difference in elevation from 1,839 feet at Placerville, or 2,200 feet had been made, nearly twice over, and it was concluded to stop for the night, so as to start fresh for the last day's arduous climbing.

"Wednesday travel was resumed bright and early at 5 o'clock. The thermometer showed 50 degrees, the cyclometer 304 miles. For brevity's sake the story of the day must be told in figures and pictures. Of scenery so much was seen in a brief space of time that memory fails to retain the details for description. At 6 o'clock the barometer showed a rise of 1,180 feet; the official elevation at the government forest ranger's office (a tent) near Martin's hotel (commonly called Watson's) is 5,280 feet. Here breakfast was taken at leisure and a fresh start was made at 8:20. At 8:40 Slippery ford was reached. The ford was now bridged, but here rises a 15 per cent grade, long, sandy and sinuous, with the American river, now small in width, thundering down over big rounded stones at the sides. Half way up, where stop was made to let first a four-horse stage and then a team and wagon pass, the elevation was 5,850 feet. We started again at 9 o'clock; at 9:22 altitude 6,275 feet, at 9:35 altitude 7,160 feet, at 10:07 the summit was reached, altitude 7,390 feet. With the stops for teams and for our photographing it was figured that an elevation fo1,800 feet had been overcome in one hour's running time on the last portion of the climb. The entire climb from 5 o'clock until 10:07 o'clock was, according to the barometer, 3,030 feet, and, according to official data of survey, about 3,200 feet, and about two hours of this time was consumed in stops for breakfast, teams and photographs, leaving about three hours for running time. The cyclometer at Summit showed 322¼ miles, or a distance of 18¾ miles covered since the start, making the average grade a little more than 3 per cent.

Over the Sierras.

"From the summit a serpentine road leads down the very precipitous east side of the Sierras at this point to the lake valley or Lake Tahoe basin, descending in two miles 865 feet. Official data from the immediate vicinity would tend to increase this figure somewhat. The footing on this serpentine road seemed good, so it was decided to make a drop record if possible. The car started from the summit at 10:25 o'clock, barometer 23:05 inches, and reached the bottom at 10:44½ o'clock; cyclometer 324¼, barometer 23.9.

"The drive across the sandy lake valley to Meyers station and further to Lakeside hotel, located astride of the Nevada boundary line (until a recent re-survey destroyed this peculiarity) was uneventful. The snow, of which but little was seen along the road, and none within easy reach, covered the northwest exposure of the adjacent mountains, especially of Mt. Tallac, 9,720 feet. After dinner at Lakeside hotel, the journey was resumed at 2:2[illegible] p. m., and now came by far the most difficult climb of the day, although local information had not prepared the party for expecting anything so difficult as the performance already accomplished. A hill one mile long of ten or twelve per cent, rough with loose stones and boulders projecting in the track led upwards to the summit on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe, from 6,250 feet elevation to 7,360 again, the Nevada summit being of the same height as that in California. The temperature was 82 degrees Fahrenheit, and little air was stirring. From 2:30 o'clock to 3:40 "Pap" climbed the one mile grade referred to and another but little better, in all over 1,000 feet in one hour and ten minutes, practically all on the low gear.

Down a 17 Per Cent Grade.

"And now a surprise followed. The nature of the descent to Carson valley had been represented as gradual and easy. Neither operator nor observer knew that there was a question of almost a sheer drop of 2,400 feet in a distance which would project a horizontal plane not more than two miles, probably less, but so twisted around the mountain side as to measure six miles in road length, and pitched in many places as steep as 17 per cent, according to the gradometer. Neither was it known that the roadbed was so deep with sand that the steering was insecure on this winding slope. As the descent proceeded it seemed never ending. Twice short halts were made to inspect and cool the brake. Then, when about three miles down, a turn revealed an exceedingly picturesque spring, with a trough at which the track doubled around in a complete circle and for a short distance actually led upward. Unfortunately the last film had been used for a view over Carson valley from the summit above. Three miles down to the spring this valley seemed as far removed as ever and as deeply below; and the view, grand from almost any point of the descent, was magnificent. Curiously enough, the photographers in Carson City have not realized this, for no photographs of this, the one famous Kingsbury grade, the main road to California in the '60s, were for sale.

"As for going up, it may be doubtful if any motor car can make the ascent except perhaps after a rain when the soil is wet. The start down had been made at 4:10 o'clock, and when the bottom was reached at 4:47 o'clock, it seemed to have taken more than an hour, so crowded with impressions, not all of them comfortable but none commonplace, had been the brief 37 minutes actually elapsed, of which nearly 10 minutes had been used in cooling the brakes. The barometer had risen from 23.65 to 25.2 inches. From the foot of the Kingsford grade to Carson City was about a 20-mile drive through the valley, crossing innumerable rivulets full of melted snow from the mountain sides. At one place the highway was barred by a timber flume in full operation. The driving was mostly good and the last six or seven miles over an old macadamized road full of holes. It was 6 p. m. when we, in the first motor car of any kind Carson City had ever seen, rolled up before the leading hotel of the town. The next morning the trip was continued to Reno, 35 miles distant, starting from Carson City at 7 o'clock and arriving at Reno at 9:25."

C. B. M.

THE CECIL RHODES OF GERMANY

Dr. Carl Peters Going to Zambesi to Attach More African Territory.

LONDON, July 25.—That hardy pioneer, Dr. Carl Peters, who has been called the Cecil Rhodes of Germany because of the vast slice of African territory which brought under the German flag, is now in London preparing to set forth on yet another journey of adventure to east Africa in the neighborhood of the Zambesi.

He tells me that after looking up three or four of his gold mines near Macquece he intends to plunge into Macombe's country, which contains about the darkest of what remains of "darkest Africa," and continue the promising explorations begun on previous expeditions, especially with the idea of collecting further information to prove the theory that King Solomon's mines—not those of Rider Haggard, but the genuine article—were located there.

The energetic doctor has already produced an interesting book, full of testimony gathered on the spot at first hand, to indicate that the Ophir of the Old Testament, which was the source of the Queen of Sheba's enormous revenues, was none other than this now darkened portion of Africa. He says, furthermore, that the queen of Sheba and Solomon, and all the generations of miners that went before them and came after them, merely took off the top layers of the gold that lies there yet, only awaiting up-to-date American mining machinery to bring it forth.

Dr. Peters thinks it unlikely that he will get back into civilization with the results of his explorations before the end of next year. And then, of course, there is always the chance of not getting back at all. Any one who sees the dining room of the doctor's London flat has occasion to wonder that the man should be alive today, for one of his walls is devoted to a collection of from 20 to 30 assegais, poisoned lances, ugly looking spears and similar death-dealing weapons taken by himself at one time or another in personal combat. He is pretty well covered over with scars, and has probably had about as many hair-breadth escapes as any man alive, except, perhaps, Maj. F. R. Burnham, the American scout, who is also in Africa now on some sort of mysterious mission.

DR. CARL PETERS.

The "Cecil Rhodes of Germany," Who Is Returning to the Heart of Africa in Search of King Solomon's Mines.

Dr. Peters used to be a personal chum of Kaiser Wilhelm, and at the time he was a member of the reichstag was supposed to be a sort of spokesman for the emperor. But the charges of cruelty brought against the explorer when he was governor of German East Africa caused a falling out between the two.

ROYAL TREATMENT OF BUFFALO BILL.

The Wild West is settled for the time being in Birmingham, and the hardware city has given itself up heart and soul to the silver-locked scout and now millionaire showman who is known the wide world over as Buffalo Bill. "Cody" is the catch word of the town. The Cody cigarette and the Cody pipe are to be seen at all the tobacconists'. The photograph of Col. Cody stands between archbishops and actresses in all the stationers' windows and the boys of Birmingham have donned the Buffalo Bill hat—original price threepence halfpenny—to such an extent that the popular headgear is temporarily out of stock and has gone to a premium. When the colonel drives through the town in his magnificent phaeton and pair he has the reception of a crowned head. The Indians strolling in the streets between the shows have won the hearts of all the lasses in Joseph's town and the cowboys and the Cossacks are the admiration of all the lad. The Wild West has taken more money in Birmingham than any show of any kind has ever done before.—London Men and Women.

FREAK FLOWERS OF MOJAVE DESERT

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 29.—There is a little flower growing in certain portions of California's deserts which fulfills the poet's statement embodied in the couplet:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

The flower in question "blushes unseen" and its sweetness is wasted on the desert air.

There are many curious specimens of vegetation found in the deserts. Plants which live and thrive, bloom and come to fruition without the aid of water and with scarcely soil to hide their roots. There are innumerable quantities of cacti, as weird and mysterious in their habits and appearance as the peculiar regions in which they grow. The Mojave desert produces a freak specimen of tree known as the Mojave yucca, which has not its counterpart in the world and which seems to be part palm and part cactus, part endogen and part exogen. There is the soap weed, whose bulbulous root holds a supply of water sufficient to nourish the plant through months of drouth and which furnishes a natural substitute for the soap of commerce. There is grease wood, which burns when green, but resists fire when cut and exposed to the sun a few days. There are innumerable other specimens of the vegetable kingdom most peculiar in their characteristics, but none of them are more peculiar than the little yellow blossom which "blushes unseen" and wastes such "sweetness upon the desert air" as is seldom found else where.

The flower, so far as the writer knows, has no name in the text books on botany. It is a tiny flower, growing close to the ground, and opens only at night. Then whoever passes through a patch of these blossoms is treated to an incense such as never exhaled from the most redolent orange orchard.

The perfume is given off in large quantities and is sweet beyond the power of language to describe, yet it is not sickening nor overpowering like that of some fragrant plants.

One does not need to lift the flowers to the nose to get the fragrance. The air is fairly saturated with the sweet odor. The daylight, however, puts an end to both blossoms and perfume. There is not even a trace of the flower to be found when the morning sun lights up the desert plain. It is only the night traveler who is favored with the sweet experience arising from an acquaintance with this strange blossom.

A. J. BURDICK.

Toper: What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose?

Doctor: Take nothing.

Of course persons who are content simply to live have no need to live simply.

A measure of value—The golden rule.

How to Make Your Newest Shirtwaist

A STRIPED MADRAS WITH THE NEW WIDE FLEXIBLE BELT

Here Are All the Latest Fashion Hints on the Making of the Most Popular Garment That a Woman Ever Wore. French Waists That Button Frankly Down the Front—A Clever Woman Tells How to Have a New Shirtwaist Every Week of Your Life the Whole Year Without Paying Too Much for It. The Shirtwaist Suits for Fall Will Show Many Surprises, for They Are to Be of Cloth and Heavy Silk

THE CUP DEFENDER GIRL of 1903

IF YOU are a victim of the shirt waist fever you are one of those who are constantly planning a new shirt waist. And if you have the fever in its virulent form, there is never a week in the year that does not see a new shirt waist come out from under your hands.

This makes 52 new shirt waists a year, but in this number are included the waists that are rejuvenated with new trimmings, those that are made over from waists that button in the front to waists that button in the back, and vice versa; also the waists that are combined so that two old waists make one new waist.

This combining of two or three waists is such a saving! You take an old waist and cut off its sleeves at the elbow. Into this short sleeve you now set the lower part of the sleeve of an old white organdie shirt waist. You also use a part for the yoke. Then you take bits of the organdie, cut them out in wheels and applique them to the new waist, using fancy embroidery stitches, until you have a waist that is quite dressy enough for a ladies' luncheon or for wear under a handsome open-front coat.

A woman who is spending the summer at the shore has combined two old dresses, left over from last year, in a very striking manner. One is a white shirt waist suit, a white linen, and the other is a blue lawn. With wonderfully good taste she has taken the white skirt and trimmed it with blue, adding a little cheap lace, which she embroidered to the skirt with fancy stitches.

But the waist is the novel feature of the gown, for she has made the yoke and sleeves of blue lawn and has set in a blouse-shaped vest, made out of the old white linen waist. So the lower part of the new waist is white linen and the upper part is blue lawn. A little lace is, of course, added.

ATLANTIC CITY SHIRTWAISTS.

And speaking of 52 shirt waists a year, a certain Atlantic City woman boasts that she has very nearly that number and that she has learned how to have still more next year.

Early in the season, seeing a little blue and green check, at a few cents a yard, she bought enough of it for three wash waists. These she made upon the very newest styles. And oh, how pretty they are! One is a French waist buttoning down the back with an invisible fastening under a slat. The front has a very handsome yoke trimming composed of Apache wheels, the kind that the Apache woman knit out of cotton thread.

The second waist is a plainer one, being made with a very large pouch over the belt and a wide fold in the front, down which there is a big row of white pearl buttons. The sleeves have a melon-shaped puff, just above the cuff, but are very tight at the shoulder. Of course, the shoulder seam is cut very low.

The third of these little wash cotton waists is really worthy a place in the annals of fine dressing, for it is made with an all-lace yoke, cut out of an old bit of piece lace. Below the yoke the material is set in bands, two inches wide, running all the way round the figure. Between the rows of checked stuff come bands of white insertion connected by a hem stitching.

SHIRTWAIST BARGAINS.

Thus, you see, it is not the material as much as the style which makes the waist. And a cheap little material, costing a few cents, looks as well as a dearer one if you are willing to study the modes and put time and thought upon your waist.

The plan which this woman has for securing as many shirt waists as she wants next season is a clever one. Taking advantage of reduced prices in the stores she will make a shopping tour about the first of August looking for bargains.

She will purchase a piece of gingham check in blue and white, or green and blue, or red and white; and she will also purchase a piece of inexpensive white lawn, either in satin stripes, or lace stripes, or plain; and, at the same time, she will pick up bargains in challies and in all of those little stuffs which come out so fresh every summer and are so necessary a part of what one is going to wear. In this foxy way she will profit by the late-in-the-season bargains.

By observing the new styles one can make up these materials very nicely and can have new shirt waists, right off the reel, while others are paying Klondike prices for them next spring.

It is almost too early to predict the coming shirt waist styles. Yet there are a few features of which you can be very positive and by which you can govern your midsummer sewing. It is said that a woman takes her needle in her hand every day in the year and that she always has a shirt waist under way, either in a state of beginning or a state of completion.

To the industrious woman, therefore, it can be advised that the new shirt waists, just now coming over from Paris, are buttoned in the back. This is not a popular style, nor a convenient one and to women who board it means a tip of .10 cents every time the waist is buttoned for her by the maid. And even women who live at home do not like to ask for assistance each time they dress. But such doth Dame Fashion say!

Yet, on the other hand, you will find modistes insisting that the shirt waist that buttons in the back has gone out and that all the new waists will button down the front. In favor of those that button in the back is their youthfulness, while those that button in the front are more convenient and give an opportunity for handsome buttons or for a very nice vest arrangement.

THE LATEST LACE WAIST.

There is a new lace waist which is coming in. It is the unlined waist of which Dame Mode gave the world a foresight. It is made of any coarse, heavy lace, preferably Irish lace, though the Russian lace and the sterner type of oriental laces are very good indeed.

This lace waist is made up on the shirt waist pattern, and is cut out precisely as though it were a waist of calico, or cambric, or any other common waist. It is then made up and finished with all care inside and outside. When completed it is an all-lace waist, unlined, and as full of holes as a lace waist can be, the holier and coarser the better.

The beauty of this waist, from a homely point of view, is that it will wash and you can tub your lace waist as freely as though it were a gingham. Having no lining it does not shrink and it will bear washing every week and will come out like new as long as a rag of it remains, for it can be darned and patched and mended again.

Lovely little lawn underwaists are made to wear under these lace shirt waists, and it is the thing to have one of every color of the rainbow, taking special care to introduce all the new shades rather than the old ones. In buying you should select the delicate tints of the rainbow, not the broader, more common ones. Banana color, foliage green, blotting paper pink, sea blue, emerald blue, which is a delicate blue green, and champagne, claret and absinthe are some of the new shades in these lawn underwaists.

It is ever so pretty to make your new shirt waist without a stock of any kind, but with a little narrow hem finishing the neck. This leaves a fine field for the lace collar with attached lace stock. It also affords a chance for the lawn sailor collar, all lace trimmed with its standing throat piece. And better still, it gives a chance for the adjustable yoke and stock. There is no limit to what you can do with the neck of your new shirt waist.

THE BLACK AND WHITE WAISTS.

It is said that the colored waists are gradually disappearing and that the black and white waists are exerting a ruling influence over woman's dress. This may be true, but, if you look around, you will see a great many waists of grass linen, many of tan colored lawn, and a great many of blue; and to the blue waist is dedicated every material under the sun.

Blue waists in peau de soie are worn for nice occasions, and blue waists of lawn and taffeta are also seen when nice dresses are the rule. It is a very good thing to own a blue waist, for it comes in so well on a warm evening, when even the softest of red is too hot.

And speaking of red, how popular has become all the tones of rose color. All the pink tints are now seen, from shell pink, which is pale, to watermelon pink, which is so pink that if it were any pinker it would be red. Then there is the new pink, called sunset pink, which looks quite yellow in some lights, like a faded tea rose; and there is a chrysanthemum pink.

A woman who is clever with her fingers has been making a study of the new French waists. The result is that she has now in her work basket no less than 50 little circles of black velvet, varying in size from a tiny dot to a good large silver quarter. She also has black taffeta lozenges, and black triangles and black diamonds.

She keeps them for the rejuvenation of old silk and old mull waists, and the minute there is a hole, or a spot, a black velvet patch is put on and a little pattern formed by applying half a dozen black velvet designs. Let the economical woman who doubts the efficacy of this try it and be convinced.

SHIRT WAISTS FOR FALL.

Shirt waists of velvet are on the way, but they are made of the new velvet, which is very thin. And, do you know, you can get velvet now that is no heavier than ladies cloth, and there are newer velvets coming—thinner and more easily handled. These are easily draped and can be made up without any trouble. They fit the figure well and do not increase one's size, as the old velvets certainly do increase it.

As velvets get thinner and more easily handled, being softer in texture and more easily handled, even so are chiffons advancing in the opposite direction. You can now get chiffons that are as heavy as crepe de chine, though preserving all the peculiarly soft qualities of chiffon. Fabrics are changing and are appearing in great varieties of grade so that the woman who is accustomed to the old varieties might as well be prepared for surprises.

All the durable winter materials will be used. But the surprise is found in the uper part of the shirt waist part. This part of the suit will be built on new lines and there will be shirt waists that look very much like coats.

The new shirt waist suits will show directoire sleeves; they will show wide rolling lapels put on in coat style; they will show broad tails belted in with a snug belt. All sorts of liberties will be taken with these new shirt waist suits and there are surprises in store for everyone.

The little shoulder trimming is a feature that will not disappear. The fichu of lace tied upon the bust; the shoulder drapery of lace, fringe, silk or chiffon will be worn; and there will be the wide collars, which are so essential a feature of dress.

These are not cut on the regulation collar order, but are painted, slashed into V shapes and made as unlike a sailor collar as possible, in everything except the size, and the long sloping shoulder effect. Of course, these collars, if of chiffon and lace, are removable, and it is the thing to embroider them in floral chains, or in stiff little Empire bouquets.

MARY SHAW.

A SHIRTWAIST FOR EVENING IN BLACK POINT D'ESPRIT WITH WHITE LACE COLLAR

AN EMBROIDERED WAIST WITH HAT TO MATCH

The New Skirt.

The new drop skirt is worth hearing about. To begin with, none of the imported skirts are lined this spring. Neither, indeed, are the American ones, and since the dressmakers have organized in New York with a view to inspiring respect for their craft and ability, they are to have consideration. The best kind of a drop skirt has a silk or wool jersey yoke. This is so it will fit snugly and admit of no wrinkle. This has three flounces—the first or upper one scant, then a flounce reaching to the knee, and to this is attached another flounce so full that it measures eight yards around. Taffeta is the best material, and while the garment is expensive it serves as a petticoat and a drop skirt at the same time. The idea is to have a grand flare at the lower edge, such as it is not possible to have with the old-fashioned skirt cut in the ordinary drop-skirt fashion. The jersey top will outwear several sets of flounces.

Two general rules may be observed in choosing a summer wardrobe this year—all substance seems to have vanished from materials, and this is counteracted by trimmings of the heaviest and richest sort.

A SUMMER AFTERNOON SHIRTWAIST SUIT OF ROSE COLORED CASHMERE WITH DEEP FLOUNCE

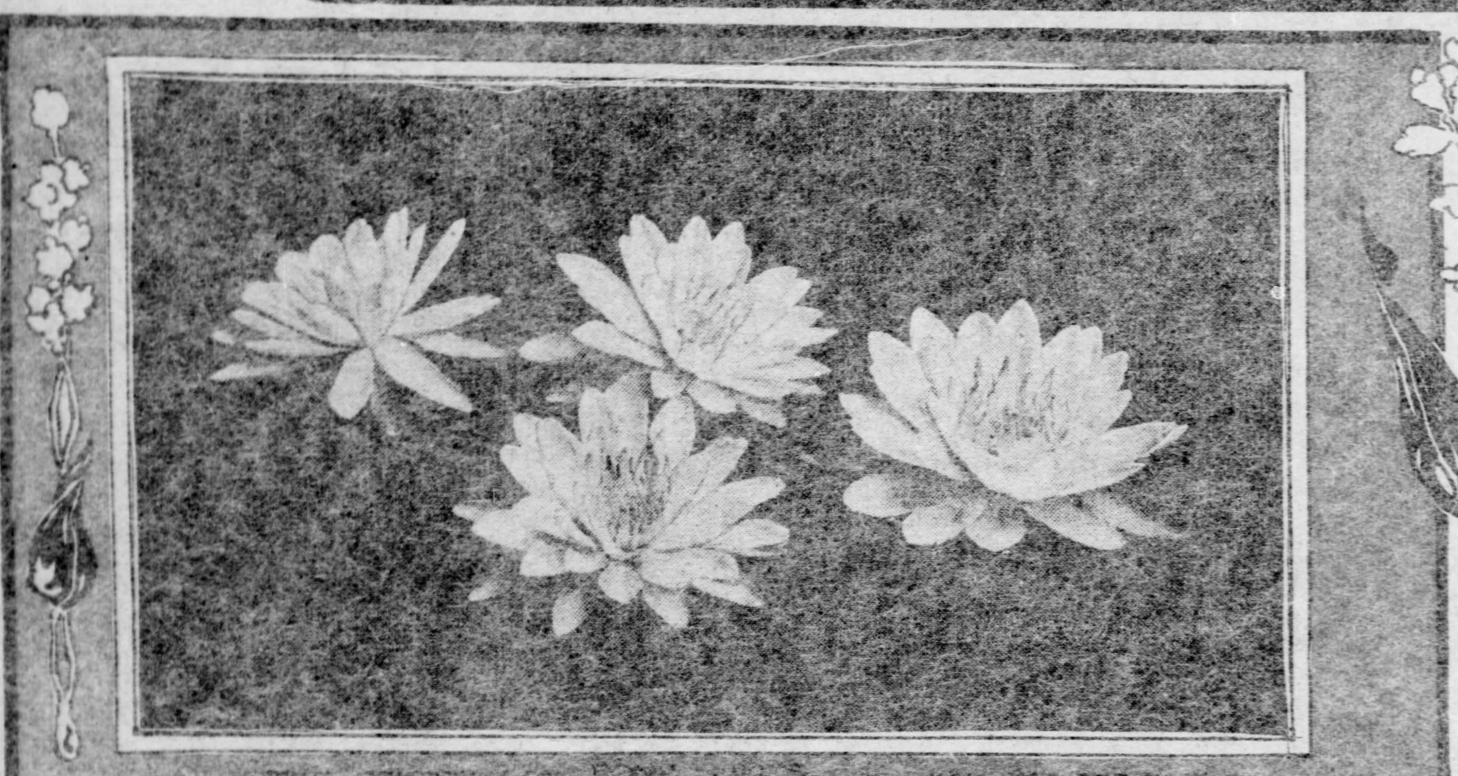
Amusements

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Labor World

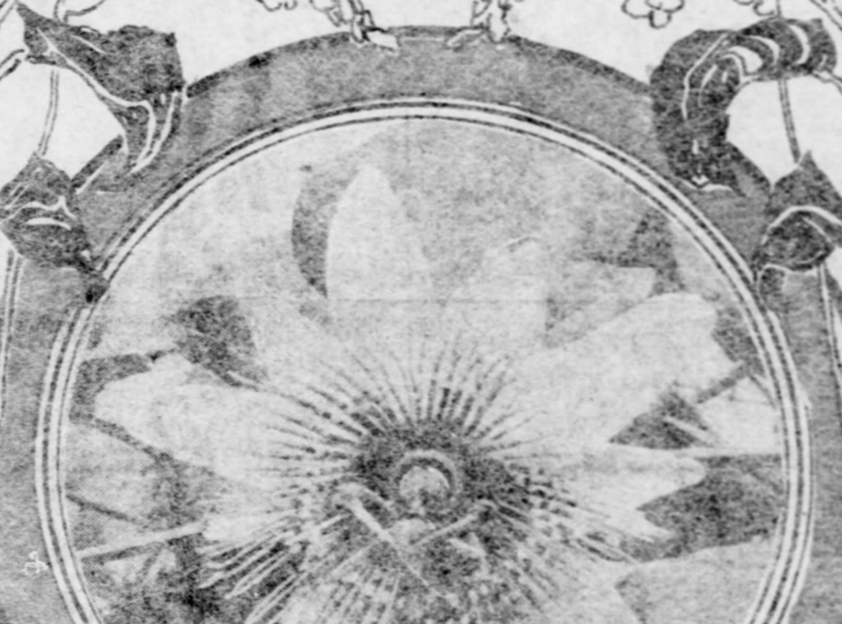
SEVENTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1903. SIX PAGES.

HOW FLOWERS AFFECT THE VOICE



THE [illegible] USED FOR PERFUME.

HELIOTROPE [illegible]



JASMINE

PRIMA DONNAS FIND VIOLETS INJURIOUS

Perfumes That Irritate and Odors That Heal.

RECENT experiments made by French scientists have evolved new regulations from the Parisian professors of music. The latest wrinkle from Paris is that girls and others who study voice culture must abstain from the use of perfumes and from wearing odorous flowers. The violet in particular is injurious, and prima donnas and other operatic singers have been cautioned concerning the danger that lurks in corsage bouquets and flowers handed over the footlights.

It requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive that the inhaling of perfume might interfere with an operatic singer's powers. What music is to the ear, painting to the eye, the odor of flowers is to the sense of smell, and there is no doubt but they have a distinct effect upon our system. Perfumes of flowers are much like music. They can be blended in sweet harmony or mixed in disagreeable discord. A curious exemplification of this idea has been recently made by an English perfumer, who represents odors by a note of music and arranges them in a scale according to their intensity. By this means, as a piece of music has a certain scale, so a bouquet of perfumes has a particular key, and by diversifying the scale different odors can be produced at will.

Perfumes That Heal.

Nor is the theory that all perfumes are conducive to ill health correct, for many bear healing in their scent. Pliny mentions 80 or more remedies derived from rue, 32 from the rose, 4 from mint and several from roses and violets. Thyme has been a tonic from time immemorable and lavendar has for ages been noted for its soothing qualities. Patchouli has its well-deserved reputation for stimulating. Sandal wood has been known to be such a tonic that the Greeks annointed themselves with it at their Olympian games, and that a good quality might be obtained the gatherers of the wood buried the tree upside down and let it dry until only the precious heart was left. Sassafras, cedar and rosemary can be used with propriety, for they are refreshing, and several other perfumes could be mentioned whose remedial powers entitle them to use instead of condemnation.

As a matter of fact we use few perfumes compared with ancient times. Egypt was a great mart for perfumes. Guests were received in chambers strewn with flowers, women made themselves beautiful through the use of essences, and even the dead were saturated with perfumes and spices, while sweet scents were burned before their statues. Among the Jews the love of perfumes was so great that sweet smelling myrrh was burned morning and night. The beds and clothing were scented with aloes and one-tenth of the bridal dowery was always set apart for the purchase of sweet smelling herbs. Today the sultan of Turkey is supplied with the famous Balm of Gilead, grown on the mountains of that name, and of such a rare quality that the supply is liable to cease at any time. The Greeks and Egyptians were so versed in the effect of scents that they not alone perfumed their dining halls, but saturated their drinking vessels with myrrh, while every part of the body required its peculiar unguent; sweet marjoram for the hair, wild thyme for the neck and knees, balsam for the arms, palm oil for the cheeks and breast and ointment for the knees and legs. Receipts for these essences were inscribed on marble tablets about the temple of Venus and scent bottles were a favorite decoration on tombs.

Queer Signs for Shops.

This Grecian love of perfumes had its counterpart in Rome where a brush of sage over a shop door indicated their sale. A Roman lady frequently kept one slave just to sprinkle her hair and every article of dress, every piece of furniture had its peculiar scent. Even Nero, who was a good host if nothing else can be credited him, had a rare device of ivory leaves so arranged that they shed perfume over the heads of his guests when seated. Something of this love of perfume reached England from across the seas and in Elizabeth's time we find the ladies in waiting knew how to concoct sweet essences from their favorite flowers. Sandalwood, which had always been a favorite Chinese perfume for incense and jewel caskets, was imported in large quantities and Frangipani, a Roman nobleman, concocted a perfume composed of every Roman spice with the addition of musk and orris root which was of such a lasting quality that the English called it the "everlasting perfume." Elizabeth, who had her portrait painted in perfumed gloves, even had her shoes scented for the scent of perfume of Russia leather which comes from the birch in which it is cured was known in those days. That personal apparel might be permeated with sweet scents ambergris, benzoin and spruce were used for rosaries and chaplets and there seems no end to the various uses to which certain odors were put. The catalogue of those who have used perfumes and the various kinds and qualities would fill a volume. Saladin is even credited with washing the walls of the mosque of Omar with sweet scented water and Versailles had a special perfume each day in the year.

From Venus' Toilet.

Whether or not we believe Greek tradition that perfumes came direct from Venus' toilet in these latter days they come from more prosaic origins. Vegetable perfumes are of two kinds, those obtained from gums and resins, while those chemically produced come from spirits and essences. Balsams are a mixture of gums and oils, but with all kinds there is a "fixing scent" used which gives permanence to the evaporating essence. These "fixing scents" are usually musk, vanilla, orris, ambergris or vertivert; but as mignonette, sweet briar and lilies do not harmonize with it they are frequently imitated. Lily of the valley is sometimes made of attar of almonds, vanilla and tube rose and the purest essence of violet is so expensive that almonds, tube rose and orris are often used as a substitute. Some of our latter-days scents come from long distances. Patchouli is sent from India and China, ylang-ylang comes from Sicily, frangipani from the East Indies, rose from Cannes, violet from Nice and lavender from England. These are long distances for the drop of sweet essence that perfumes my lady's hair or handkerchief. These are not the only countries interested in raising flowers from which sweet odors are derived for commercial profit, for so much rosemary is grown in Spain that the odor can be detected 10 miles off the coast and this country also sends us bitter almonds. It is produced from dry cakes which yield their fat to pressure. Tradition hath it that the first attar of roses was accidentally discovered by an empress who saw the oily particles on top of a canal of rose water and inhaled their fragrance. At any rate we obtain our attar from Turkey where only fresh open flowers are plucked and these before dawn.

Though experiments have been made for ages in the perfume of flowers the art of extracting essences is still in a crude state, for there has never been found a practicable way of measuring an odor or determining the strength of the odors with which a certain perfume seeks to affiliate. Certain things, are however, known about flowers. By far the greatest number of flowers give out their odor in the daytime, though the night lily and a few others are sweetest by night. Another fact discovered by scientists is that a flower begins to emit its odor when the bud has expanded, but it does not reach its highest powers until the flowers are in full bloom. For this reason to obtain an accurate idea of the strength of flowers they must be gathered at the same stage of bloom. Some perfumers contend that the aroma of flowers depends largely on their color, the light shades being the most oderiferous and yellow flowers being almost without exception disagreeable. As for the real object of odor none can be stated unless it be that fragrance is emitted to attract insects who carry the pollen from one flower to another. Some flowers it is noted give out their scent at special times and certain flowers need the warmth of the sun, while others crave the cool night air.

Immense Yield of Flowers.

Grasse in the south of France is the flower garden of Europe and flower cultivation is so extensive in the Var valley that the gardens produce over 3,000 tons of flowers annually. This seems a large quantity, but in the production of rose essence from 20,000 to 24,000 pounds are needed to make two and one-half pounds of extract, which is worth $100. This is so costly few persons can afford to handle it and it is usually made to order. The attar of roses made in Turkey is stronger than that made in France, but not so fine perhaps because the Turks have not as good machinery. Violets and narcissus are cultivated by the ton in France, only Parma violets, however, giving oil enough to send to the still.

As a rule the preparation of natural essences is still a genuine agricultural experiment, fresh flowers and leaves being the raw material. For this reason the laboratories are usually near where the plants grow under favorable conditions. Hence we get some of our essences from distant regions, ilang from Manila, geranium from Algeria and lemon from Ceylon. Generally the crude essence is sent to this country, where it is mixed and extended and put on the market. The base of most delicate perfumes is a trace of ambergris. Strange as it may seem this is really the result of appendicitis in the whale, who dies of the suffering caused by the lump. Often it is taken from him, but though mentioned in romance it only yields an agreeable perfume when dried and diluted with water. Almost all perfumes need this sustaining base and large quantities of ambergris are sent to France where it combines with all perfumes save attar of roses. Its chief value lies in its ability to hold other perfumes.

A Forest of Blossom.

In Grasse, however, simpler measures are used to obtain perfumes. In the spring the country is one forest of blossoms and the air is laden with sweet odors. The flowers are picked by girls who bring them into sheds and sort them on long tables. Everything is permeated with the odor which is so strong that by the time the flowers have reached the distilling process it becomes sickening. In this latter process vapor and fat have been employed for ages. In the process of absorption wooden frames furnished with glass bottoms are used. These fitting closely together, are placed one upon another so that a small enclosed space is left between each one. The surfaces of the glass are coated with grease on which a layer of flowers is placed. These flowers are left for twenty-four hours when they are removed and fresh ones take their place. This is continued for three months at the end of which time the scented grease or pomade is ready for treatment. This treatment or maceration consists of melting the fat and mixing it with alcohol, which absorbs all the perfume. Crude as this method is it has been used for centuries.

The only other methods are those employed by chemists. Wonderful results have been attained by some men who have spent years in the process. One man experimented ten years to find that artificial violet could be made from orris powder and an imitation of musk was made from two carbides of hydrogen. One of the newest products of chemistry is ionone or artificial odor of violets and so many bouquets and essences are made to pass for the products of flowers that orchids, heliotrope and vanilla are imitated to perfection. As chemists classify flower odors in a few typical sections there seems no reason why any desired odor should not be artificially produced.

Perfume Factories.

Besides the immense perfume factories in Australia, London boasts of many where fine toilet water is made and France exports quantities of eau de cologne, which was invented in the last century by an apothecary in the town of that name and consists of the flowers, leaves and seeds of the bitter orange tree. Nor are these vast numbers of perfumes unnecessary. There is not a lady who uses perfumes but would be surprised to know the magnitude of the industry. England alone imports from Sicily hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of oil of lemon and the lavender fields near London furnish 30,000 gallons of lavender water annually. It goes without saying that the manufacture of such vast quantities of perfume makes the industry profitable. In climates that are favorable an acre of rose trees—10,000 in number—yield flowers worth thousands of dollars, an acre of violets is worth eight hundred dollars and an acre of jasmine plants have been known to yield $1,200 worth of blossoms. The profit lies largely in the fact that so little oil is obtained from one blossom. For instance, saffron would strike the observer as expensive at two hundred dollars a pound until told that it is composed of the central portion of crocus flowers, 10,000 of which it takes for one pound. It has been proposed to cultivate flowers in California on as large a scale as in France. If this is carried out an immense industry will be opened in our country. ELLIOTT RANDALL.

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS

WHITE ROSES [illegible] ALWAYS POPULAR.

As a national institution the overcoat is now eclipsed by the shade tree.

KEARSARGE SURPRISED FOREIGN POWERS

Germans Specially Interested in Capt. Hemphill's Vessel.

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, July 24.—England, as well as Germany, has today a better idea of the naval power of the United States as a result of the visit of Rear Admiral Cotton's squadron to Kiel and Portsmouth. This knowledge has been in part gained, of course, by the opportunity to see the cruisers Chicago and San Francisco and the gunboat Machias. But, after all, these vessels are old and are of comparative little offensive power, and the interest in both countries has centered in the battleship Kearsarge, commanded by Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill.

Just before the Kearsarge arrived on the European station the French navy department conducted experiments with a type of double turret, that is, one turret superposed upon the other. Some sheep placed in the lower turret were killed by the discharge of the guns in the upper turret. For the naval nations of Europe this experiment was a conclusive demonstration of insurmountable defects and the United States was looked upon as having made a colossal mistake in fitting the Kentucky and Kearsarge and later ships with this turret system. It was admitted that advantages were gained in the way of concentration of fire—four 13-inch and four 8-inch guns—that weight which could be used enable greater ammunition and coal supply could saved. But, it was asked, what is the good of such a system when the men in the lower turret must be withdrawn or else they will be killed?

So when the Kearsarge arrived at Kiel she was the one object of attention on the part of the German navy. Her turrets were closely examined and the German emperor watched them as they revolved. "What do you think of the system?" his majesty asked Capt. Hemphill. The captain responded that every instrument of war was experimental until it was tested in action. At Portsmouth the British officers asked: "You withdraw your men, of course, from one turret when you fire the other?" They showed disbelief when informed that the crews remained in the turrets and that the four guns could be discharged together. The prince of Wales, after breakfasting on the Kearsarge, changed his frock coat for an undress coat and, accompanied by Capt. Hemphill, went over the battleship. He entered the forward turret and saw the ammunition hoist bring a charge to the breech of the gun. "How long does that take?" he asked. When informed 20 seconds he became thoughtful. Then the prince, bending low, climbed the ladder leading from the lower to the upper turret. "Did the German emperor do this?" he asked Capt. Hemphill. "No, your highness," responded the captain, "he did not get so high."

The American officers had further evidence of the desire of the British to obtain all the information possible regarding the superposed turret. At the king's dinner Captain Hemphill was under a fire of questions from Lord Selbourne, first lord of the admiralty, and other experts of the royal navy. Captain Hemphill was quite prepared to give them all the information they desired up to a certain point, but at that point he stopped. He told them that he had been inside the superposed turret when it was fired and that the shock was less beside the guns than it was on deck. A number of British experts visited the ship and inspected the turrets and they seemed surprised at the facility with which the turrets operated. The power employed for shifting the huge masses of 500 tons each is electricity. The Germans employ hydraulics and the British only in battleships under construction are providing for the operation of the auxiliaries by electricity.

Even after their inspection of the Kearsarge and the statement of its officers, particularly those in charge of the turrets, Lieutenant Mustin and Ensign Clements, that they were entirely safe and easily handled, it is doubtful if the British will decide to adopt the system. "We are conservative about introducing innovations," said one high ranking officer. "We know what the single turret will do. Our guns are more widely distributed and there is less chance that all will be knocked out by one shot. I think we will wait to see the value of the turret demonstrated." Such conservatism does not detract, however, from the fact that as one of the latest battleships of the American navy, the visit of the Kearsarge has been potent in effect. It has shown foreigners who have taken the Kearsarge as a type that the United States has an efficient navy which will fight grimly when the occasion comes. Because of the ease with which the victories at Manila and Santiago de Cuba were achieved, there has been a disposition to prate upon the inferiority of the Spanish navy and to give little credit for the magnificent way in which the American ships were fought. The German papers frequently referred to the different nationalities aboard the Kearsarge, Chicago, San Francisco and Machias, not understanding that a name is no indication of the country from which a man hails and unaware of the fact that the law at home forbids enlistment of any man not a citizen of the United States.

What Surprises Foreigners.

One paper published in Manchester, England, had an article from its correspondent in which he described a visit to the Kearsarge. Evidently he did not think negroes were citizens of the United States, for he referred to them as if they owed allegiance to another nation. When he came aboard he said he saw negroes, Chinamen, Japanese, and other nationalities about the deck. Most of the negroes are employed as stokers or servants. The Chinese and Japanese, 10 in all, are never at the guns. Their duties are to wait upon officers and to perform menial services generally. As a general thing the youthfulness of the officers and men aboard the Kearsarge was referred to by the Germans and British. The British seamen look heavier, the Germans fatter, but the Americans are more wiry.

The amalgamation of the engineer corps of the navy with the line, which has been done in the American navy, was a frequent topic of conversation. Capt. Hemphill was a member of the board which recommended this action, and the results, in his opinion, have justified the recommendation. The British navy has followed the example of the United States and has partially amalgamated its line and engineer corps. The action has been opposed, but one distinguished member of the admiralty, in a public speech, after he had talked with Capt. Hemphill, said he had been converted to the wisdom of the step.

Courtesy of Nations.

A comparison of the reception accorded the squadron at Kiel and at Portsmouth is impossible, for both nations made every effort to make their guests welcome and to entertain them royally during their stay. The German emperor was at Kiel throughout the week. King Edward had engagements which prevented him from visiting the ships at Portsmouth, but his son, the prince of Wales, breakfasted on board the battleship and his highness expressed to the officers of the battleship his regret that he could not stay longer.

But King Edward, during the state ball in honor of President Loubet, at his dinner given to the American officers at Buckingham palace, and during an inspection of the Ancient and Honorable regiment of artillery in London, signally showed his appreciation of the presence of the naval representatives of the United States. At the state ball he had the officers presented to him before the function, receiving Admiral Cotton, Captain Hemphill, Captain Walker of the San Francisco, Captain Cornwall of the Chicago and Commander McCrea of the Machias most cordially, and having a pleasant word to say to each of the officers. When Ensign Manaix was presented, his majesty looked closely at the decorations on the breast of the gallant young officer. Lieutenant Luby passed and his majesty asked one of the other officers: "Is he any relation to President Loubet?" Captain Louis J. Magill, fleet marine officer, who has just been promoted to the grade of adjutant and inspector, with the rank of major, in recognition of the splendid work he has done, was cordially greeted by his majesty, as in fact were the other officers introduced. At the king's dinner, Commander McCrea was approached by the king in the most democratic manner. "Isn't it time that we had a whiskey and soda, McCrea?" his majesty asked. "Under the circumstances, your majesty," responded the tactful officer, "I know of nothing that would be more grateful." At the moment Captain Hemphill was chatting with Lord Selbourne, first lord of the admiralty; Captain Cornwall was engrossed in conversation with Mr. Chamberlain, and Captain Walker was conversing with Mr. Balfour, the prime minister. Admiral Cotton was discussing naval questions with the prince of Wales.

It Wasn't a Junket.

There may be many hypocritical persons at home who will refer to the Kearsarge's trip across the ocean and the visit of the European squadron to Germany and England as a junket. Instead of a junket it was the hardest kind of a strain upon the American officers. As the representatives of the United States they had to be most tactful and diplomatic. They were compelled to receive persons who occupied high positions and who had to be given all honors. Americans abroad have experienced considerable gratification from the fact that in not a single instance was there the slightest failure to render every ceremony consistent with the rank of the visitor. It is a tribute to Admiral Cotton, to Capt. Hemphill, to Capt. Cornwell, to Capt. Walker and to Commander McCrea that the Germans and English united in praising the way in which they handled themselves and their ships' companies during the trying times they spent at Kiel and at Portsmouth. Coming professionally more in contact with Capt. Hemphill than with the other captains, the emperor of Germany, Lord Selbourne and others accepted him as the representative professionally of the American service. "He knows his business" was the comment of the kaiser, and the prince of Wales, who is no mean naval expert, expressed the same opinion.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

FREDERICK THE GREAT YEARNS FOR AMERICA

Famous Statue Now Stands Humiliated in the Sculptor's Back Yard in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 25.—"Every time I look out of my window," said a bright Indiana girl last night, "I see, standing down in the next back yard to ours, the statue of Frederick the Great, which is to be set up in Washington as soon as people at home begin to feel a little more kindly disposed toward Germany. There Frederick stands, amidst the flower beds and shrubs, in all sorts of weather, just as if he were an ordinary plaster cast intended merely for lawn decoration and not a statue of international significance."

Then this young lady went on to explain how the effigy of his celebrated ancestor commissioned by William II, as a present to the United States of America comes to be in a "back-yard," as she expresses it, underneath her window. She lives in the Pfalzburgherstrasse, just next door to Joseph Uphues, the Westphalian sculptor from whom the Kaiser commissioned the statue. The work was at the casting rooms ready to be sent to America when the intimation came that it would be best to postpone its presentation for a little while, and from the casting room it was sent to Uphue's atelier. The sculptor, not knowing what else to do with it, had it set up in his "back-yard," as the Indiana girl calls it.

"It's a bronze statue," the young lady went on, "about half again as large as life size, and shows Frederick the Great in court costume. I have watched him enduring quite a lot of rain storms, and, as he isn't to be taken to the United States until next spring, I suppose he will have to brave the winter's snows as well. He stands facing the gate-way and looks as if he were eager to begin his long journey."

Joseph Uphues will go to the United States to attend the unveiling of his work, and afterward he and his wife will travel in America. Uphues is a connoisseur in German wines and is planning to take several choice vintages for presentation to President Roosevelt.

PITTSBURGHERS ABROAD.

LONDON, August 1.—William Stewart, president of the Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, and his sister, Miss Mary E. Armstrong, are now in London. They are leaving for Hamburg within a few days and will afterwards visit Paris before sailing for home early in September.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Conducted by SAM F. LUTY.

PAINTERS PASS THE SIXTY THOUSAND MARK

General Secretary M. P. Carrick Tells of Phenomenal Success of Brotherhood.

THE Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers ranks among the strongest labor organizations in the world, and in the Pittsburgh district there are but few skilled workmen who are not members of the body. This condition of affairs is due to the energetic work of a few leaders who did not relax their efforts when there was trouble and disruption was threatened. Of this number was M. P. Carrick, recognized as one of the most capable organizers in the country, who took a prominent part. His services were appreciated and he was chosen to fill the responsible office of national secretary-treasurer of the organization. He accepted the position, sacrificing personal interests in leaving his home in Pittsburgh to fill the duties of the office at the national headquarters in Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Carrick has written an interesting history of the brotherhood for The Sunday Gazette, together with some information of the gains made since January, 1902. In submitting it Mr. Carrick de-

M. P. CARRICK,
General Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

clares the labor page in The Sunday Gazette has been of great benefit to the trades union movement and that the directory of labor organizations is the best ever compiled in any city in the country. Mr. Carrick says:

The growth of our organization in the past 18 months has been phenomenal; in fact we have surprised ourselves, not alone by our numerical increase, but by our various victories in the several sections of the country where unions of our brotherhood exist. We have organized 494 unions from January 31, 1902, to June 30, 1903, and have added to our membership in that time 33,000 men. Our capitation tax to the American Federation of Labor for the month of May, 1903, was $236 92. We have now passed the 60,000 mark, and the more we are hammered the stronger we grow.

The past spring was the toughest in our history. We had 20,000 men on strike, and with only a small defense fund on hand. Our members won victories in 89 per cent of the places where demands were made, and we intend to keep up the good work until every city, town and hamlet where painters, decorators and paperhangers are employed are enjoying an eight-hour day, with fair conditions.

We are strong supporters and will not stand or take any excuse for the violation of a contract when once made in good faith with our bosses. We are pronounced supporters of the building trades council, as years of experience has taught us that only through a firm alliance of building trades unions can we succeed in gaining decent conditions.

The first national convention of the brotherhood was held in Baltimore, March 15, 1887. Since then the brotherhood has grown to an immense chain connecting this country from the four points of the compass, and numbering thousands of our craftsmen in the house, sign, pictorial, coach, car, carriage, ship and railroad equipment painters, decorators, paperhangers, hardwood finishers, grainers, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers and gilders. The objects, to quote from the constitution, are: "To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of our craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in case of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all our members."

In connection with the trade protection and advantages secured through organization, there is established a beneficial provision that secures to members in good standing $50 wife's funeral benefits, $100 to $150 members' funeral benefits, $150 disability benefit. A large number of local unions pay weekly sick and accident benefits. These various benefits are increased in accordance to the length of membership.

From January, 1888, to January, 1902, the brotherhood has paid out to the widows and orphans of deceased members and to disabled members the sum of $125,000, and double that amount has been paid out in sick benefits by local unions. Thus the benevolent features alone should commend themselves to the thinking man. (Ours is the cheapest and most perfect labor organization insurance in the world.) The cost of maintaining these benefits is but a small amount a month to each member, and by the co-operation of all unions combined the various benefits are sustained.

While we are strongly opposed to strikes as we favor arbitration and conciliation, yet when trade difficulties are forced upon us we sustain our members to the end.

If the men of money—the capitalists and the employers—find it necessary to organize, then have not the men of labor—the workers more reason to do so? All we have to support us is our daily labor, and hence we should combine to protect it. Therefore it follows that every man in the above branches should be a union man. If you are a union man, you should stand by your union, attend the meetings and pay your dues promptly.

If you are not a union man, then you should join the union and help in its good work. It is not fair to reap the fruits of other men's laobr.

There is no hope for us only in a thorough unity and organization of all branches of our various crafts in the United States and Canada. A general organization of our workers under one head leads to a better understanding all over the country, and just as it makes one man interested in the other, so it leads one union to assist the other. Thus we can sustain wages and make them more uniform; we can pay higher benefits and accomplish more than if simply organized in local unions independent of each other. For this purpose the brotherhood was founded.

The calling in many of our branches is dangerous to life and limb; the material used by us daily are injurious to our health and tend to shorten our lives. Our labor is such as to destroy our clothes rapidly. To counteract the poisonous ingredients contained in our material, good wholesome food is necessary to our existence.

We are not a secret organization. We have no oath—only a simple pledge of honor. We are an incorporated organization, and our funds are therefore perfectly secured. Such is the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. And as such we appeal to all workers in our various crafts to become members of our organization.

STRIKES COMPARED WITH ANCIENT TIMES

Labor Organizations Existed and Trouble Occurred Two Thousand Years Ago.

A number of labor leaders were discussing the other day the date of the formation of the first trades union and the first strike for better conditions. There was a defference of opinion. John Fernau, master workman of District Assembly No. 3, of the Knights of Labor, who has a rare collection of data on labor organizations, settled the question by submitting a paper on the subject prepared by a trade unionist who had made a study of the subject. The paper is as follows:

The first great strike on record was that of 20,000 workmen of Athens, who went out of the mines and shops and went over to the enemy of their country at a time when it was in greatest peril. That was during the Peloponnesian war, in the year 413 B. C. The next strike of note was some 70 years before the coming of Christ, when Spartacus succeeded in causing the gladiators to organize against the practice of compelling men to kill each other for the mere gratification of the lords and ladies of that age. With such a leader as Spartacus the workingmen took hope and made a most desperate effort to crush the powers that had so ruthlessly trampled upon the rights of humanity for so many ages.

"It is said that organizations of labor existed at the time of the erection of Solomon's Temple. The craftsmen employed upon that structure were banded together in something akin to a trades union and were enabled to make themselves understood by each other through the use of mystic signs and cabalistic symbols which conveyed no meaning to their masters. Trades unions flourished so long ago that no trace of their origin can be followed with any degree of accuracy. The skilled and the unskilled workers were banded together in guilds, leagues and unions. On many occasions attempts were made to secure freedom from bondage, but each time the plans were frustrated through the treachery of some of the members who cared more for the fleeting smile of a master than the benefits which would follow independence. That the number of traitors was not greater in those ancient days was due to the fact that death, certain and swift, followed the act of the betrayer as his surest reward. Whether the master paid for the treachery in coin or honeyed words the fate meted out to the treacherous one by his fellow-workers was always death, and as a consequence, only the man who was ignorant of what had happened to others dared betray his associates. Ignorance of the past and future was what caused the treachery of those ancient days, then as now ignorance was the most dangerous foe to the advance of freedom and equality.

With the dawn of Christianity came an awakening of hope, an arousing of the intellect that nothing in history had ever occasioned before. Christ said that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the land shall not be sold forever, and all through His stay upon earth enunciated new doctrines on the question of labor and its relations to those who lived upon it. Trades unionists, members of guilds, leagues and other organizations of workingmen embraced Christianity and proclaimed its doctrines as being especially advantageous to the welfare of the toiling poor. Thousands flocked around the standard of Christianity, for the reason that it was emblematic of progress, of liberty and equality among men. The artisan, the iron-worker, the worker in wood and stone, the laborer of the village, city and field and the poor toiling slave were all included among those for whom Christ died. It was the first time in the history of the world that such a doctrine had been proclaimed, and it was no wonder that new hope, new strength and energy took life in the human breast.

The strikes during the present year are attributed to the high tide of industrial prosperity which is considered unusual. In his recent historical review of strikes in the United States Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright mentioned no great strike or labor difficulty in the "boom times" of the early seventies, and none in the period of 1879-1882, which was more or less analagous to the past four years. The first general and formidable strike of the earlier period was the trouble on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads in 1877. This occurred, however, when trade depression after the panic of 1873 was at its worst, and when wage reductions to the trainmen had been publicly announced.

The first really important labor trouble in the eighties came when prosperity had begun to wane. It was in July, 1883, and affected the Western Union telegraph operators. There were also other strikes of smaller dimensions, but all were in resistance to wage reductions. A financial review, published at the close of July of that year, described the trouble thus:

"The dissatisfaction of both skilled and unskilled labor is shown by the fact that 30,000 to 40,000 persons in these classes are out of employment who were at work three or four weeks ago. Until within the last year there was continued increase in the employment of labor, which gave the laboring classes the impression that demand for their labor was unlimited. But now that overproduction has caused large decline in prices of almost all commodities, it is becoming evident that labor, too, is suffering from the general depression of business."

HELD ALL NIGHT SESSION.

Excellent Showing Made By the Commercial Telegraphers Union at Its Last Meeting.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, which met in New York during the past week, adjourned at 5:45 a. m., July 25, after an all-night session. There were 157 delegates present, representing locals in every city in the United States and Montreal and Torknato, Can. Will C. Long, Dallas, Tex., was elected president. Mr. Wilbur, East Lake, N. Y., was elected secretary and treasurer; C. E. Lindquist, Chicago, first vice president; J. J. Dun, Montreal, second vice president; W. A. Baum, San Diego, Cal., third vice president.

It was shown that the treasury was in excellent condition; that the membership was over 8,000 and that it was rapidly increasing. The policy of the coming year will be to establish locals in every city and town in North America of sufficient size to warrant such action, and it is expected to increase the membership threefold.

The Pittsburgh local, No. 6, is in excellent shape and at the next meeing arrangements will be made for the holding of a big mass meeting in September.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A FLINT GLASS STRIKE

Roger S. Pease Tells What Led to the Invention of the Window Glass Machine.

The window glass blowing machine, with which 10 large factories of the American Window Glass Company have been equipped and which promises to displace skilled workers, according to the inventor, might not have come for many years. A small strike of flint glass workers is responsible for the idea that blowing glass by machine was possible.

It was in 1890 that a dispute arose in a flint glass factory at Minneapolis and the men went out on a strike. The concern had a large order for ring jars and had pressed the glass caps, with the large knobs which have always been used in this class of ware, and several tons of caps were stored. The strike ocurred and the ring jars for the caps were never made. While the furnace was blocked pending a settlement of the differences with the men, Roger S. Pease went into the factory. He was doing some experimental work in glass, dipping molten glass out of the pots into a small crucible for his purpose. In passing through the packing room he noticed the large number of unused jar caps and the idea occurred to him that one of these could be used to draw a cylinder. In telling what followed, Mr. Pease said:

I heated up several caps before the pot mouth, and leaving the glass in my crucible get as I thought cool enough, immersed the lower edge of the cap into the surface of the metal, having previously made a pair of tongs to firmly grip the knob of the cap. When the glass united with the cap I drew it upward as slowly and evenly as I could by hand, and was surprised to find that I had succeeded in drawing a cylinder about 18 inches long, as wide at the top as the jar cap was in diameter, but which finally drew to a point. That led me to the idea of inflating the cylinder with air. Not having any place to anneal the piece, since the lears were cold, I laid it aside to cool, when it naturally cracked and broke. On examining the pieces, I was again surprised at the uniform thickness of the drawn glass, and decided upon further experiments, which demonstrated the practicability of that method of drawing cylinders. The unused jar caps were brought up and a portion of them melted, while a part of them were used as "baits," as described in my original patent, No. 463,645, dated November 24, 1891. The jar cap and knob are clearly shown in the drawings which form part of the specifications. The Minneapolis factory was shut down as a result of the strike, and has never been operated since.

Directory of Labor Organizations

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE WESTERN PENN'A

Meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. President W. T. Hamilton; vice president, E. A. Maginn; recording and corresponding secretary, John J. Toole; financial secretary, E. W. Hambleton; treasurer, George Miller; trustees, Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and Neil Courts.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Arnfeld hall, No. 1119 Penn avenue. J. A. Keeler, president; George Hess, vice president, W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; H. J. Carey, financial secretary; J. M. Fink, treasurer; R. J. L. Black, reading clerk; Robert Schroder, sergeant-at-arms; C. E. Winslow, A. B. Alston and R. J. L. Black, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

Meets on the first Friday of each month at Moorhead hall. President, T. H. Dolan; vice president, T. C. Neeson; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McAfee, Beaver street, Allegheny; T. A. Means, T. C. Neeson and R. Lewis, trustees. The following organizations are affiliated with the council:

International Typographical Union.

Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at No. 238 Fourth avenue. Headquarters, room 53 Shannon building, No. 326 Fourth avenue. Secretary-treasurer, James B. Culley.

German Typographia No. 16—Meets last Tuesday of each month at Moorhead hall. Secretary, Herman Lattien, No. 130 Merrimac street.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Local Union No. 9—Meets first Wednesday of each month at German Beneficial Union hall. Secretary, Thomas A. Means, No. 7312 Kelly street.

Local Union No. 64—Meets fourth Saturday of each month at Moorhead hall. Joe Lewis, president; Ed. J. Dalton, vice president; Ed. Joyce, recording secretary; Charles McKewon, financial secretary; George Thomas, sergeant-at-arms; J. J. Dolan, Charles McKewon, John Powell, F. G. Yeutch, W. J. Morec, executive committee.

Local Union No. 31—(Feeders)—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. President, John Miller; secretary, Thomas C. Neeson.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America.

Local Union No. 56—Meets second Monday of each month at German Beneficial hall, Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. Secretary, W. A. McCullough, No. 37 Chestnut street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

HEADQUARTERS—Building Trades Council hall, 225 Fourth avenue. H. W. Legleitner, president; Edward F. Welch, secretary. Meets every Saturday night. The council embraces most of the organizations in the building trades. The hours of labor in all building trades are eight hours a day. The following organizations are affiliated with the council:

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Headquarters, No. 416 Wood street. Meets every Friday evening. Frank E. Smith, business agent; Edward B. Wolf, secretary and assistant business agent; William E. Bryson and T. B. McDonald, assistant business agents. The district is composed of 18 local unions, as follows:

No. 6—Meets every Monday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Edward B. Wolf, secretary, No. 1123 Sheffield street, Allegheny.

No. 72—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Al Firth, secretary, No. 20 Greely street.

No. 84—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Joseph Beck, secretary, No. 1210 Gorman street.

No. 100—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 912 Federal street, Allegheny. Bert Baker, secretary, No. 15 Laurel street, Allegheny.

No. 291—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Dupont building, Homestead. J. H. Bossert, secretary, Hays Park, Pa.

No. 282 (paperhangers)—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 416 Wood street. William N. Ake, secretary.

No. 417—McKeesport. L. F. Haverstroth, secretary, No. 617 Strawberry avenue, McKeesport.

No. 457—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Third and Main streets, Carnegie. J. C. McKown, secretary, Box 31.

No. 458—Meets every Tuesday evening at Russell hall, Braddock. E. F. Boller, secretary, No. 843 Talbot avenue.

No. 462—Meets every Monday evening at Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. Charles Schindl, secretary, No. 1021 Ross street, Wilkinsburg.

No. 923 (paperhangers)—Meets every Thursday at Smith's hall, No. 6004 Center avenue. J. Ludwig, secretary, No. 6463 Winslow street.

No. 551—Meets every Tuesday evening at Vilsack building, East End. William Bryson, secretary, No. 327 Cedar street.

No. 608—Meets every Wednesday at Odd Fellows' hall, West End. C. M. Dehart, secretary, McKees Rocks.

No. 647—Meets every Thursday at Broadway and Beaver streets, Sewickley. L. R. Bingman, secretary, Sewickley, Pa.

No. 699—Meets every Monday evening at Faultz hotel, Mt. Oliver. M. F. Smith, secretary, No. 2022 Jane street.

No. 765—Meets every Monday evening at McKelvey's hall, Main street, Sharpsburg. W. T. Yerkins, secretary, No. 4 Katherine street, Etna.

No. 860—Meets every Wednesday evening at Turtle Creek. A. B. Lewis, secretary.

No. 910—Meets at Coraopolis every Tuesday. E. S. Dickson, secretary, Coraopolis, Pa.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Local Union No. 27—Office, No. 225 Fourth avenue. Meets every Tuesday evening at Buildings Trades Council hall. Edward Welsh, president; L. Lawler, secretary, and James J. McKee, business agent.

Local Union No. 218—Office No. 112 Fourth avenue. Examining board and board of directors meet every Thursday. Local meets every Monday evening at Old City hall. William Condon, president; George Hayward, secretary; E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Building Marble Polishers and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 1—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. A. J. Seller, secretary and business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 4—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 302 Grant street. Thomas Williams, president; Howard Brown, corresponding secretary.

Local Union No. 26—(Tile layers' helpers)—Meets every Monday at Building Trades Council hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue. H. J. McDermott, president; J. M. Donaldson, secretary; G. Schraffrath, business agent.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Local Union No. 12—Meets in Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street, every Friday night. John McDermott, president; David Quinlan, secretary; M. O'Sullivan, business agent, No. 225 Fourth avenue.

Marble Cutters and Setters' International Union.

Local Union No. 24—Meets in Moorhead hall every Tuesday evening. C. B. Myler, president; W. B. Wilson, business agent.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. 5 (inside wiremen)—Meets every Friday evening at No. 302 Grant street. Tom Connelley, president; Ed Allman, secretary and business agent.

The following local unions are not affiliated with the council:

Local Union No. 14—Meets every Thursday at No. 302 Grant street. George Schmatzinetz, president; S. D. Young, secretary; H. Kirkpatrick, business agent.

Local Union No. 319—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. W. H. Verner, president; George E. Wheeler, secretary.

Local Union No. 161—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, First National Bank building, Uniontown. W. P. Franks, president; Walter Keys, secretary.

Local union No. 326—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Old Borough building, Connellsville. Alex. Angus, president; Frank Buttermore, secretary.

Local Union No. 33—Meets every Wednesday at Dushane hall, New Castle. James B. Dygert, president; Paul Gaston, secretary.

Local Union No. 342—New Brighton. W. H. Irons, president; George J. Wolf, secretary.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

Local Union No. 66—Meets every Monday night at No. 412 Smithfield street. Thomas A. Hughes, business agent.

Local Union No. 95 (stationary engineers)—Meets every Sunday evening at Moorhead hall. John Anderson, president; Thomas O'Donnell, secretary; Walter Wright, business agent.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Local Union No. 3—Headquarters No. 510 Wylie avenue. Meets every Thursday night. M. Galentine, president; J. P. O'Connor, recording secretary; W. C. Bennett, financial secretary; George Boyd and James Coakley, business agents.

International Association of Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths.

Local Union No. 1—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at No. 302 Grant street. Thomas Burgess, president; Thomas Johnson, secretary; Henry W. Legleitner, business agent.

National Elevator Constructors' Union of the United States.

Local Union No. 6—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at No. 535 Smithfield street. George W. Porter, president; James Hilands, secretary; Robert Bell, business agent.

Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers' Assembly No. 1588, K. of L.

Meets second Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Albert Hutchins, secretary and business agent.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Local Union No. 98—Meets every Tuesday at No. 535 Smithfield street. R. S. Briggs, president; C. E. Langlands, secretary and business agent.

Stone Cutters' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month at McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. James Laird, secretary, Box 250, Allegheny.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

Local Union No. 2—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Electricians' hall, No. 302 Grant street. Bert McCorkle, secretary; P. Mulvehill, business agent.

Gravel and Composition Roofers' Union.

Local Union No. 10476—Meets first and third Wednesday night at No. 416 Wood street. J. C. Miller, secretary and business agent.

Amalgamated Art Glass Workers' Union.

Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Moorhead hall. Thomas Holland, president and business agent.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

HEADQUARTERS—Building Trades Council hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue. F. H. Wesley, business agent.

Branch No. 969—Meets alternate Wednesdays at St. James hall, Penn avenue and Sixteenth street. F. H. Wesley, secretary.

Branch No. 952—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Christian hall, McKees Rocks. B. M. Williams, secretary.

Tuck Pointers and Front Cleaners' Union.

Local Union No. 10,804—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. at Mannerchor hall, Southern avenue. President, John Parchmann; secretary, O. N. Sundling, No. 14 Kearsarge street.

Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,937—Secretary, M. McKee, No. 5760 Penn avenue.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Office, 313 Chronicle Telegraph building, No. 347 Fifth avenue. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Arnfeld's hall, No. 119 Penn avenue. George Hess, president; J. C. Kephart, secretary, No. 1124 Ross street, Wilkinsburg; A. M. Swartz, H. C. Whitfield, J. A. Ross and O. I. Lewis, business agents. The district embraces 32 local unions, as follows:

No. 142—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 1119 Penn avenue. President, James M. Counahan; William P. Patton, secretary, Ruch and Ashland streets.

No. 164—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Moorhead hall. H. Gottschak, secretary, No. 5113 Duncan street.

No. 165—Meets every Monday evening in Geyer's hall, Frankstown avenue and Station street, East End. W. J. Kelly, secretary, No. 1212 Gibbon street.

No. 202—Meets every Saturday night in Hartmann's hall, Frankstown avenue, near Station street, East End. R. J. L. Black, secretary, No. 7041 Idlewild street.

No. 211—Meets Wednesday evenings in Sutmeyer's hall, Federal and Erie streets, Allegheny. J. J. Watkins, secretary, No. 219 Hemlock street, Allegheny.

No. 230—Meets every Thursday evening at Twelfth and Carson streets, South Side. W. F. Willock, secretary, No. 119 Bausman street, Knoxville.

No. 237—Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at Chestnut and O'Hara streets, Allegheny. George Walters, secretary, No. 41 Branch street, Allegheny.

No. 254 (stairbuilders)—Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. F. A. Park, secretary, No. 5435 Kincaid street.

No. 385—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows' hall, West End. Oscar Gluckner, secretary, Elliott P. O.

No. 402—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Welterhatler's hall, South Twelfth street. Mathew Thoma, secretary, Mt. Oliver.

No. 255—Meets every Friday evening at Christian's hall, McKees Rocks. Chris Youtz, secretary, McKees Rocks.

No. 1,186—Meets every Friday evening at Carpenter's hall, Homewood and Hamilton avenues, East End. Otto F. Frey, secretary, No. 602 Rowan avenue.

No. 246—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at New Brighton. A. Burry, secretary, No. 545 Eleventh avenue, New Brighton.

No. 258—Meets every Monday evening at Seventh and Amity streets, Homestead. J. C. Kephart, secretary, No. 1123 Ross avenue, Wilkinsburg.

No. 333—Meets every Thursday evening at New Kensington. Matthew Mainwaring, secretary, New Kensington.

No. 430—Meets every Wednesday evening at Lohr's hall, Wilkinsburg. O. Berkey, secretary, La Belle street, Wilkinsburg.

No. 571—Meets Wednesday evenings at Broad and Main street, Carnegie. C. K. Thomas, secretary, Carnegie.

No. 693—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Sewickley. G. W. Rastley, No. 607 Broad street, Sewickley.

No. 733—Meets every Monday evening at Russell's hall, Braddock. W. O. Teats, secretary, Turtle Creek.

No. 827, McKeesport—Meets every Tuesday evening at Fifth and Market streets. F. P. Boyd, secretary, No. 2101 Sylvan avenue, McKeesport.

No. 852, Verona—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings at G. A. R. hall. G. H. Milliken, secretary, Verona.

No. 936, Wilmerding—Meets every Monday evening. Wilson A. Long, No. 112 Ray street, Braddock.

No. 1050, Tarentum—Meets every Monday evening. G. G. Atterman, secretary, Tarentum.

No. 1079, Clairton—Meets every Monday evening. J. W. K. Hodge, secretary, Clairton.

No. 974, Monessen—Meets every Wednesday evening. William S. McCreary, secretary, box 565.

No. 1252 Meets first and third Friday of each month at Arlington and Southern avenues. Joseph P. Spinnewcher, secretary, Carrick.

No. 1273, Coraopolis—Meets every Saturday evening in McBryer's hall. C. F. F. McGahan, secretary, Coraopolis.

No. 890, Hazelwood—Meets every Saturday evening at Second and Hazelwood avenue. Charles J. Shane, secretary, No. 23 Ward street.

No. 1382, Sharpsburg—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in Forsyth's hall, Main street. Charles G. Labor, secretary, No. 713 Evergreen avenue, Allegheny.

No. 1441—Meets every Wednesday evening at Raibles hall, Duquesne. C. E. Burns, secretary, Duquesne.

No. 1504—Meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Jeannette. John Hass, secretary, Jeannette.

No. 1033—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at City hall, Monaca. Henry J. Taylor, secretary, Monaca.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.

Local Union No. 10737—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, No. 1 Arthur street. John Hancock, president; Robert Spinner, secretary.

Marble and Mosaic Workers' Union.

Local Union No. 8809—Guerino Colotto, secretary, No. 1224 Penn avenue.

Asbestos Workers' Union.

Local Union No. 10040—Clifford G. Rice, secretary, No. 93 Washington street.

Distributors' Union.

Local Union No. 10323—Edward Richards, secretary, No. 340 Third avenue.

Plumbers, Gas, Steam, Mine and Mill Supply Men.

Local Union No. 9524—Edmond M. Deere, secretary, No. 7 Peach street.

Elevator Conductors' Union.

Local Union No. 11142—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at No. 416 Wood street. F. J. Burkhart, president; James A. McLaughlin, secretary, No. 1901 Center avenue.

American Federation of Musicians.

Meets first and third Fridays of each month at No. 416 Wood street. Executive board meets first and third Tuesdays. Charles Young, secretary.

RAILROAD ORDERS.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Ormsby Lodge No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 7 p. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. W. N. Byers, secretary, No. 2838 Harkum alley.

Iron City Lodge No. 179—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Monday at 10 a. m. at Moohead hall. J. G. Kennedy, secretary, Versailles, Pa.

S. B. Neff Lodge No. 225—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and third Sunday at 8:30 p. m. at Schohn's hall, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets. F. W. Lance, secretary, No. 7028 Idlewild street.

Glenwood Lodge No. 244—Meets second Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. R. James, secretary, No. 5420 Second avenue.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 321—Meets first and second Sundays of each month at 6:30 p. m. and third, fourth and fifth Sundays at 12:30 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. F. C. Roush, secretary, box 1084.

F. R. McFeatters Lodge No. 534—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Russell's hall, Braddock avenue, Braddock. T. M. Rhoads, secretary, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Chartiers Valley Lodge No. 571—Meets second Sunday of each month at 12 m. and fourth Saturday at 7 p. m. at Junior O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. Estep Anderson, secretary.

McKeesport Lodge No. 518—Meets second Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Elks' hall. W. S. Morrison, secretary, Versailles, Pa.

Monongahela Valley Lodge No. 277—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Sunday at 2 p. m. at Red Men's hall, Monongahela City. L. J. Sax, secretary.

Wall Lodge No. 439—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9:30 a. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Hohel's hall, Broadway, Pitcairn. H. McDowell, secretary.

Good Will Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday 8 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. Henry A. Pressell, secretary, No. 1803 Cliff street, Pittsburgh.

Twin City Lodge No. 465—Meets second Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. J. C. Regan, secretary, No. 885 Main street.

Energetic Lodge No. 378—Meets first Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny. W. R. Badger, secretary, No. 109 E. Ohio street.

Freedom Lodge No. 833—Meets every Friday at 7 p. m. at K. O. T. M. hall, Third avenue, Freedom. Ralph Butcher, secretary.

J. H. Douglass Lodge No. 222—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. and second and fourth Sundays at 1 p. m. at K. of P. hall, New Castle. J. L. Douglass, secretary, No. 103 W. Fall street.

Keystone Lodge No. 13 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Frecker's hall, No. 3906 Butler street. Jennie Hatfield, secretary, No. 162 Forty-fourth street.

Pride of 321 McKees Rocks No. 25 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Florence M. Snider, secretary, No. 202 Chartiers avenue.

Economy Lodge No. 48 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Millvale opera house, Millvale, Pa. Tillie McCurdy, secretary, Bennett.

Pride of 471 No. 87 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Pythias hall, New Castle. Fannie E. Baney, secretary, No. 24 W. Wabash avenue.

North Side Lodge No. 92 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. Annie Detman, secretary, No. 12 Hoff street.

Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 126 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first Friday of each month at 2 p. m. and third Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Reid's hall, Pitcairn. Amanda Lingelbaugh, secretary, Box 154.

Bryson Lodge No. 155 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Tuman's hall, Monongahela City. Mary Tuman, secretary.

Cleo Lodge No. 158 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Boyd's hall, Scottdale. Margaret Beare, secretary, Everson, Pa.

Loretta Lodge No. 169 (Ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Grand Army hall, Uniontown. Louisa G. Barger, secretary, No. 24 Lenox street.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

S. S. Brown Division No. 370—Meets second Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and fourth Monday at 7:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. J. F. Wills, F. A. E., No. 5027 Lafayette street.

D. M. Watt Division No. 464—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 10 a. m. at Weber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. H. Harbison, F. A. E., No. 2832 Sarah street.

David McCargo Division No. 472—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Arsenal hall, Forty-third and Butler streets. Thomas Wilson, F. A. E., No. 414 Forty-fourth street.

Andrew Carnegie Division No. 325—Meets alternate Sundays at 2 p. m. at Penn avenue and Wood street, Wilkinsburg. A. W. Routh, F. A. E., No. 833 North Linden avenue, Pittsburgh.

Iron City Division No. 148—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 1 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. C. L. Shriver, F. A. E., No. 522 River avenue, Espien.

Allegheny City Division No. 168—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a. m. at Franklin hall, First and East streets, Allegheny. James Gallagher, F. A. E., No. 628 Marbury street.

Keystone Division No. 293—Meets first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays at 9 a. m., and third Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at Pennsylvania avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny. C. A. Peterson, F. A. E., No. 1111 Locust street.

Golden Leaf Division No. 590—Meets first Monday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Tuesday at 6:30 p. m., at Maccabees hall, Freedom. H. Culver, F. A. E., Freedom, Pa.

Tin City Division No. 565—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and fourth Tuesday at 7 p. m., at New Castle. J. H. McIlvenny, F. A. E., No. 118 Lafayette street.

Chartiers Valley Division No. 416—Meets first and Third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Co-Operative hall, No. 109 East Main street

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DISAGREEABLE REFLECTIONS

The mirror never flatters; it tells the truth, no matter how much it may hurt the pride or how humiliating and disagreeable the reflections. A red, rough skin is fatal to beauty, and blackheads, blotches and pimples are ruinous to the complexion, and no wonder such desperate efforts are made to hide these blemishes, and cover over the defects, and some never stop to consider the danger in skin foods, face lotions, soaps, salves and powders, but apply them vigorously and often without regard to consequences, and many complexions are ruined by the chemicals and poisons contained in these cosmetics.

Skin diseases are due to internal causes, to humors and poisons in the blood, and to attempt a cure by external treatment is an endless, hopeless task. Some simple wash or ointment is often beneficial when the skin is much inflamed or itches, but you can't depend upon local remedies for permanent relief, for the blood is continually throwing off impurities which irritate and clog the glands and pores of the skin, and as long as the blood remains unhealthy, just so long will the eruptions last. To effectually and permanently cure skin troubles the blood must be purified and the system thoroughly cleansed and built up, and S. S. S., the well known blood purifier and tonic, is acknowledged superior to all other remedies for this purpose. It is the only guaranteed strictly vegetable blood remedy. It never deranges the system or impairs the digestion like Potash and Arsenic and drugs of this character, but aids in the digestion and assimilation of food and improves the appetite. Being a blood purifier and tonic combined, the humors and poisons are counteracted and the blood made rich and pure, and at the same time the general health and system is rapidly built up and good health is established, and this, after all, is the secret of a smooth, soft skin and beautiful complexion.

Cartersville, Ga., R. R. No. 2.
I suffered for a number of years with a severe Nettle-rash.
About twelve years ago I started using S. S. S., and after taking three bottles I felt myself cured and have since taken a bottle occasionally, and had little or no trouble along that line. My general health has been better since. I recommend S. S. S. as a good blood medicine and all round tonic. Yours truly,
Mrs. M. I. PITTARD.

Some two years ago I suffered a great deal, caused on account of bad blood. Small rash or pimples broke out over my body and kept getting worse day by day for over a year. Seeing S. S. S. advertised in the papers and having heard also it had cured several people in this city, concluded to give it a fair trial. After using the medicine for some time, taking in all six bottles, I was entirely cured.
EDWARD C. LONG,
1020 Clay Street, Paducah, Ky.

SSS

If you have any skin trouble send for our free book, "The Skin and Its Diseases." No charge for medical advice. Write us about your case.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HOW I FOUND MASLOVA

Blanche Walsh Tells How She Discovered the Living Prototype of a Stage Character.

I FOUND Maslova in the tombs, where last Wednesday I went to look for her. I don't mean I discovered a woman whose character seemed like that of Russia's. I refer to appearance merely. The idea of visiting the haunts of degraded women, of seeing them in prison, came to me in St. Louis some time ago. In the third act of "Resurrection," where Maslova appears for the first time, she is in prison, after she has been sentenced to Siberia. I wanted to have the scene in front of me, as realistically as possible, and to find some woman of the same class who would bear a physical resemblance to Maslova. I did not hope to find and I did not find a woman whose character resembled her, for Maslova had a beautiful soul, though it was dead for a long time.

On Wednesday evening I got into a cab with my manager, who had made all arrangements for my visit, and we drove downtown to the new tombs. I found it very clean and light, not at all like the Russian prison where Maslova was. The cells are arranged in tiers and run through the center of the building. There is a promenade around them, which visitors pass through, or where they pause to look in at the prisoners. I don't know in which tier the women I sought were located. They are only locked in their cells at night. During the day they are allowed to sit outside and talk to each other, to read or do anything of that kind.

Their Souls Are Dead.

We reached the building after they had been locked in their cells. I walked around the promenade slowly and I think I was in the prison about two hours. In that time I talked with half a dozen women of the Maslova class. I was very careful in my manner of addressing them, for I have conversed with women of this kind before and have learned how to avoid hurting their feelings. If people approach them with an air of idle curiosity and ask impertinent questions they are likely to be grossly insulted. I did not feel that I had any more right to question them about the inner secrets of their lives than they would have to ask mine. I spoke to some who would not reply to me at all. They ranged in age from 24 up. There were two women who appeared to me to be over 50, though dissipation may have made them prematurely old. One of the older women stood out from the rest, not only from certain physical traits, but also from her great dejection, which was more marked than the air of sullen sorrow common to them all. When I saw her I stopped before the cell and looked in. On her face, and indeed on all the other faces, was the flabbiness that comes from over-indulgence in alcohol. She was very thin. Her features were sharp and she had an unhealthy pallor. I said "Good evening," and then asked her a few questions. "How long have you been here?" "Are you well treated?" etc. To these the woman made no reply. But at the third query, "Have you ever been here before?" she turned to me suddenly and said, in the most world-weary voice I have ever heard:

"Yes, I've been here before, and I expect to be here again."

Maslova in the Tombs.

That was all. But the despair of the voice told everything. The words were almost identical with those of a woman in "Resurrection," who said to a new arrival in the prison, "Cheer up, you'll get used to it;" when the other woman replied, "Oh, I've been here before, and I expect to be here again." The woman in the cell was of the uneducated kind, and all the others, save one, seemed also to belong to the lower east side. This one was Maslova. Imagine a rather small woman, of perhaps 24, a woman with a very good figure, of pleasing plumpness. She was very brunette and differed from the others in having dark eyes, the most intensely alive eyes that I had ever looked into. She had an air of refinement about her, and although I did not question her concerning her past, I feel sure that she came of a better class than her prison mates. This woman told me that she had been arrested two weeks before and that she was to be sent to the island the next day. "What were you arrested for?" I asked. She looked me squarely in the face, with her very bright black eyes, and answered slowly, "Disorderly conduct."

After a while I said, "When you leave the island what will you do? Don't you know of any one who would help you?" She smiled, at least she may have thought she smiled, but the sudden convulsive parting of the lips had not the least touch of gladness in it.

"What does it matter? What's the use?" she asked. And the speech and the shrug came not from her alone, but from an entire class of which she was but a type. And probably the best type. For her features were small and refined and her voice had still some trace of cultivation. This woman drank to excess. The flabbiness which comes from drink was about her mouth and her small, rather weak chin. I think it is this mark of alcohol that stamps these women more than anything else. I am familiar with these women. I have talked with them often. I went to the tombs not to get impressions but to freshen those received years ago. I remember seeing then a woman of the Maslova type who was suffering from what they call in the tombs, and I believe outside, the "D. T's," delirium tremens. I watched her as she was talking to the prison doctor, and at the time I did not know that there was anything the matter with her, for she answered all his questions sanely and quietly. Every little while, however, she would pluck at her tongue with her fingers and say that there was a piece of wire in her mouth, and that she could not get it out. Her efforts to reach it were pitiful. After we had left the room the doctor told me she had delirium tremens. I have talked with women of the Maslova type at greater length and more intimately than upon my night to the new tombs.

There is one thing which they all have in common—utter hopelessness, absolute inability to lift themselves above the level to which they have fallen. So few people will help them.

I know there are some good Samaritans—a great many even. But then there are more people who care nothing about the troubles and sins of others. When these women are reclaimed even there always remains with them a morbid fear that their life will be discovered. When I was in St. Louis I visited the women of the same class in the low drinking places of the city slums. I went very plainly dressed, for I knew if they thought me a curiosity seeker I would be insulted. Several times I sat at a nearby table and studied them, their gestures, their voices, their expression. But I did not see one who in any way reminded me of Tolstoi's heroine. In New York I stood a better chance, but I did not discover any Russians among the women I talked with in the tombs.

Uter Hopelessness.

There was one woman whose speech betrayed her German origin, but the one whose appearance seemed to me to duplicate Maslova's was very evidently of American birth. I suppose it would be difficult to find a Russian woman of that class in this country, as most of the Russians in American are sober, hard working people. However, I found what I wanted—a woman who resembled her. The nationality is unimportant. "What does it matter? What is the use?" said the dark-eyed woman in the tombs to me. She had probably said it to herself a thousand times. That expressed the despair of it, the terrible resignation of it, is characteristic of one phase of Maslova's character. That was before her soul, her beautiful soul, which had been stunned for years of degradation, awoke.

Maslova had one great advantage over the women of her class. Her first lover, Prince Nekludof, whose conscience was roused by his chance service on a jury which tried her for murder, realized that he was as degraded as she. And he wanted to make reparation. The Russian prison system is, of course, different from ours. Our Maslova was condemned to Siberia, the prince was at liberty to follow and to meet and comfort her at various points along the route. What would have happened to her if Nekudof had not been able to visit her? She would have remained degraded. The women I saw in the tombs will be sent to the island. Who will care how they are treated there, or what happens to them when they come out? They will go back to their old life and, of course, will be arrested after a while and sent back to the island. But as the old woman in the tombs said to me, "They have been there before and they expect to go there again." And so on until the end.

BLANCHE WALSH.

(Blanche Walsh is now in New York rehearsing the role of Maslova for Wagenhal and Kemperd's magnificent production, founded on Tolstoy's novel "Resurrection." Miss Walsh has a very definite conception of the character of Maslova, but for several months has been looking for a woman of the same unfortunate character whose outward aspect would suggest one of Tolstoy's heroine. This search began in St. Louis last season, in whose slums the actress visited in prosecuting the novel quest, ended but a few weeks ago, when in a narrow cell in the tombs in New York prison, she found Maslova.)

LIPTON ENJOYED "LIFTING THE CUP"

Musical Skit on the Shamrock's Quest Was Applauded by the Shamrock's Owner.

AN IMPROMPTU JOKE RAISED BIGGEST LAUGH

"Japan By Night" Is Manhattan's Most Successful Roof Garden Entertainment—Winter Season in the Theaters Is Already Beginning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton's determination to prove that Shamrock III. is a faster yacht than Reliance has had its inevitable consequence. It has been "skitted" in a roof garden. "Lifting the Cup," announced as "a nautical nonsensicality in one knot," was produced for the first time last Monday evening in the Crystal gardens, on top of the New York theater, in the presence of a large audience, which included Sir Thomas Lipton, in a private box. Sir Thomas wore a semi-yachting costume, and viewed the stage through an immense pair of binoculars. He, like the sketch, was of the sea, salty. He laughed at intervals, and with sailor-like heartiness, but when he was asked at the end what he thought of the show his mysterious response was: "We are coaling tonight, you know."

It took three men to compose the words of "Lifting the Cup," and two to write the music. Whether it was a case of "too many cooks," must be left to each person's individual judgment. George V. Hobart is advertised as the concoctor of the "book," with Matt C. Woodward and N. H. Biddle writing the lyrics. Biddle must be congratulated on having furnished words for a stirring patriotic song, which will live long after the sketch itself is dead. It is called "New York Forever," and is the final number of the new offering. Benjamin Jerome has furnished a stirring melody, and it is the kind of Sousa thing that makes natives of the Empire state feel like standing on their hind legs and howling. We have so few good songs that this one will create a sensation. In fact, George W. Lederer, who staged "Lifting the Cup," thinks "New York Forever" so good that he has offered a prize of $500 to anyone producing another song of the same nature as good. It is only fair to say that I got this last piece of information through the kindness of the press agent.

Hobart is the young man who used to write the "Dinkelspiel" letters for a paper here, but for the last five or six years he has been turning out librettos for Tenderloin musical comedies at the rate of half a dozen a season. While none have been superfine, all have been up to a certain standard of merit. "Lifting the Cup" is not so good as "The Belle of New York," but it is better than "The Knickerbocker Girl," and it is far above some of the short pieces that have been seen in Manhattan roof gardens in the last few years. Some people object that vulgarity obtains in roof garden sketches sometimes. It all depends on the point of view. The man whose home is within sound of Longacre square is sure to be more tolerant along certain lines than the staid individual who lives in South Brooklyn or Bensonhurst.

Geography and Good Taste.

Your Broadwayite is not horrified at a suggestion of Tenderloin humor in his stage fare, and usually he has the latest slang at his tongue's end. When he hears this slang repeated on the stage he thinks it smart, and he will applaud until his hands are sore and he has a consuming thirst which one waiter is hardly strong enough to assuage. Perhaps "Lifting the Cup" is vulgar intermittently, but it certainly is funny, and that is excuse enough for its being. Why some people think that girls in tights are vulgar, and "Lifting the Cup" is so beset with girls in silk fleshings and not much else, that their combined strength could lift the Shamrock III. itself, to say nothing of the "Cup."

One of the jokes in the skit was evidently impromptu on Monday night, and it brought down the house. The "Cup" had been lugged on the stage. It was a huge tin affair, about as large as an oil barrel, and the characters were telling each other funny things about it. Sir Thomas Lipton appeared in his box, and instantly one of the comedians remarked, solicitously, "You must take great care of the 'Cup.' Sir Thomas is here, and if the 'Cup' were to disappear now, people might suspect something." Sir Thomas laughed and applauded this hit perhaps more than anything else in the performance, although he never was niggardly of evidences of approval.

The regular Lederer Stock Company comprise the cast, including Junie McCree, James Furey, Emma Carus, D. L. Don, William Cameron, Fred Titus (Edna May's husband), with a lot of show girls and more or less comedians.

While I am talking about roof gardens, I must say something about the entertainment on the roof of Madison Square Garden. That this place is easily the favorite resort on a hot night there can be no question. It is the only roof top place of amusement in Manhattan which has no covering but the sky. The guests sit at tables or in ordinary rows of chairs, as in a theater, and drink in some of the sweetest and most catchy music that has been turned out this summer. The performers are under cover, but even they would get wet if a shower were to spring up, for there can be no front storm doors to a stage, you know. "Japan by Night" is the comprehensive title of the whole entertainment, but "Otoyo" is the opera which is the piece de resistance. The music is by William Frederick Peters, and he not only conducts his own music in the opera, but is in charge of all that is incidental to the general performance. Bettina Girard, Herbert Smock and a company carefully selected render the charming opera with much effectiveness, and it is understood that when the roof garden season is over, the work will be seen in a regular indoor theater in the winter.

Rise of the Roof Garden.

There is a strong infusion of astonishment in the approval bestowed on the entertainment in the Madison Square roof garden. Although this was the first roof garden established in New York, it had its seven lean years, when manager after manager took charge of the place, and tried to get people to attend in paying numbers. There have been all kinds of shows there, including vaudeville, "living pictures," promenade concerts, acrobatic stunts and gorgeous burlesques. No use; the people would not climb to the roof more than once, even though the elevators were swift and the journey absolutely without effort for patrons. It looked as if the roof of Madison Square Garden was as positively a hoodoo as was Koster & Bial's music hall in the closing years of its existence.

But something happened last summer. Some Japanese amusement purveyors took hold of the roof garden, and conducted their "Japan by Night," which has become a classic by this time. They struck out a new idea, and the jaded Manhattanite, tired of all the old things and imitations of old things with which the average manager attempts to give his customers "novelties," welcomes a new idea above everything. The Japs who do everything required on the roof—who are waiters, ushers, singers and the man you bow to as you go in—are polite, after the manner of their race, and you feel as if you were spending an evening with friends, instead of being merely tolerated for the sake of the dollars you will break away from your roll for the benefit of the manager.

Downstairs, in the Garden proper, where John S. Duss continues to give summer night concerts in "Venice," the attendance is fairly large, but there is not the rush to get in there that is apparent among the roof garden patrons. In the language of the Tenderloin, Japan has Venice skinned sixteen different ways.

St. Nicholas garden, where Duss gave concerts last summer, has opened again for vaudeville. William F. Dougherty, who used to be business manager of Koster & Bial's, has a three-years' lease on the place, and intends to make it one of the amusement halls where people will gather in large numbers. He realizes that, to accomplish this, he must provide good entertainment, and he has begun promisingly. "The Great Lafayette" is the leading attraction this week, and as this gentleman really is clever, in spite of the bumptious way he advertises himself, Mr. Dougherty has doubtless been satisfied with the attendance. It is not necessary to describe Lafayette's work, because he has been seen in Pittsburgh time and again. He pleases the audiences at St. Nicholas garden, and as he has been reinforced by a list of people each of whom knows how to make 15 or 20 minutes pass without boredom, the show throughout may be called good.

The Everlasting "Pinafore."

"Pinafore" is the bill at Terrace garden. This old Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, while it is too short to make a full evening's entertainment under ordinary conditions, seems to be just the thing for Terrace garden, where there is a disposition to sit a long time between acts over a stein and cigar. It is creditably sung and played. "Trial by Jury" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" are underlined for next week.

The opening of the regular winter season of theatricals will begin this evening. With the mercury around 90, and August only a few days old, it may sound like an anomaly to talk about a "winter season," but that is what the management of the Third avenue theater calls it. That popular house will, no doubt, be filled with its habitues tonight, when that sturdy melodrama, with a thrill in every speech and a spasm in every incident, "The Game of Life," will be presented by a group of horny-handed actors accustomed to hard work.

Several East Side theaters will open soon, W. T. Keogh's new Star being scheduled to begin proceedings for the winter next Saturday night with that standard attraction, Black Patti and her Troubadours. The Star has been in the hands of renovators for several weeks, and some changes have been made in the construction of the interior that will give more room and greater convenience to the crowds that always attend the house throughout the season.

Charles Frohman has been back nearly a week, and since his return he has arranged plans for actors who will cover four or five thousand miles in the course of next winter. I will not give a list of all the plays he has obtained, what actors are going to play certain parts, what new dramatists he has found, or how many new theaters he has acquired in London and elsewhere. His press agent will attend to all that. But I may say that the great little man looks well, talks well, and is evidently prosperous. You do not often see Charles Frohman in Broadway afoot, but you catch him there occasionally. Anyhow, he cannot take his cab up in the elevator, and he is obliged to walk across the sidewalk from the curb to the Empire theater building. In these fleeting glimpses we have had, we are all prepared to testify that the head of things theatrical is in excellent physical condition, and as bland as buttermilk. That is the Frohman way. Still, with all that, he is awfully busy, so you must not feel hurt if he does not stop to chat with everyone who knows him.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

AMUSEMENTS, INDOOR AND OUT

WEST'S MINSTRELS WILL OPEN THE BIJOU.

THE WILLIAM H. WEST BIG MINSTREL JUBILEE will open the regular season of the Bijou tomorrow matinee. There are surely surprises in store for those who attend. It has been said that there is nothing new in minstrelsy, but Manager Ricaby has come forth with several genuine novelties, chief among which is the operatic burlesque upon the most popular opera of the day, "The Wizard of Oz." The burlesque enlists the efforts of

GEO. W. JENKINS.
The Welsh Tenor with West's Minstrels—Bijou.

the entire fifty people comprising this company and is said to be extremely laughable. It was written especially for Manager Ricably by Frank Dumont, and is entitled "The Wizard of Boz." In it are introduced four big musical and dancing numbers. This company is perhaps the strongest vocally of any minstrel organization that has ever toured America. It is also particularly entertaining in its comedy-makers, enlisting the services of six very popular comedians. The new scenic equipment this season is said to be far more extravagant than anything ever before presented in minstrelsy, while the costuming is the richest and most gorgeous that money can buy. In the parade suits, in the first-part costumes, in the scenery, in the entire stage picture, in fact everywhere is the impression thrown upon the auditor of unlimited expenditure and lavish display. Never before has so much money been expended in staging a minstrel performance, yet the result has proven how wise is this course, and the West Minstrels have started out enjoying the greatest success this organization has ever known. A street parade will be given tomorrow at 11:30.

George W. Jenkins, the Welsh tenor, is with the William H. West minstrels at the Bijou this week. He was brought to this country by Theodore Thomas, the well-known concert impresario, and appeared in six select concerts with that master of music.

Miss Marie Leibrook, who is singing illustrated songs at Kennywood, has met with such great success that she has decided to leave the operatic stage and go into vaudeville.

The tri-weekly bargain matinees—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, will be continued at the Bijou this season.

"THE MIKADO" AT DUQUESNE GARDEN.

AT THE Duquesne Garden all next week the members of the summer Stock Opera Company will present "The Mikado" on a scale of magnificence seldom attempted in stock work. For weeks the scenic artists have been at work on special plates furnished by Mr. Duff, who give this opera its first American presentation. "The Mikado" is the joint work of Gilbert and Sullivan, who were recognized in their day as pastmasters in the celebration of bright and witty dialogue and entrancing music. "The Mikado," as is well known, relates a bright, but interesting story which is familiar to all theatergoers and consequently it is unnecessary to give it here in detail. Of this opera it can be said that it has been produced more times and before more people than any of the other famous English comic operas of the old school. The airs of this ringing, jingling opera comique are familiar, and the topical songs will no doubt be received with loud applause. For instance, we have the Mikado song, "Make the Punishment Fit the Crime," and Ko Ko's famous song, "I Have Got Him on the List," "The Moon Song," "For He is Going to Marry Yum Yum," etc.

The cast for this occasion will undoubtedly be the best yet seen at the garden. John J. Martin, who won much deserved recognition by his clever work as the miser in the "Chimes of Normandy," has been assigned the role of Mikado. Mr. Wm. H. Corliss, will assume the part of Ko Ko, the "Lord High Executioner," and Jack Raffael will be seen in the famous character of Poo Bah, the Lord High Everything Else. This role will enable Mr. Raffael to use his magnificent voice to splendid advantage. The character of "Nanki Poo" is to be played by Mr. Harry Davies, this season's tenor, who has established himself as a prime favorite with the audience at the Duquesne Garden, and whose friends are now legion. Mr. Davies will undoubtedly shine as "Nanki Poo," and will repeat his great success of Manrio in "Il Trovatore." Miss Mary Carrington, the prima donna, who during the past week has repeated her former successes in this

ETHEL BALCH.
Duquesne Garden

city, and who has been so heartily received by her many friends, will sing the part of "Yum Yum." Miss Carrington has been especially engaged by the management of the garden to sing the prima donna role in all the operas until the end of the season. Miss Margaret Robinson, the popular little soubrette, will sing the role of "Pitti Sing." As Kitusha, Miss Josephine Bartlett will appear to advantage. Miss Bartlett has fully established herself as the best contralto and character woman that has ever appeared in this city in summer opera, and her work last week in the difficult role of Azucena was short of a revelation. Other characters will be essayed by specially engaged people.

The management has determined to make the forthcoming revival of "The Mikado" a memorable one, and has engaged a lot of new show girls and chorus people and principals, and will enlarge the orchestra, by adding a couple of horns and other instruments.

BURLESQUERS AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PATRONS of the Academy of Music during this week will be treated to a real feast in the way of a burlesque show. "Rush's Bon Tons" will furnish the card and there will be nothing but laughter and good-natured diversion all the way through the long but constantly shifting program.

Edward F. Rush, the Bon Ton mana-

DOROTHY DREW.
Academy.

ger, knows what the people want, and realizes that taste changes, and that the show which would delight a crowd in 1902 will be voted antediluvian in the present day. He has profited by his observations and his Bon Tons represent the acme of achievement. The show will be found fully equal to the best of the musical comedies and swell extravaganzas now before the public—just as clean and just as witty, just as prettily costumed and just as well equipped with handsome and shapely young girls. The vaudeville portion of the show will be well looked after and a first-class olio will serve as the center piece or middle portion of the program. This list of good things in the variety field will include Dorothy Drew, one of the prettiest, liveliest and cleverest soubrettes of the day; Hughes and Hazelton, two of the best comedians hatched in the nest of humor in the last 20 years; the Empire City Quartet, ranked by all who know good music and good singers as unrivalled in the list of four-handed entertainment teams; Williams and Aleene, a pair of Celtic funsters of unlimited ability, and the Musical Johnstones, known as the "Kings of the Zelephone."

The curtain-riser will be "The Bon Tons in Sunny Spain," costumed appropriately and fairly brimming over with new jokes and new music. The grand finale will be "The Lady Killer," one laugh from start to finish. A Monday matinee will be given this season at this theater from this date on, while the entire lower floor will be reserved.

Seats for the production of "The Mikado" at Duquesne garden by the members of the summer stock opera company are selling rapidly, and indications point to "The Mikado" week being one of the largest of the season.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE PARKS.

TODAY and this evening there will be plenty of entertainment at the trolley parks, for there will be band concerts, a minstrel troupe, a big band belonging to another minstrel organization, a double balloon ascension in which a man, woman, dog and monkey take part, and a number of high-class specialty people.

Kennywood will have band concerts afternoon and evening, in addition to which will be W. H. Maddock, the aerial acrobat, and Miss Marie Leibrook, the prima donna, who will sing illustrated songs, accompanied by the band. A feature of the band program will be a big humorous descriptive number entitled "Twenty Minutes on the Midway," and it takes in everything from the Irish village to the Hagenbeck menagerie. Maddock does some very difficult feats in his act, which comprises five distinct performances. In one of them he balances a lighted lamp on the back of his head as he hangs from a wire by his feet. In another he balances himself on a long, unsupported ladder and directs a fireworks display from there. All of the amusements in the steeplechase building are as popular as ever. There are the Cave of the Winds, with its mysteries, the bucking stairs, that are as tricky as ever was a broncho, the earthquake floor, that makes you think the earth was leaving from under you, and the ever-popular steeplechase horses.

The Sunday program for Calhoun is really the most elaborate yet arranged for the popular resort. The whole company of Bryant & Saville's minstrels will be there, with new songs and jokes, the principals including Gus H. Saville, Charles H. Bryant, Mark Thompson, Andrew J. Kelly, William S. Cetti, Joe McDevitt and William Lawrence. In the evening the big jubilee band from the William H. West minstrel troupe will give a fine concert. In addition to these there will be Levina & Gray, laugh-makers, and Nichols & Croix, a clever team of vaudeville artists. What is expected to create a real sensation at the park in the afternoon is a double balloon ascension by Arthur Lane and Mlle Gertrude St. Claire. The two will soar skyward together in the basket of a mammoth

MARIE F. LEIBROOK.
Kennywood.

air machine, and the proportions of which can be guessed at when it is known that not only will these two aeronauts be carried by the balloon, but a dog and a monkey will also be taken, with a separate parachute. The animals will be released first, the balloonists following close after them. In the evening Mlle St. Claire will make another ascension, alone, and will give a brilliant fireworks display when high in the air. The ascension will be as close as possible to 4:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Oakwood's concerts will be given by the Braddock Library band, directed by W. L. Mayer. Mr. E. A. Becker will be cornet, John L. Mayer, flute, Signor Ernesto Mack French, horn, and Herr C. Scheuring, trombone soloists. Cook & Hayes, eccentric comedians, and Miss Alice Philbrooks, vocalist, are the specialty artists. A pretty due entitled the "Serenade," will be played by Mr. John L. Mayer, flute, and Signor Ernesto Mack, French horn. A number of the latest musical hits of the past season will be played in addition to the selections from the musical comedy, "The Mocking Bird," and the operas, "Foxy Quiller" and "Robin Hood."

Southern park's Sunday concerts will be in charge of the Knights of Pythias band, with Harry Burgoyne, the coster singer, Cooke & Oakes, comedians, and the Howards, singers, as special features. There will be several descriptive pieces played, together with selections from some of the old masters, and several modern operas. Beginning with tomorrow evening Bryant and Saville's minstrels will be the attraction all week at Calhoun park, whither they return after repeated requests from park patrons. They certainly have become popular in the Greater Pittsburgh. They have all new songs, jokes, dialogue and a new finale entitled "A Sporting Man." Southern will have vaudeville all week. Levina and Gray, in a clever comedy sketch, the McNulty sisters, in a good singing and dancing specialty, Smith and Gorman, comedians, Harry Burgoyne, the coster singer, and Hattie North, a bright comedienne, make up a good bill, for they are all good specialty artists. Friday night is expected to be a big night at both Calhoun and Southern this week, it being amateur night, for there are quite a number of popular local entertainers booked for the occasion.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

So many amateurs are applying for chances to do stunts at Calhoun and Southern parks Friday nights and the crowds are so large that Amusement Manager A. S. McSwiggan of the Pittsburgh Railways Company is thinking of having two amateur nights each week.

Miss Leona Stevens, who has been a member of the summer stock opera company at Duquesne garden, has signed to go with "King Dodo" the coming season.

The popular Saturday matinees at Duquesne garden have been record-breakers of late, and the seating capacity at times has been almost too small to admit patrons to this popular entertainment.

Manager R. M. Gulick of the Bijou returned Monday from Avon-by-the-Sea, where he had been summering. During his rest he gained 25 pounds of flesh. He is now telling some tall fishing yarns to his friends.

Every day General Manager George A. Dodge of the Kennywood steeplechase receives letters urging him to keep up the fight for innocent park amusements on Sundays. The writers condemn the attempt to close the place. Mr. Dodge answers the letters where names are given, assuring the correspondents that he has not begun the fight yet.

Mr. Harry Davies, the prime tenor of the summer stock opera company at Duquesne garden, has received a very flattering offer to become a member of the Metropolitan Grand English opera company. Mr. Davies has not determined as to just what he will do, but it is most likely he will sing the principal role in one of the "King Dodo" companies.

Every section of the country is represented by the organization secured by Nixon & Zimmerman for the presentation of Willard Spenser's "Miss Bob White," which opens at Atlantic City August 3. Dorothy Hunting, the new "Bob," is a Canadian, hailing from Hamilton, Ontario; Alice Dovey hails from Plattsmouth, Neb.; Edith Blair from Buffalo, N. Y.; Marion Granger from Ann Arbor, Mich., while the Sunny South is represented by no less a happy figure than Anna McNabb, who, with her rag-time steps, has waltzed into the hearts of all theatergoers. "Miss Bob White" will be in Pittsburgh during the season.

When Bijou patrons go to see the William H. West minstrel show at the popular house this week they will certainly be agreeably surprised at the change that has taken place inside this—the newest of Pittsburgh's houses, so far, for it will be remembered that the whole Bijou was so altered before last season opened and so much of it was rebuilt, not to mention additions, that it was practically a new house then. But disregarding the old adage that tells one to "let well enough alone," Messrs. Gulick & McNulty have had the whole interior redecorated, the lobby has been redecorated in gold and old ivory, and the boxes on the first, second and third floors have been moved out three feet, yet do not in the least interfere with the view from the rest of the house. It was thought last season that the Bijou just about accomplished everything in the way of making things comfortable, especially for the ladies, for the theater has an endless patronage from the gentler sex. But when they go there this week they will find some surprises in this line, too. New carpets have been laid all over the house, the exposed portions of the floors painted, and improvements have been made in the stage equipment, although the Bijou last season had one of the most admirably equipped stages in the country.

Miss Blanche Walsh, who played for six months at the Victoria theater, New York, to capacity business in Tolstoy's "Resurrection," a dramatization of the famous book by Morton and Bataille, will revive "Resurrection" for a short time this season. In January Miss Walsh returns to Broadway, and after four weeks in "Resurrection" will be seen in a new play, which has been secured by her managers, Wagenhals & Kemper. Miss Walsh will include Pittsburgh in her tour next season.

The William H. West minstrel company of 50 black-face artists, who will be at the Bijou this week, will arrive in Pittsburgh at 5:10 this afternoon. They will be met at the depot by a special car, which will whisk them to the Bijou, where the musicians will quickly dress for their evening concert at Calhoun park, for which a special car will rush them to the park.

Miss Gertrude Clare Duffey, the well-known society girl of Washington, Pa., who created such a sensation in concert work in New York last winter, has been especially engaged to play Hebe in the forthcoming production of "Pinafore" by the summer stock opera company at the Duquesne garden.

A good attraction also at Kennywood is a high-diving feat performed by Capt. Price, champion high diver of the Pacific coast. He mounts the top of a ladder 100 feet high and dives into a tank only 14 feet square, one of the most thrilling feats ever performed by any man.

Charles H. Bryant of Bryant and Saville's minstrels, at Calhoun park this week, collaborated with Stephen C. Foster in the production of many of the latter's southern plantation songs. But it wasn't called collaboration in those days. Mr. Bryant is one of the old-timers.

The double balloon ascension and the quadruple descent to be attempted at Calhoun park today will be the first in Greater Pittsburgh. To carry the weight of an extra large balloon had to be procured. Four parachutes floating in the air at the same time will be a novel sight.

A Moro Beauty.

"The belle of Bongao was a slav[illegible] 16, so graceful and lithe that he[illegible] attitude suggested a bird just a[illegible] from a flight through space. Her [illegible] eyes were fringed by the longest of [illegible] lashes, and even her stained teeth could not detract from the curves of her pretty mouth. She had a self-satisfied consciousness of her own attractions, and was as imperious and overbearing as any American beauty, stamping her tiny foot in rage at the photographer's lack of haste in taking her picture, and once walking away from the camera with a disdainful toss of her head. When, after much persuasion, she was induced to return, it was only to scowl sullenly at everybody with the most bewitching ill temper, poised so lightly that the very wind seemed to sway her slender figure back and forth like a flower on its stalk.—From Tales of Tawi Tawi in Everybody's Magazine.

Take an Actor to Play a Gentleman.

The engagement of the earl of Rosslyn last winter did a great deal toward dispelling the absurd delusion that "it takes a gentleman to play a gentleman," and the companion idiocy that "it takes a lady to play a lady." If this be true, why not engage a blacksmith to play "Le Maitre de Forge?" As a matter of fact, it takes an actor to play a blacksmith, or a gentleman, or anything else; which is unfortunate for the great army of impecunious and broken down "society people" of both sexes, whose custom it is to turn to the stage as the very last resort, even after they have failed in journalism.—James L. Ford in Everybody's Magazine.

"John," she said, "there's nothing I enjoy more than reading the last words of great men. I wonder what your last words will be?"

"Maria," he replied, "the last word is something I never expect to have."

EXPOSITION BALL PARK LAST WEEK Commencing Tomorrow Night

PITTSBURGH'S MIDSUMMER FIRE FESTIVAL

COMMENDED NIGHTLY BY COUNTLESS CHEERING THOUSANDS

Superbly Splendid and Stupendous. A Colossal, Complete Success.

AUSPICES OF PITTSBURGH No. 11 B. P. O. ELKS.

Tremendous Facts Which Speak in Thunder Tones.

A Gigantic Golden Historical Spectacle. Eclipsing Any Hundred Theaters. Stage as Large as an Entire City Block. No Building in the World Large Enough to Contain This Mighty Masterpiece of Pageantry Display.

300 Men, Women, Children and Horses in This Vast Production.

Noted Aerial and Acrobatic Artists. Beautiful Ballets, Exciting Gladiatorial Contests and Feats of the Hippodrome.

$1,000 Nightly Display Pain's Manhattan Beach, Crystal Palace, London FIREWORKS

The Spectacle of a Lifetime. It May Never Come Again.

General admission 50c; children under 9, 25c; reserved seats, 75c; box seats $1. Reserved seats on sale at Mellor's Music Store and at Exposition Ball Park. Monday, Aug. 3, German Turnverein Societies night; Tuesday, Aug. 4, K. of P. night; Wednesday, Aug. 5, G. A. R. night; Thursday, Aug. 6, Knight Templar night; Friday, Aug. 7, Catholic Societies night; Saturday, Aug. 8, All Nations night.

TROLLEY PARKS

KENNYWOOD TODAY AND ALL WEEK — BAND CONCERTS. PRICE'S Thrilling 100-Foot Dive. W. H. MADDOCK, Aerial Acrobat. MARIE LEIBROOK, Vocalist.

OAKWOOD TODAY — BRADDOCK LIBRARY BAND, Afternoon and Evening. COOKE & HAYES, Comedians. ALICE PHILBROOKS, Vocalist.

CALHOUN TODAY — AFTERNOON—3:30 MINSTRELS Bryant & Saville's. EVENING—8:30 West's Minstrel Band. Thrilling Double Balloon Ascension. Nichols and Croix, Comedy Entertainers. Levina and Gray, Laugh Makers.
All Week 2:30 and 8:30. Bryant & Saville's Minstrels NEW FIRST PART, Gags, Songs, Dances. PARK ALWAYS FREE.
FRIDAY NIGHT—AMATEUR NIGHT.

SOUTHERN TODAY — Knights of Pythias Band. BURGOYNE, Coster Singer. COOKE & OAKES, Eccentric Comedians. HOWARDS, Entertainers.
All Week, 2:30 and 8:30 BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL. Levina & Gray—Producers of Hilarity. Yelardo—Human Musical Instrument. Smith & Gorman—Comedians. Francelli & Lewis Lyric, Novelties. Hattie North—Comedienne.
AMATEUR NIGHT—FRIDAY NIGHT.

DUQUESNE GARDEN CRAIG ST. Near Fifth Ave.
"THE FADDIEST PLACE IN TOWN."
Week Monday, August 3, Matinee Saturday
STOCK OPERA CO. IN
Grand Revival of the Merry Opera Comique
THE MIKADO
CHARMING MUSIC. BRIGHT DIALOGUE.
NEW PRINCIPALS, SHOW GIRLS AND SCENERY.
JAPAN BY NIGHT
25—PRICES ALWAYS—25

HARRY W. WILLIAMS' ACADEMY
SIGN OF THE BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Gala Inaugural Attraction Commencing Monday Matinee, August 3.
BON-TON BURLESQUERS
SPECIAL NOTICE:
The Entire Lower Floor Reserved.
Prices 50 and 75 Cents. Matinees 25 and 50 Cents.
MATINEES DAILY THIS SEASON.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK — BARGAIN MATS MONDAY WED. & SAT. — BEST RES'V'D SEATS 25 & 50
OPENING OF THE SEASON
THE WM. H. WEST
Big Minstrel Jubilee
The Grand Finale The Operatic Travesty "THE WIZARD OF OZ"
GRAND STREET PARADE MONDAY AT 11:30 A. M.
NEXT WEEK—The Heroic Melodrama, "A RAGGED HERO."

News of the Summer Resorts

BEDFORD SPRINGS

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., Aug. 1.—The crowning social event of the week was the german given at the Bedford Springs hotel Saturday evening in which 50 couples participated, among whom were a number of prominent Pittsburghers.

The large ballroom was handsomely decorated with flowers and bunting and together with the beautiful gowns of the women presented a scene which was very pleasing and attractive.

Mr. Donald Cameron Haldeman of Harrisburg, a nephew of ex-United States Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania, led the german, with Miss Elsie Hillen Jenkins of Baltimore.

A large progressive euchre party was held in the ballroom of the Bedford Springs hotel Tuesday evening, there being about 80 participants. The lone-hand prize went to Mrs. James W. McMiller of Pittsburgh.

In the handicap golf tournament held Thursday afternoon on the Bedford Springs golf course Miss Elizabeth T. McDonough took first prize with a score of 30 for the nine holes; Miss Margaret G. Kopper was second with 38. Mr. C. C. Irish took first gentlemens prize at 61. Mr. F. McDonough was second at 75. The golf course is very popular and is in splendid condition. George F. Baldrick, the golf instructor, holds the record for the nine-hole course, which he made in 37 on Saturday afternoon in open play.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, ex-governor of Maryland, the patrons of the Bedford Springs hotel were given a novel entertainment on Monday evening in the assembly room, with Mr. S. Ansbach in the role of prestidigitator.

Mr. Percy Allen Rose, one of the leading attorneys of Johnstown is spending several weeks at the Bedford Springs hotel. Mr. Rose brought his coachman and four horses, one of which is very well trained in a number of very clever things. The other afternoon Mr. Rose had his horse in front of the hotel doing waltzes to the accompaniament of the orchestra. This same horse has been exhibited at many of the prominent horse shows and has won for his owner some 18 ribbons of different classes.

Mr. Thomas H. Guffey of Pittsburgh, who is spending several weeks at the Bedford Springs hotel with his parents, the Hon. James M. Guffey and Mrs. Guffey, has his big 10-horse power Decauville automobile here and is doing some fast time over the splendid roads about Bedford Springs. This is the same machine in which Mr. Guffey won the auto race held on the Beechwood boulevard in Pittsburgh July 11 in the record time of 1:50 1-5.

Mr. George H. Colket, president of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, arrived at Bedford Springs on Monday afternoon in his private car, accompanied by his son, Mr. George Hamilton Colket.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Minshall are early arrivals of the week from the Smoky City.

Mr. James F. Gillen of Pittsburgh is enjoying a brief respite from business cares at the "Carlsbad of America."

Mr. and Mrs. James W. McMiller of Pittsburgh have taken pleasant apartments at the Bedford Springs hotel for an extended visit.

Mrs. Richard Cunningham and daughter and Mr. J. L. Cunningham of Pittsburgh are enjoying the exhilarating atmosphere at Bedford Springs.

Mrs. S. C. Baker, Miss Anne W. Baker and Miss Hannah E. Green of Altoona are spending several weeks at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Dr. P. L. Bolsinger and Mr. Forrest Rose of Johnstown are enjoying the attractions of Bedford Springs for a couple of weeks.

Mr. W. L. Andrews of Pittsburgh spent Saturday and Sunday with his family here.

Miss Virginia Smith of Tyrone is visiting with friends at Bedford Springs.

Miss Bessie D. Hicks and sister of Altoona are at Bedford Springs hotel for a visit of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McCandless, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Margaret E. McCandless of Pittsburgh, are renewing old acquaintances at Bedford Springs.

Among the recent arrivals at the Bedford Springs from Pittsburgh and vicinity are Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Minshall, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Williamson, Mr. James L. Gillen, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Felix, Mr. M. R. Quinlan, Mr. Charles B. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Johnston, Mr. Benjamin T. Strauss, Miss Sarah E. McCandless, Miss M. S. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McCandless and daughter, Miss Margaret E. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Andrews and family, Mr. and Mrs. Parkman, McKeesport; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wilson, Greensburg; the Hon. James M. Guffey, Mrs. James M. Guffey, Miss Elsie M. Guffey, Mr. Thomas H. Guffey, Mrs. Simon McKee, Mrs. James C. Welch, Mrs. T. B. Robbins, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lord and daughter, Miss Edith Lord, Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. James W. McMiller, Mr. J. L. Cunningham, Mrs. Richard Cunningham and daughter, Pittsburgh; Miss Bessie D. Hicks and sister, Altoona; Mr. Percy Allen Ross, Johnstown; Mr. Reese Hawkins, Pittsburgh; Mr. James D. Hawkins, Mr. James Hawkins, Braddock; Mr. William H. Allyn, Pittsburgh; Miss Bessie Jacobs, Lewistown; Mrs. H. D. Reiners, Mrs. James Woods, Miss Sara Schum, Dr. F. L. Schum, Huntingdon; Mr. W. D. Loomis, Wilkesbarre; Mr. and Mrs. John Fox Weiss, Mrs. John F. Weiss, Miss A. M. Weiss, Miss Jennie J. Dull, Mr. Casper Dull, Harrisburg; Miss Hannah E. Gleason, Altoona; Miss Anne W. Baker, Mr. S. C. Baker, Altoona; Dr. James H. Humes, Hollidaysburg; Mr. William J. Roiker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Hendricks, Mr. Richard C. Hall, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gorham, Washington, Pa.; Mr. R. H. Richardson, McKeesport; Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Duncan, Miss Martha S. Duncan, Hollidaysburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Spangler, Bellefonte; Mr. T. Wilmont Morris, Hazelton; Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cochrane, Franklin; Mr. V. Wyss-Thalman; Mrs. V. Wyss-Thalman, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Jones, Johnstown; Mr. James T. McIlvane, Chambersburg; Dr. P. L. Bosiinger, Mr. Forrest Rose, Johnstown; Mr. W. S. Bergner and Mr. H. C. Neal, Harrisburg; Mr. R. R. Colville, Sulphur Springs; Mr. S. C. Weimer, West Newton; Miss Virginia Smith, Tyrone; Miss Culbertson, Washington; Mr. Walter de LaM. Hill, Mr. C. E. H. Sadler, Osterburg; Mr. S. M. Gilson, Mr. P. W. Dillon, Mr. C. Goodman, Huntingdon; Mr. Oglesby Paul, Philadelphia; Miss Ella Rothemal, Miss Helen Wright, Reading; Miss Ola McClure, Miss Evelyn McClure, Mr. A. M. McClure, Mr. W. H. Bender, Everett; Mr. and Mrs. James G. Weldon, Philadelphia; Mr. E. S. Hamersly, Miss Emily W. Hamersly, Mrs. M. R. Stroud, Philadelphia; Miss Bessie T. Hicks and sister, Tyrone; Mr. John A. Leslie, Philadelphia; Mr. F. M. Crawford, Bellefonte; Mr. and Mrs. James D. Campbell, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hyatt and Mr. Frank Hyatt, Jr., Washington; Mr. and Mrs. James T. Woollson, McKeesport.

MT. CLEMENS

MT. CLEMENS, MICH., August 1.—Pittsburghers are still catching big fish at the Bath City. Mr. J. Friday and Thomas McClees, guests at the Park hotel, boast of one of the largest strings of green bass displayed for many seasons. Mr. George M. Knox, who registered at the Colonial, from the "Smoky City," furnished a delicious breakfast to his friends last Friday from the eight-pound trout he brought home as a result of a trip to the lake. Mr. William Urbaner, another Pittsburgher who is sojourning at the Eastman, is still an enthusiastic fisherman, in spite of daily sport and no fish.

Tom Pickering, F. Diffenbach and J. P. Kleman are a genial trio of Pittsburghers at the Clementine.

Ex-Chief Murphy is suffering from an attack of his old enemy, rheumatism, and has been forced to leave his pretty lakeside cottage and come into town for a course of baths. He is at the Eastman.

Dr. John Black, ex-mayor of McKeesport, who came to Mt. Clemens the first of the week for a course of baths, was called home by the sudden death of his father. Mr. John P. Harris of Pittsburgh accompanied Dr. Black to the Bath City.

Big Joe Grimes, who tips the scales at 750 pounds, has been the star attraction at the Monroe this week. Big Joe cannot find a bath tub big enough to get into all at once, so he takes his baths on the instalment plan.

Mr. Edward Porter, late of Pittsburgh, died of consumption here Tuesday. The remains were sent to Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Winter and son, who have been enjoying the baths at the Colonial, returned to their home in Pittsburgh Wednesday. They expect to make an extended European tour after a short rest at home.

Fred Toerge, one of Pittsburgh's violinists, is at the Bath City.

There were nearly 500 guests from Pittsburgh and vicinity in town last week.

At a progressive euchre, given at the Colonial Monday evening the honors were borne off by Pittsburghers, Mrs. McCann receiving the lady's first prize, a beautiful silver spoon, and Mr. Henry Schnellbach the gentleman's first, a solid silver pocket knife.

Misses Anna and Agatha Werner, Pittsburgh, are two popular guests at the Colonial.

A large party of Pittsburghers at Bingham's Lakeside inn includes F. R. Hedge and wife, H. L. Williams and wife, W. I. Starr, Mrs. Ella Stenott, Ellis M. Silber, E. G. Vogeley and wife, Jack Franks, F. S. Solomon, L. R. Davidson and Mrs. John Dunn.

The following arrivals from Greater Pittsburgh register in Mt. Clemens this week:

Pittsburgh—Harry Layton, J. F. Lehman, Mrs. Max Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Adelman, Miss Lena Loebel, Theodore Nebbeb, J. S. Taylor, G. Renger, Miss Mary Clifford, J. H. Boyles, Jennie C. Stewart, Mrs. F. W. Rich and daughter, Flora Bella Gilmore, George Schafer, Daniel Gilderneu, William Perlman, Mrs. A. Gilderneu, W. A. Zerba, Mrs. Sarah Bamford, C. B. McCabe, Fred A. Vogel, Philip Held, J. A. Blucher, Joseph Auer, Frank Gilman, Mrs. R. M. Gilmore, Ena Vogel, J. C. Goemar, L. J. Johnson, John McCune, Alexander Andrews, George Vogel and wife, P. S. Johnson, Mrs. Anna Mahler, Mrs. E. Pallert, William Luebkert, Edward A. Maher, E. A. Silver, Mr. Duffy, M. J. Moran, John Kaban, F. M. Doelbor, James Howarth, D. J. Davies, M. Doyle, James Mills, G. Stewart Brodock, E. H. Davidson, Mrs. B. Mohr and daughter, A. M. Patterson, H. Hirst, William C. Heiss, Mrs. J. A. Twitchell, Mrs. Malcolm W. Everson, J. A. Twitchell, Ward Twitchell, Mrs. M. Hawkins, J. H. Vitchestain, Frank L. P. Kelley, F. M. Bowman, John Bennett and wife, F. W. Bartholomew, John P. Harris, George H. Williams, J. G. Hastings, S. C. Grier, John R. Hastings, Mrs. A. Allen, Miss B. Allen, J. R. Murphy, Miss M. K. Higgin, J. Porter, James B. Powell, Harry Roberts, R. M. Thompson, David Jenkins, H. Dach, Charles L. Maloney, Mary P. Temple, M. Bradley, M. S. Switz, Charles L. Meloy, J. King, David Lewis, M. E. Davinson, Alonzo Kelly, R. S. Stanfield, William H. Sherman, H. J. Flaherty, H. L. Brinker, Henry J. Meyer, Mrs. Henry J. Meyer, John P. Harris, Felix Napolitano, Mary Napolitano, Mrs. Mary Meraglio, Angelo Sibilia, Mrs. Arcangelo Sibilia, John R. Watson, J. E. Griffith, Fred G. Toerge, Miss Heinz, E. Burchlaw, A. Laut, Peter Kelly, A. Mandeo, Charles Klepel, A. Bazlotes, A. Lewis Griffen.

Allegheny—R. Tessner, R. H. Gilliford, John Voelka and wife, G. A. Riley, John J. Clark, J. H. Hespenheide, Marion Westphal, J. F. Ruschlin, H. S. Strassburger.

Irwin—Mr. Green, the Rev. Joseph Meirhman.

McKeesport—M. Selkovitz, Nathan Luy, L. Freedman, Ida J. Scott.

New Castle—George V. Boyles, J. W. Boyles, James H. Brown, T. O. Ulery, Mrs. A. Vogan.

Homestead—Roger Cain, M. E. Coyle, R. Caul, M. F. Quinn.

Sharon—John R. Hastings, C. H. Snyder.

Carnegie—L. B. Walker, William Fitzgibbon.

Braddock—Mrs. Edward Marshall, Mrs. Nathan Marshall, Charles Watkins.

Washington, Pa.—T. Uliny, L. Swarthout.

Waynesburg—John J. Koebert, Charles C. Koebert.

Uniontown—Samuel Stein, Robert Hagan, John R. Hagan.

Greensburg—L. E. Furtwangle, D. C. Ogden and wife.

Butler—Rose Carr, Amy Allen.

Jeannette—Mrs. Mary Kelley, George B. Hess, Miss Margaret Hess.

Youngstown, O.—Mr. Gallagher, Gus A. Geng, Mrs. Rosa Scherner, J. B. Husband, M. J. Mahoney, D. C. Beicklin, L. Lodwick, E. L. Welch, Mrs. Solinsky.

ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, N. J., August 1.—August days are here, and the midsummer season is in full blast. Bathing is at its very best, and all roads and avenues lead to the ocean and bathing grounds.

A dip in the sea is the proper thing before breakfast, and the hotel guests may be observed trooping down to the beach during the early morning hours. They disport in the surf for a short while, but seem loath to leave the water which is in a most excellent condition just now, and will remain so until the end of September. During the forenoon and afternoon hours the bathing grounds present a most remarkable spectacle. Of the 30,000 people who are summering here, fully one-third, at a very conservative estimate, go down to the beach daily, either to enjoy the surf or lounge in sunbaths on the sands.

The week has been a great one for the little tots at all the hotels, and children's hops and the joys that appertain to childhood have been indulged in to a great extent by the little folks. Donkey parties, games and a fairy dance at the Ocean hotel turned that hostelry into a fairyland during the week.

At the Hicks the little people have been entertained with dances and a Maypole festival that captured the hearts of the old folks as well as the young ones.

At the Colonial "children's night" was made a most enjoyable function, and the fathers and mothers of the children took as much delight in the sports and pastimes of the boys and girls as did the participants.

A children's hop at the Ravenswood inn was a brilliant affair, as the tots all appeared in their very prettiest summer dresses, and their dancing won the admiration of the older guests.

Games for the children at the Hotel New York were the source of much amusement and merriment, and the little ones were as deeply interested in their childish sports as were the older guests in their more serious and brain-puzzling whists and euchres.

The acme of the children's season will be reached when the baby parade occurs on August 28. During the three days' carnival, of which the baby pageant is to be the climax, there will be introduced several new features never before attempted here in connection with the children's carnival. On the second day of the carnival there will be a firemen's parade, a floral parade of automobiles, and general masking of the populace. No one will be allowed on the boardwalk in the evening who is not masked. There will be a parade of the maskers, and masked balls will be held at nearly all the hotels. The lake carnival, which is annually held on Wesley lake, will be made to occur in the evening of the day of the baby parade. The latter will take place, as usual, in the cool of the afternoon and the lake carnival will follow it several hours after in the evening. The occurrence of these two spectacular events on the same day will constitute a sequence of shows worth traveling across the continent to behold. Nothing more inspiring can be conceived than the magnificent pageant which Asbury Park calls its "Baby Parade." It has to be seen to be understood. In striking contrast is the Venetian festival, termed by Ocean Grove its "Lake Carnival." The latter is full of fire and force, marvelously beautiful and will dwell in the mind's eye as long as will the sweet tenderness of the baby parade live in the hearts of those who witness them. Admiral Derrick Hoagland of Ocean Grove, who has charge of the fleet on Wesley lake, says that this year will eclipse all others in the beauty of the lake carnival. Last year an attempt had been made to surpass all previous years, but a storm came along and wrecked the prospects at the very last hour when it was too late to make repairs, but the attempt will be repeated this year, and if last year's misfortune does not again befall the managers of the festival, it will be the greatest exhibition ever seen on Wesley lake.

Preparations are in rapid progress for the production on August 5, 6 and 7, of an open-air fairyland spectacle, "The Enchantment," by the children of Asbury Park, in aid of the public libraray. It will be an evening performance entirely by the visiting and resident children. The athletic grounds are to be lit up for the occasion. The story of the cantata, for such it is, deals in choruses of dainty fairies, pretty butterflies, wicked gnomes, charming elves and also a fairy queen, an ugly ogre, a prince, Puck and naughty moth. Children fill all the characters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sill, T. Girard, Mrs. Ritter and Miss M. Sill came here from Pittsburgh early in the week and established themselves in an ocean front hotel.

A jolly party of Pittsburgh girls, chaperoned by their brother and a friend from their home city, are the Misses Martha G., Elizabeth M., and Eleanor B. Black, and Miss Olive Snively. They came here a week ago with John Black and Richard McClure, and have been making the rounds of the various watering places on the coast. They came from Cape May to Asbury Park, and from here they will take flying trips to the north as far as New York and southward as far as Point Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Fisher of Pittsburgh are having a pleasant vacation at Beachwood inn.

Mary P. Lathrop, A. G. Higgins, Mrs. and Mrs. T. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hunt, Miss Zetta Stewart, H. V. Bartiang, F. Langenfelser, all of Pittsburgh, are the latest additions to the cottage colony.

M. H. Kratz of Pittsburgh is registered at the Princeton.

Mrs. C. J. Schlager of Hawley, Pa.; J. O. Maudeville, Mrs. C. Hertzel and Carl and Marion Hertzel of Wilkesbarre; F. S. Smith of Yardley, Pa., and Lotta Lintner of Lancaster, are here for the rest of the season.

THE EASTERN CLUB.
Horace Geiger, of Philadelphia, President, at Winona Lake.

SARATOGA

SARATOGA, August 1.—Saratoga enjoys several seasons—In June we have the quiet refined people, who come for a course of water and to enjoy this delightful sedative and tonic air; in July come those who wish to enjoy these same advantages with some gaiety thrown in; in August comes the madding crowd on pleasure intent. Then all is in a mad rush for enjoyment and the days are too short for the events scheduled. The races are the principal events in August, and they bring many people from all over the country to Saratoga. By next Monday the town will be uncomfortably crowded. The season has for a week been drawing to a climax.

Mr. William C. Whitney is at the States. He personally superintends the putting of the race track in good condition and the track is now in a very safe condition for the horses. There are now 1,200 of the finest horses in the country at "Horse Haven," the horse hostelry of Saratoga. Everyone realizes that the race meeting here will not only be the greatest in every sense of the word ever seen here, but the best from a sporting standpoint ever seen in America, in all probability. This month it is possible that we shall see the great match race between Water Boy and McChesney. Both horses will be here for the summer and are scheduled to appear in the Saratoga handicap. This race will be a great drawing card.

We may have an automobile race later. A horse show may take the place of the floral parade, usually given early in September.

Polo this season will be one of the main features of Saratoga life. Beginning July 27 and extending through August 5, there will be play for the Ballston Sanford, and Hitchcock cups—Saratoga's annual events. In addition to these star matches there will be games twice weekly during the season. The ponies are handsome, but hardy little creatures. Among those recently seen at the polo contest were Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, the actor, who with his wife occupy a cottage which they recently bought and remodeled.

Many improvements are noticed at Saratoga this season. The speedway was never so fine and many fine thoroughbred roadsters are daily seen here. Two new roads unite the speedway at Union and Lake avenues—two of the principal drives. A trolley to Lake George is now running. It passes through beautiful historic country. There is also a trolley to Scuylerville, the scene of Burgoyne's surrender, which is marked by a fine monument.

Victor Herbert personally leads a large orchestra twice daily at the Union. He has composed a piece entitled "Under the Elms." It is a souvenir of Saratoga, which is noted for its beautiful elm trees. Mr. Herbert's "Babes in Toyland" is enthusiastically received whenever played at the concerts; indeed, the superb music of this Pittsburgh orchestra entrances all hearers.

Mr. Van Arnam, master of ceremonies at the Union, is giving very enjoyable hops on Saturday evenings. Later there may be two hops weekly at this hotel. The Congress hotel gives a weekly hop and two piazza concerts daily. At Congress Spring park afternoon concerts have begun.

Marshal P. Wilder the celebrated humorist, will give recitations here August 12.

The Congress Hall team have begun a bowling match, so it will be seen that in spite of dancing, music and flirting, the devotees of society find time for healthful out-of-door sports.

Wrestling is not to be overlooked. A wrestling match will take place during the racing season. Six of the finest wrestlers in the country will participate. "Pop" Elks is sponsor for the scheme.

Mrs. W. S. Elliott of New York city, who is here for the summer, enjoys a daily gallop over Saratoga's superb roads on "Flashlight," the champion saddle horse of America. It has won 34 blue ribbons and nine championships. "Flashlight" won ribbons at the Philadelphia horse show championships, and also at the New York horse show. Some of the finest here are owned by ladies. Mrs. Wendel, who has a superb home on Union avenue, has a number of thoroughbreds in her stable, which have taken the blue ribbon repeatedly in the New York horse shows.

Pittsburghers here are: Miss Viola Clifft, Mr. Victor Herbert, Mr. E. Martin, Mrs. F. J. Hearne, Mr. C. M. King, Mr. J. C. Bennett, Mrs. W. Flinn.

POINT PLEASANT

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 1.—The latest fad in Point Pleasant is for the girls who don't go in bathing to put salt water on their faces and then lie in the sun to sunburn and tan. The result is most satisfactory.

There was a very amusing potato race at the Riviera on Monday evening, and Wednesday night all the guests, old and young, participated in a straw ride, returning home in the "wee sma' hours" of the morning. Many of last season's patrons are again domiciled at this delightful hostelry, and Mrs. Mangold, the owner, is much pleased with the splendid bookings.

The euchre at the Carrollton on Monday was a great success, the prizes being won by Mrs. Kropp, Miss Malone and Mr. Irving of New York.

Judge Felix T. Hughes of Iowa is stoping at this hotel with his wife.

Mrs. L. Bissell, with her daughter Mrs. H. G. Hinternhoff, has engaged rooms at the Carrollton for August.

Miss Mary G. Potter, a well-known lawyer of Manhattan, has been spending all her Sundays at the Carrollton hotel.

Among the newcomers are Mrs. E. R. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hendrickson, Miss Bertha Snyder, Q. N. Evans, W. E. Walsh, P. J. Keogan, William F. Weber, Miss L. F. Reavley, Miss S. Somers and F. B. Cutter.

Grace—It is true that Barbara has eloped with her father's coachman!

Peggy—Oh, dear, no! Barbara wouldn't no anything so old-fashioned as that. It was the chauffeur she eloped with.

Young Shortun—Sir, I—er wish to marry your daughter.

Old Gotlots—Young man, my daughter will continue to abide beneath the parental roof!

Young Shortun—Oh, thank you, sir; I was afraid we should have to occupy a flat.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—It is very doubtful if the Newport season recovers from the recent pounding of the bears in the stock market. Last Saturday and Sunday were days of acute local agony, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was not the only one who gave up a scheduled entertainment. It is roughly estimated that the wealth of the cottage colony shrank nominally $5,000,000 in that single day. Cards were called in, printing presses stopped, and steam yachts started for Wall street in such haste that members of the crew ashore were left behind. The folk in the smart set began to think of betaking themselves to cyclone cellars. Sunday the town was almost deserted, relatively speaking, all the brokers being at their New York desks, while young men have been so painfully scarce for a week that less than ten couples appeared on the floor at the last weekly hop at the Casino.

Of course, Newport's investing contingent also goes in for more or less speculation on the side, so almost everyone was hit in some degree. Several of the functions held were about as merry as a convention of undertakers. Even with some recovery, a lot of entertaining has been permanently called off, and more is held in abeyance until the ticker has had time to change its story.

Wall street, too, monopolized much of the attention that would otherwise have been given to the first of the cup races, which started Monday, between the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia, amid the freshest breeze of the season. The recent rather unfortunate trials of these craft off this port have indicated "such a closeness," as the German comedians would say, as to lend a new interest to the struggle, but this week the tape was impatiently dropped whenever it strayed into yachting returns.

Another marine event was the starting here Monday of the Atlantic Yacht club's 300-mile race for big ocean going schooners. The starters included several famous craft, one of which at sea weathered the memorable blizzard of 15 years ago without the slightest harm.

While the financial panic among plungers has caused the evaporation of many a plan for entertainment, half a dozen large dinners and dances are assured for August. Mrs. William Astor's ball is underlined for the 10th. Mrs. Oliver Belmont is to have her one and only large dinner in the carriage house on the 14th, while Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin have engaged the Casino yard for a tent dinner party of 70 covers on Sunday evening, the 16th.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet is also expected to do something, but as usual with all members of the Goelet family, a shroud of mystery surrounds her movements. Mrs. Fish is counted upon to make one big splash among the social swim before the summer capital is abandoned, but in her case there is an interrogation point that is constantly growing. The same, too, is true of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who has not yet reached town.

Beginning next year the dog show will be run by an incorporated concern, substantially the same as the horse show operation. Even the entertainment ranks here are becoming as close a corporation as the social world.

It is a fact that President Fish of the Illinois Central railroad "paid the freight" for the suppression of a cartoon of Mrs. Fish as a mermaid in a local paper. As this is the first time Mr. Fish ever had to surrender for railroad charges the instance is noteworthy. Perhaps this expense was what induced Mrs. Fish to give up exhibiting a den of summer park lions at a dinner at Crossways. It would be more appropriate for the Fishes to show an aquarium than a menagerie.

Late Pittsburgh hotel arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Liggett, Charles Mitchell, Jean O'Brien, Augustus K. Oliver, Carleton S. Ball, William Watson, J. T. Granger and Miss Granger.

DEAL BEACH

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 1.—For a diversion from the monotony of the golf course after the close last week of the handicap tournament, society this week turned to the saddle. It was well known among the younger set that a number of the young men of the place were expert polo players, and as such it was conceded that some of the young bucks could set a saddle very creditably, but these young men never dreamed that in their midst there calmly existed a good sized cavalcade of equestriennes. Such, however became plainly evident to these chappies when on Monday morning last a ladies' riding club was sprung upon them without a moment's notice. Among the numerous equestriennes who take daily gallops from the Hathaway Inn should be chronicled Miss Florence Cugle, Miss Grace Armstrong, Miss Helen Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Dowd, Miss Dora McCaffery, Miss Helen Tailford and Miss Helen Marcoso.

William H. Warburton, the genial boniface of Hathaway Inn, will tender the guests of his hotel the first german of the season on Wednesday, August 5. All society in Allenhurst, Elberon and neighboring resorts are on the qui vive for this great social event.

Senor Emanuel de Asperoz, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, has installed his family and two attaches from the Washington embassy in a handsome villa on Norwood and Neptune avenues.

Among the comely young matrons registered at the Hathaway Inn is Mrs. Robert Heitmeyer, one of Lock Haven's young and beautiful brides, with her husband. They are to be seen taking daily spins in their new 20-horsepower Winton. Mrs. Heitmeyer is chaperoning Miss Grace Armstrong and Miss Armstrong, of Pittsburgh.

"In choosing a wife," said the scanty haired philosopher, "one should never judge by appearances."

"That's right," rejoined the very young man. "The homeliest girls usually have the most money."

Young bride (pouting)—Here we have only been married two days, Clarence, and you're scolding me already.

Husband—I know, my dear; but just think how long I have been waiting for the chance.

He—The fact is, you women make fools of the men.

She—Sometimes, perhaps; but somesometimes we don't have to.

CAPE MAY

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Pittsburgh colony has about reached the height of its numbers for this season, although there may come in by next Saturday a larger crowd than is here now. Nearly every hotel in the town has a colony from the Smoky City, and they are taking an active part in all events. On the golf links they are leaders and at the bogey tournament last Tuesday, Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Judge Elliott Rodgers, had the best score and was downed only by the colonel by two.

The annual inter-city match between the Cape May Golf club and the Atlantic City Golf club will be played next Wednesday at Northfield, and the players will go from here by special train as guests of George W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Boyd will play on the Cape May team as he has done during the past three seasons. The return match will be played here on the following Wednesday.

In all probability Cape May will possess more hotel accommodations next year as two syndicates have been organized to build two $1,000,000 hotels on the beach front during the coming winter. A third hotel will probably be erected near the mammoth Stockton, which will be a $2,000,000 structure.

The first annual cruise of the newly organized Cape May Yacht club will take place next Wednesday, when they will attend the Ocean City regatta. By this time next year the members expect to have a $10,000 club house.

The Pittsburgh syndicate of which Peter Shields is president, have this week had recorded on public record several conveyances to them for riparian rights and the government consents to the closing up of present navigable streams, known as Cape May sounds, which consent is granted upon the condition that they shall complete the land-locked harbor, which will have a depth of 22 feet. The work on it is progressing, and while great quantities of mud have already been dredged from it, there has been enough done to show what a mighty task the syndicate has taken upon itself in order to make a great water basin in front of the four square miles of land which they have purchased within the past two years.

J. D. Mamset of Pittsburgh is a guest at the Devon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Johnson have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Devon.

Mrs. Field, widow of Eugene Field the poet, is a guest of Mrs. W. G. Durfur of Baltimore, at her cottage here.

H. B. Warren of Sandusky O., has joined a number of Pittsburgh friends staying at the Stockton.

Dr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Madeline Sweeney and J. F. Sweeney, Jr., make up a party from Pittsburgh sojourning at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jarvis have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Brexton.

Miss Elsie Shaw of Marrietta, O., is enjoying a vacation at Cape May Point.

Mrs. W. N. Dunbrill and Miss Jennie Dunbrill are guests at Congress Hall.

J. G. Swain, of Youngstown, O., has arrived at the Stockton, where he will remain throughout August.

M. T. Tracey has joined the Pittsburgh contingent at Congress Hall, and will stay there for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis of Pittsburgh are pleasantly located at a leading hotel here.

Miss Inez Callahan is sojourning at the Shoreham, Cape May Point.

J. Victor O'Brien is among the Pittsburghers at the Stockton.

Miss Margaret Martin has joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Stockton.

Mrs. Ada B. Fowler of Barnesville, O., is with friends here.

W. McKee Bingham is a guest from Pittsburgh staying at the Lafayette.

C. B. Allen is also among Pittsburghers staying at the same hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Miller have joined the Pittsburgh coterie at the Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wickersham have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Lafayette.

C. C. Warring and Mrs. B. B. Tucket of Charleston, W. VA., are enjoying a brief season at the Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gems of Youngstown, O., are located at the Flora villa, Cape May Point.

Max D. Straub of Allegheny is passing the summer at Cape May Point.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Newman, D. S. Newman and Claire Newman of Pittsburgh are at the Elebron for the entire summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Anshutz and Miss Ruth Anshutz are among the Pittsburghers at the Shoreham, Cape May Point.

A PRETTY GIRL.

Artist Tells Why He Considered Her Beautiful.

Because she had —

Clear-cut, regular features.

A skin above reproach, with no suspicion of rouge or powder.

Full, clear eyes.

Long, curling lashes.

Eyebrows finely marked, slightly arched, long and narrow.

Even, regular teeth, pearly white.

A throat round, full and pillar-like.

Glossy hair.

And dressed to suit her own individual individuality.

Small, delicate, shelllike ears.

A long, delicate hand with tapering fingers.

A foot proportioned to her stature, well arched, with a curved outline.

A flexible, vibrant, caressing, tender, poetic voice. (Umm!)

But, you see, he is an artist and she was a creature of his imagination.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Well, Hardly.

"Say, pa?"

"Well, what?"

"If the president of the United States dies does his wife's second husband become president?"

BELMAR

BELMAR, N. J., August 1.—The midsummer crowds of pleasure-seekers are swooping into town on schedule time, and every indication now points to August being a record-breaker for new arrivals among the hotels. The fun will be fast and furious from now on to the close of the season, and what with surf bathing, fishing, crabbing and yachting on Shark river for day time divertisement, and the usual round of hops, germans, fancy dress balls and other social festivities, the guests will lack in nothing to keep themselves well provided with amusements.

The Saturday afternoon yacht races on Shark river have now become one of the fixed features of social life here, which society decrees shall be as much honored in attendance as the more formal functions of the evening on the ballroom floor of the different hotels.

William B. Duryea, the genial boniface of the Colorado-Atlantic, tendered the guests of his hostelry a progressive whist party on Wednesday evening last, at which there were 12 tables in play and some very elegant and serviceable prizes contested for. The ladies' first prize was captured by a popular Pittsburgher in the person of Mrs. H. G. Sharprack, the second ladies' prize going to Mrs. R. J. Browne of New York. This evening the young people are thronging the handsome ball room to participate in the first german given this season in this hotel.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—House parties, that most delightful way of entertaining, are now greatly in vogue at Richfield. Mrs. William Dewees Wood of Pittsburgh who is occupying her country "St. John," is keeping open house and has as her guests Mrs. G. von Guendel and the Misses von Guendel of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Green of Allegheny gave a tea Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Doridge, their niece, who sails on the Oceanic today. Mrs. Greene's parlor at Cary's was tastefully decorated with garlands of sweet peas. Miss Harriet Henry assisted in receiving. Well-known Pittsburgh and Philadelphia people present, included Mrs. d'Oremieulx, the mother of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt; Mrs. George Newhall, Miss Newhall, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton Peabody Outwaithe, Mr. George Peabody of Princeton, F. C. Boynton, Miss Boynton, Miss Goldsborough, Miss Clements, Miss Ollie Greene and Mrs. Griffin Henry.

Mr. Earl B. Putnam, Jr., the nephew of Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, and Mr. P. N. Goepp have been at the Berkeley-Walontha for several days. Mrs. Putnam is now at "Sheffield Farm" the fine estate adjoining Tower Homestead. Mr. and Mrs. David Lamar of Pittsburgh are now at Waterville, Oneida county.

In playing on the Waontha links on Thursday afternoon, Mr. E. Ellsworth Giles of Pittsburgh made the first round in 36 strokes and the second in 39, covering the 18 hole course in 75. McCarthy, the professional scores but 38 for the first nine. Mr. Giles went out with the Hon. G. D. Barrett.

Mr. H. E. Eder, Miss Eder and Miss Gaskill arrived from Pittsburgh Thursday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Vincent have concluded their sojourn and are now with Mrs. Elden Strong of Pittsburgh at Magnolia, Mass.

Richfield is partial to music. Miss Florence de Vere Beose, the soprano, has been heard several times at the Tuller. Miss Evelyn Cory of Pittsburgh has arrived and will give a recital this morning at "Hilltop," Lake Otsego, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Paul of Allegheny. Miss Pauline Swift, the second daughter of Captain W. B. Swift, U. S. N., possesses a remarkably clear contralto.

Mrs. Charles T. Olmstead, wife of the bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Syracuse, is at the Tunnecliff cottage with her sisters, Mrs. William Hicks and Miss Laurence. Mrs. Hicks will not return to Pittsburgh until September.

The Earlington kennels have just sold six blooded bull dogs for $900. Mr. Peer Gaston of Pittsburgh took a fancy for two and shipped them Wednesday to his kennels at Crags-Mere.

Progressive Hearts was in vogue Friday afternoon when a driving rain kept every one in doors. At the "Tunnecliff" cottage, Miss Mabel Watson of Pittsburgh won the ladies' prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Secor of Harrisburg and Mrs. Arnold Cassatt of Pittsburgh have gone to their cottage at Deer Park, Thousand Islands.

"How is it that Jones brought home such bigger fish than you did?"

"He had the first bid."

RECOMPENSE.

What shall we have who toiled all night through tempest.
At nets let down in vain, or laboring oar?
Yonder the morn breaks, and beyond the breaking,
A watcher and a welcome on the shore!

What shall we have whose little hoard of twilight
Came nearest to the light of other's day?
God gave to all the blue dome of His building—
Only earth's clouds between were sometimes gray.

What shall we have who missed life's loveliest meanings—
Who bore the burden of the incomplete?
There is a wider room for our probation,
And we shall know our missed things when we meet!

What shall we have on whom Time laid for guerdon
The pricking brier and the grieving thorn?
How many an earthly trail of piercing shadow
Hedged up in a bud heavenly rose unborn!

What shall we have whose ghostly galleons foundered.
No man may know in what unfathomed seas!
All seas give up the dead things in their keeping:
Earn our ships of dream? Yes, even these!
—E. L. H., in the London Pilot.

OCEAN GROVE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., August 1.—Epworth leaguers believe in having a good time, and having thrown off much of their accustomed austerity, are enjoying themselves in full accordance with a new doctrine lately advocated. Five hundred members of the New Jersey league have been holding their annual session here and they have officially concluded that the strongest basis upon which to build up a membership and hold it, is the spirit of fun. Said one of the speakers at an early session this week: "I like the word fun. The fun element is a live feature of all young people. Stifle it and you drive them from the church."

In the vast audience of fashionable people who thronged the auditorium tonight to witness the excellent production there of Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah," were Mr. and Mrs. John K. Fry and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oliver Evans. The former are summering at Loch Arbour, and the latter at Allenhurst. Both are Pittsburgh families. The vast auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 10,000, was very nearly filled and the auditors were thrilled with the grandeur of the music. Director Tali Esen Morgan shared much of the applause generously lavished upon his singers. The Ocean Grove chorus was reinforced by the choruses from New York, Brooklyn and Elizabeth, N. J., 800 voices in all. The soloists were Gwilym Miles, who sang the role of "Elijah," Mortimer Howard, tenor; Mme. Selma Kronold, soprano, and Margaret Keyes, contralto.

A number of prominent guests were registered at the Majestic this week, among them were several Pittsburghers. Their names are Charles E. Skiles and M. O. Coggins, both of whom are accompanied by their wives and daughters. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Peck of Scranton, Elizabeth Knorr of Fox Chase, Pa., and Mary C. Hellerman of Cheltenham, Pa., are with the Pittsburghers. Another important guest at this hotel is the famous English clergyman, Rev. Reginald John Campbell, D. D., pastor of the City Temple (Congregational), of London, who is here to deliver a series of addresses through the country.

Mrs. J. Rogers, Bessie D. Askin and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Broad of Pittsburgh, and Timothy Lowley of Yardsville, Pa., are enjoying themselves at the seaside. They are comfortably ensconced at the Summerfield.

Among the season guests at the United States are Charles C. Hunsberger of Roxborough, Pa., William F. Herring of Pittsburgh, and the Misses Allen of Allegheny city. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hagar, G. W. Lee, R. W. McMillan and Miss Grace Van Horne will remain another week.

NARRAGANSETT

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., August 1.—The week just closing has ben devoted mainly to tennis, exactly as the next two weeks will go to polo. The annual tennis tournament of the Point Judith Country club opened Monday with sizable entries for the single and double matches, the contestants, with hardly an exception, being from the local cottage colony. The cities best represented were Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington and Louisville.

As an extra card there was a real live titled player, Count Kinsky. An unpleasant incident of the week was the theft of pocketbooks and jewelry from the lockers of several members of the country club. Tennis, for some unexplained reason, is more popular here this season than for several years. Two hotel lawns make a specialty of the game. Perhaps the reaction in golf has helped tennis.

The annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country club begins today to continue until August 13. This gives 13 days of polo, the longest stretch ever played here. Some doubt is expressed at the policy of keeping the game on so long, and not without reason. It is safe to say that the receipts will be no larger than if the tourney lasted only two weeks. For the first time almost within memory the Myopia team has not entered this year, but a leading member of it is to appear with the Dedhams.

Next Friday night comes the second annual lawn variety performance under canvas, with reserved seats at $2. Edna Proctor Otis and a Japanese troupe of acrobats are to be the leading cards. The presence of Brander Mathews, Owen Wister and Archibald Clavering Gunter here this summer again gives the pier a fine literary atmosphere. They are widely dined.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the general, who is occupying Grove cottage, is becoming a more social evidence. She is entertaining Miss de Valliere, who has studied harmony extensively abroad, and sang Sunday at St. Peter's church, as musical visitors are often asked to do.

One of the entries this week in the tennis tournament was that of Dewars Dilworth of Pittsburgh.

F. M. Carnegie of Pittsburgh is one of the most enthusiastic of local polo players.

Recent hotel comers from Pittsburgh: Mrs. S. A. Myers, Miss J. M. Sure R. L. James, Mr. and Mrs. N. LeRoy, James Beicroft, the Misses Williamson, Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Smith, and Charles C. Bacon.

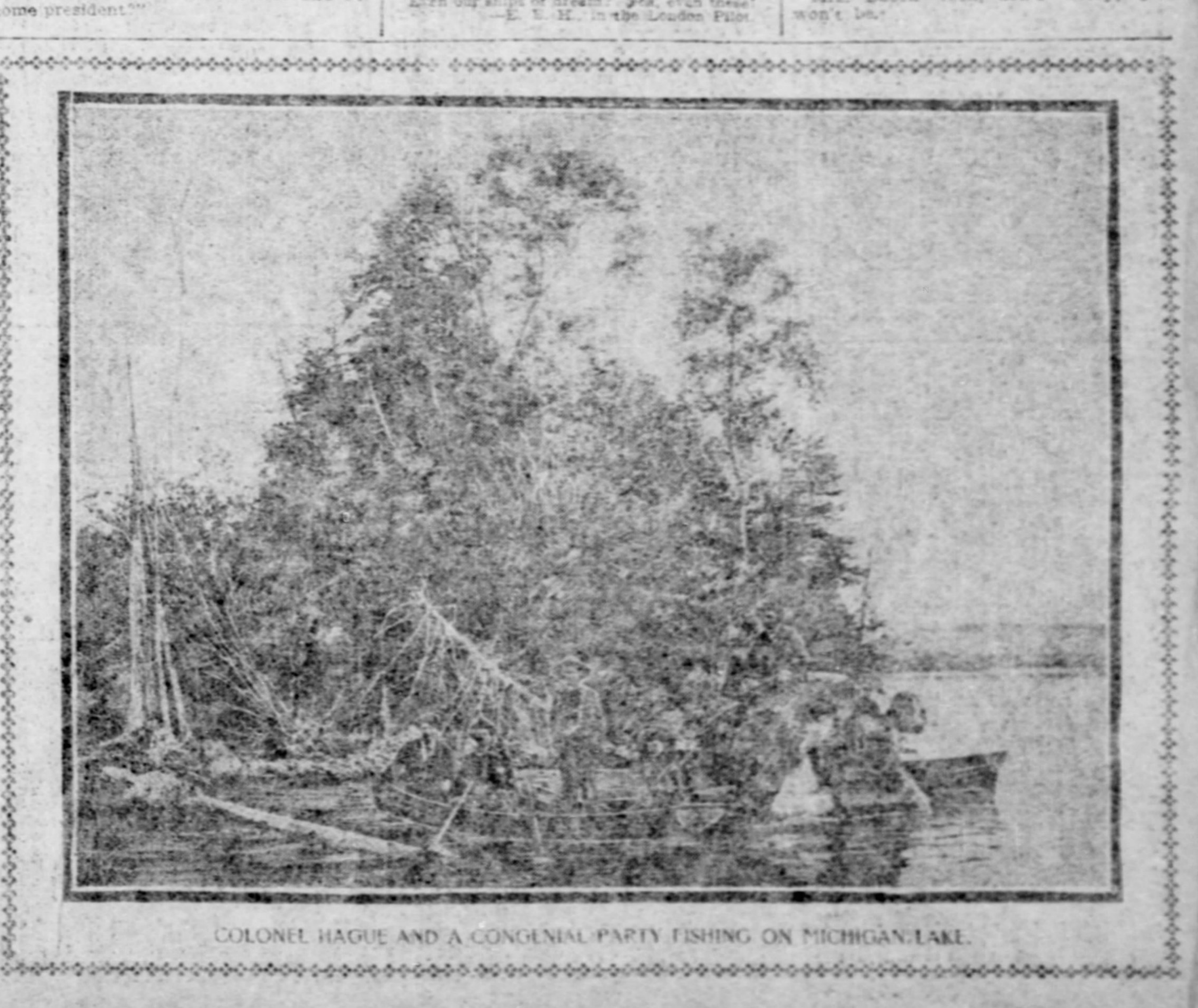
"Of course," said the optimist, "if a man gets into the habit of hunting trouble he's sure to find it."

"Yes," replied the pessimist, "and if he's so lazy that he always tries to avoid, it will find him. So what's the difference?"

Mr. Bacon—When all the fools are dead I don't want to be alive.

Mrs. Bacon—Well, don't worry, you won't be.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES, ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY.



COLONEL HAGUE AND A CONGENIAL PARTY FISHING ON MICHIGAN LAKE.

BOTTLE WORKERS MET IN ATLANTIC CITY

Benefits of Their Consolidation—Pittsburghers Own the Boardwalk—Can't Stop People From Drowning—Gayety Reigns at Young's Pier.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Young's Ocean Pier,
ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.

The stimulating effect of Atlantic ocean breezes evidently is responsible for a consolidation of glass bottle interests that frequent conferences in inland cities during the past two years failed to accomplish. The Green Glass Vial and Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Western Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association have combined, and the new organization is known as the National Glass Vial and Bottle Association. John Ralston of Pittsburgh has been elected president, and L. L. Turner of Terre Haute, Ind., is the secretary-treasurer. A few manufacturing concerns in the west have not yet come into the new association, but representatives are expected here early in the coming week, and there is no doubt but that they will all join in the new arrangement, making one of the most compact organizations of manufacturers in the country.

When the prescription bottle workers, who were members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, seceded from that union two years ago and joined the green bottle workers, who compose the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, an effort was made to get the two organizations of manufacturers of bottles together, but without success. Separate wage conferences were held and different wage scales were in force. This was inconvenient to both sides, as some manufacturers who produced flint and green bottles were members of both associations, and the workers' organization was forced to have both flint and green glass wage committeemen. The preliminary wage conferences held in Pittsburgh early in June occupied two weeks' time, one week for the green branch of the industry and one for the flint.

When the final conference on the wage scale for the coming fire opened here this week, the first intimation the workers had of consolidation was when Secretary E. A. Agard, of the workers' conference committee, began to read the minutes of the preliminary conference. He read the old names of the two organizations and was told by the secretary to change the names as "We are together now." It was an agreeable surprise to the workers, as it will greatly facilitate matters.

The opening days of the conference were devoted to the listing of new designs of bottles, and satisfactory progress was made. Harmony prevailed at all sessions, and when the wage question was reached this morning there was no doubt but that an amicable settlement would be made. At the close of the preliminary conferences both sides were wide apart on wages. The manufacturers had asked for a reduction of 15 per cent, and the workers insisted that the condition of trade warranted an increase of 10 per cent. These were merely suggestions, and the matter was discussed and arguments of both sides were presented. Since those conferences the annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association was held at Cincinnati. Some modifications were authorized, and the workers' representatives came here ready to make concessions. It was soon learned that the manufacturers were disposed to recede from their original position and as a result the wage scale for the next fire was practically agreed upon when the conference adjourned this evening to meet again on Monday, when it is probable the scale will be signed. It will be the same scale as was in force during the fire of 1902-1903, and the apprentice rules and factory regulations also remain unchanged.

The settlement of the glass bottle scale affects 8,000 skilled workers in the country, and fully 40,000 men and boys are benefited, as it is estimated that four people are dependent on each skilled workman.

Three thousand Pittsburghers came to Atlantic City during the past three days, and tonight the boardwalk is filled with them. They have swelled the ranks of the people from Western Pennsylvania, and their coming has gladdened the hearts of the hotel men. Each week from now until the first of September, will bring five thousand more, and this means a whole lot to the resort, for when the Pittsburghers get here they own the place and pay for what they get. That Atlantic City is the resort of Pittsburghers, and that more people from Western Pennsylvania spend their vacations here than from any other part of the country, is a fact that has just dawned upon the hotel keepers here, and they are making every effort to hold their patronage.

There was an exciting bowling match on the pier Friday afternoon, in which two Pittsburgh bowlers were beaten four out of the five games played. The contestants were J. Kolb and H. O. Markle, of Pittsburgh, and their opponents were A. C. Roderick and Harry Thomas, of Philadelphia. The individual scores were: Kolb, 154 1-5; Markle, 174; Roderick, 190 1-5; Thomas, 166 3-5.

The hotel keepers and the city officials are alive to the fact that something must be done to make drowning accidents less common, but how to do it is a question that is apparently without answer. As soon as an ordinance was introduced in the city council imposing a fine on foolhardy bathers, there was a howl from the bath house keepers that will probably deter the city fathers from making it a law. They, the bath house keepers, set up the claim that the jurisdiction of the city extends only to the low water mark. This is doubtless true, and if the ordinance should become a law a person arrested for swimming outside of the prescribed limits would have an action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment. In New Jersey the waters of the coast outside of the low water mark are under the control of a riparian rights commission and the legislature of the state has given that commission sole jurisdiction. In the opinion of the best lawyers here, the matter could not be made one of police regulation. It seems, therefore that the only way to lessen the number of deaths is to teach the people to understand that they cannot swim in ocean currents.

To bathe in the breakers is the delight of thousands who come to Atlantic City. The life of a person in the breakers is just as safe as it would be on the boardwalk or in Pittsburgh, but beyond the breakers—well, as a swimming pool the Atlantic Ocean is not a howling success. It is treacherous and unpitying. If a man was possessed of the strength of an elephant, or of ten elephants, he could not swim against the ocean currents. Of the six cases of drowning this year all were swimmers, including the young woman, Murrill Shannon, who was drowned Wednesday afternoon. It is always the swimmer who drowns. The person who cannot swim appears to be perfectly safe. It is a fact that over 90 per cent, of the people who are assisted from the waters are swimmers who go out too far. The others are women and children who get a mouth full of salt water and become excited, but are in no danger of drowning, they being on the inside of the line of breakers.

One could not well compute the number of people who paid admission to Young's Pier the past week, and now that the busy month of August is here the attendance will be greatly increased, the pleasure seeking throng knowing that this pier is one of the greatest institutions in the city.

Sunday night concerts have never been more popular than this year. There is a reason for everything, and that for the popularity of these concerts is easily seen. The talent has never been equaled in entertainments of this kind. There is an air of refinement and select artistic merit that won instantaneous favor, and makes the large marine hall and the rear theater the mecca for thousands Sunday evening. The patrons of the Sunday night concert will again have the pleasure of listening to one of the famous entertainments of Dockstader's minstrels, with the burnt cork feature conspicuous by its absence. The respective solos rendered have been the popular "hits" in the musical world, and the gentlemen of the company are among the best singers on the American stage today.

In connection with the concert by Dockstader's minstrels there will also be featured Sunday night the Vesper Choir and the inspiring Passion Play. Of the former, but little additional praise to that already bestowed on the members of the Vesper Choir can be given. It is in keeping with the Sabbath, and, including the Passion Play, is without a doubt one of the most sacred and artistic Sunday entertainments ever given at this resort.

For the rear theater Sunday night Manager Harry D'Esta has provided an attraction in the Exposition Musical Four and the Vitagraph that has been sufficient to pack this cozy play house every Sunday night.

New attractions are to be the rule in Young's Pier next week. Those who are acquainted with Willard Spencer's former efforts in the musical line, and who have been charmed with his "Miss Bob White," will be attracted by this production, which comes to the front theater in the Music Hall, beginning Monday night.

"Pinafore" continues to break all records and is an attraction in a class by itself. Indeed, many of the more pretentious musical productions have just cause to be envious of the great hit made by the one hundred and more little ones in their interpretation of this popular opera, and it will continue indefinitely every afternoon throughout the summer, the curtain rising at 3:30 o'clock. This opera will be followed by the popular cake walk, which continues to be the greatest laugh producer at the resort.

Bostock's Trained Animal Show is doing business that is surprising, and people are packing this popular place of amusement every day.

The miniature railway, the loop-the-loop, the bowling alley, the great net hauls, to say nothing of the fine yachts Nada and Chloris, the last two, of which are features in themselves, have all combined to make Young's Pier the "real thing" in the amusement world at the shore.

Captain Young struck a popular and highly successful enterprise when he inaugurated his famous dances in the evening in the large Marine Hall of the Pier. There is not a person comes to the shore but loves dancing. To have such a large and highly polished ball room floor as is found in the Marine Hall, and an orchestra that knows how to play the popular waltzes and two-steps, is in itself an attraction worth taking in.

The baby shows have become one of the greatest features of any amusement given in the city. At these exhibits of infantile loveliness and unloveliness—for all babies are not beauties or born saints, by any means—there is at all times a great crowd of spectators and the task of awarding prizes is not only amusing but difficult. The next baby show will be given Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the Marine Hall, and some of the prettiest, fattest, and most charming babies in the city have been entered and will carry off the handsome prizes selected for the winners.

The "piece de resistance," however, in the baby show line will come when the exhibition for colored babies only will be given. This is an enterprise that is being worked up for all it's worth, and there promises to be no end of fun and competition when the dusky tots are placed on exhibition the latter part of August.

George E. Chillcott, D. D. Cadugan and James H. Davis are stopping at the New Holland.

Three well-known young men of Pittsburgh comprise a party stopping at the Coleman House. They are W. L. Skiles, A. B. Clinton and P. A. Crowley.

C. W. E. Oetting, Mrs. C. W. Oetting, Miss Helen Oetting and Master Howard Oetting are guests at Holmhurst.

A number of Braddock visitors registered at the Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau today. Among them are the following who are guests at the Kenmar: Thomas Curran, Mrs. Curran, Miss Knaresborough, Zillah Davies, Charles Carr, Grace Carr, Louise Young and Miss Anna Edmunds, the latter being a resident of Duquesne.

A party of Pittsburghers registered at No. 114 Folsom avenue and soon after visited The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph headquarters on Young's Pier. The party is composed of Mrs. E. Curfman, Mary Droste, Annie Droste, Mrs. J. R. Fry, Master J. R. Fry, Jr., Mrs. H. P. Flach, Master Howard Flach and Ambrose Sarricks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman, of Pittsburgh, are guests at the Brady House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKillips are at The Savoy.

Miss Mary Thornburg, of Allegheny, is a guest at Hamilton Hall.

L. B. Chubbuck, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., is a guest at Young's Hotel.

The following Pittsburghers were guests of the Gazette on Youngs Pier: Clark H. Eaton, Mrs. Nettie Hufford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glendenning, Charles P. Hammett, John F. Dougherty, Fred Summa, W. F. Knoble, Henry King, T. M. Davis, Mrs. E. Martin, Mrs. E. McGehean, P. R. Powell, A. A. Adams, Harry T. Adams, C. M. Burns, Miss F. Hollander, Katherine Mitchell, Mrs. M. Faunnaugh, W. G. Fahnestock, Dr. S. H. Bigloer and wife, Nellie Winters, Fred A. Ochenut, Charles J. Ploeyer, Matthew Lunn, Anna Maria Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Boleky, A. T. Megahan, W. G. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Schlederberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Stoving and son, George Dysert, H. G. Gapel, H. Lawrence, John Benese, Mr. and Mrs. John Duster, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Stover, Mame M. Stover, Anna M. Stover, Mrs. F. E. Gaither, Master David G. Gaither, A. H. Gibson, Mrs. M. A. Gilchrist, Jean H. Gray, D. W. Wylie, Ida H. Wylie, Mrs. W. A. Lindsey, Miss Martha Lindsey, Mrs. J. M. Hammitt, Isaac E. Hammitt, Isaac Hobenstein, Ada Hobenstein, Edgar Hobenstein, George R. Kreiutz, Harry Charnas, M. J. Clark, Miss A. L. Clark, Mrs. W. L. Stewart, Miss Margaret Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Harrison, Ralph Harrison, Miss Ruth Harrison, Mrs. Samuel Holmes, C. A. Baleky and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Baleky, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKiley, Mary Thornburg, Minnie Hick, M. G. Brown, Frederick C. Loeser, William B. Stevenson, Willie Dunker, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunker, Frank C. Tomlin, Alfred Price, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Early, C. A. Kaufman, R. D. Hormany, H. M. Briner, A. A. Keailey, Horbert Roy, Holland Manley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Oetting, Howard Oeetting, Helen Oeetting, H. Swift Scott, Mrs. Reed, Miss Matilda Delo, H. L. Delo, Mrs. H. L. Delo, Mr. and Mrs. Curren, Mrs. Knaresborough, Zeilah Davies, Charles Carr, Grace Carr, Louise Genny, Anna Edmunds, Mrs. E. Curfman, Mary Droste, Anna Droste, Mrs. J. R. Fry, Master J. R. Fry, Mrs. H. P. Flack, Howard Flack, Ambrose Sarrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman, L. B. Chubbuck, A. A. Dillon, W. L. S. Hiler, Abraham Clinton, P. A. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Blair, James Blair, Mrs. C. J. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Rainey, Mrs. Metta VanHorn, Maude VanHorn, Harry VanHorn, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crayton, Mrs. H. Samuels, C. Samuels, George E. Chilcatt, D. D. Cadugan, James H. Davis, Edward C. Jenning, Mrs. E. C. Jenning, Harry J. Bowden, I. Highley, Joseph Goldsmith, Edward McAllister, Fred Jackson, Lawrence Carroll, Howard H. Hoskins, Elizabeth Boyer, Andrew C. Lamont, C. Kirscher, J. T. Stetler, Grace G. Henry, Elizabeth Carson, Mrs. Winifred S. Armstrong, Mrs. N. J. Campbell, W. C. Wickersham, C. G. Belbuns, William E. Marsden, Charles E. Penrod, C. L. Smith, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Dottie Smith, Miss Sarah Machesney, William Nijb, Louise Justice, John F. Mitinger, Alice Todd, F. Neal Todd, Mrs. Lawrence Rights, Miss M. Maude Rights, Danzella Newman, Mrs. William Cox, Joseph Slennett and wife, John Beck and wife, Mrs. Nancy N. Blaney, Mrs. Walter C. Sansom, Miss Mary Brownley, Miss Katheryne Flattey, Mr. and Mrs. James Rodgers, W. A. Smythe, Andrew F. Hook, Frank F. Marsh, Harry Simpson, Elwood A. Bate, Charles J. Bell, Edith Bell, Dorothy E. Bell, Mrs. Bertha E. Bell, W. W. Bell, Jr., Miss Henrietta Bradley, C. O. Zimmerman, Harry Dolby, Ama Dolby, Hazel Dolby, William H. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gohring, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, T. D. Thomas, F. J. Gleditsch, Mr. J. H. Gotwals, Mrs. J. H. Gotwals, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Snyder, Samuel Cooley and wife, Philip J. Curry and wife, Mary Crickland, Lizzie White, Sara Garner, Mrs. J. T. Morrison, Miss E. Schwartzman, Frank Morrison, J. A. Rovison, Edmund W. McVay, Mrs. M. Ross, Miss E. Drew, G. W. Davis, J. L. Davis, Jr., Miss Della Levinson, Mrs. N. Levinson, Marie Struzka, Madeline Elzel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sassong, Anna Sassong, Walter and Ethel Leeser, Harold Hyde, Warren Hyde, Emma Missinger, Henry Pilz, Albert J. Batty, O. F. Mills, Mrs. M. Mills, Miss Lillian Mills, W. M. Maneese, Mrs. E. M. Randall, Mrs. Anna L. Riley, Charles Edward Rhoda, Gilbert A. Clark, Ollie K. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hadley, Miss Helen Hadley, Eleanor Matanle, B. Ethel Reno, Charles A. Stewart, Thomas G. Smythe, M. Haggerty, A. Grogan, E. A. Nash, Charles B. Gearing, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Crane, William F. Kerta, Minnie Graff, W. H. Bailey, F. E. Koegler, Mrs. F. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. James Finley, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stark, Mott G. Wolf, A. Gottman, William K. Gray, A. P. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wisser, J. R. Patterson and wife, J. E. Thorn, G. L. Isenberg, C. W. Manning, H. K. Johnson, J. H. Rambo, wife and son, C. A. Smith and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Plummer, F. A. Bitner, Charles Ablett, D. C. Hughes, A. Gitsman, D. D. Cadugan, James H. Davis, George E. Chillcott, Charles W. Cornwall, Edith Reed, Marie Lamerson, Hattie Baker, Robert J. Bell.

The following Pittsburghers registered today at the hotels named:

Brexton—Miss Dukehart, Miss Williams.

Bowkers—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Buck.

Chetwoode—Charles Daton, Miss Hooper.

Coleman—Samuel S. Story, Harvey Haines.

Conquerors—Miss Alice Hayes.

Eden Hall—Lucy Howell, E. Henry.

Fredona—R. H. Hirsh, Miss Cushing.

Killcourse—Miss Helen Shaffer.

Latouraine—Anna Kiegler, Stella M. Tableton, B. M. Johnson, Jack Bowing, Mrs. Hattie G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Francis, John T. Campbell, John P. Goelman, Mrs. Mary Campbell.

Morris—Miss Moyer, Miss Wright, Harry Myers.

Mervine—John C. Fischer, Miss Shoemaker.

Rossmore—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.

Rio Grande—Harry Thomas, Mr. Harvey.

Rittenhouse—Miss C. E. Raymond.

Silverton—Mrs. M. Dean, Miss Helen Dean.

Strand—C. A. Arree, A. A. Stewart, Miss A. Walker, Mrs. M. F. Walker, Thomas M. Jones, Charles L. Jones, C. Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott and maid, Mr. and Mrs. R. Guilian, Miss M. Long, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Long, E. W. Stowe.

San Jose—Mr. and Mrs. S. Spread.

Worthington—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Greenberg.

Cheltenham—Miss Clara Hoover, H. Martin.

Duquesne—Marion H. Shaw, Harry Rider.

Youngs Hotel—L. B. Cubbach, P. D. Beatty, Richard Barney.

Braddock—Harry Steinbach.

Carleton Hall—Cora Gutman, Miss S. Asher.

Haines Hotel—Herbert Johnson.

Yarmouth—Robert Griffith.

Victoria—R. B. Buck, Mrs. M. R. McKay, Miss M. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parkington and daughter.

Seaside—Mr. and Mrs. H. Neiman, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McKean, Mrs. J. H. Gordon, Bruce Gordon, Mrs. C. W. Roberts, John Robinson, W. Wirt, C. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miller.

Rudolf—Miss Lowenstein, Miss C. Lowenstein, H. D. Zingsmith, W. Lehman.

Raleigh—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Donahue, C. Donahue, F. B. Darragh, Mrs. F. B. Darragh, Miss Alice Darragh, Louis Darragh, Francis Darragh, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. H. W. Mable, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carlisle, S. L. Acklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Batsche, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hagiro, George Hagiro, Alice Hagiro, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Truby, Miss V. Truby, Miss R. Hicks, Mary Smith, Louis Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Breton, Miss O. Stanton.

Richmond—W. W. Bell, Bertha Bell, Charles Bell, Miss E. Bell, Miss D. Bell, Miss H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ingersoll, Mrs. J. Graham.

Wissahickon—Capt. C. B. Evans, Mrs. C. B. Evans, Miss L. McDowell, Miss Cora McDowell, N. W. Nolen.

Park—George Blair, M. C. Bushman, J. H. Kreiger, Mrs. E. Marsh, Mrs. W. Rainey, S. H. Vatz, Mrs. C. Jones, J. R. McKee.

Palmer House—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gallagher.

Marlborough House—Miss Alexander, W. G. Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Lytle and child.

Loraine—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wasserman.

La Shell—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. W. S. Haviland, Mrs. M. J. Haviland, Mrs. M. B. Jolly, Mabel Jolly, Miss I. Connolly and sister, G. Barrett.

Lawrence—Charles A. Spencer, O. A. Grosskunz.

Kenman—Louis Young, Grace Carr, Charles Carr, Zillah Davis, Mrs. Kneisborough, Mrs. Curran, Thomas Curran, Thomas Curran, Jr.

Kentucky—C. Smith, Alexander McCollen, E. R. Smith, S. W. Phillips, J. A. Morlin, S. Barry.

Iroquois—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Newell, W. M. Mulanes, Mrs. R. S. Eisha, F. V. Mohn, Arthur Pool, Mrs. Arthur Pool, L. R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sheppherd.

Islesworth—Moses Collens, A. Collens, Olla Collens, David R. Weill, Dr. H. M. Fulk, L. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith.

Fahys Cottage—Mrs. C. Mantel, Miss B. Mantel.

Hadon Hall—Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Wellis, Miss P. R. Dillon, Miss C. Dillon, Joseph P. Dillon, A. A. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Foster, Miss E. Foster and maid.

Fleming—Mrs. A. Allen, L. S. Allen, Mrs. A. Mendenhall, Mrs. J. Myers.

Elberon—Mrs. D. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. W. Williams, Mrs. M. Hunter.

Chalfonte—Mrs. J. Taylor, H. W. Taylor.

Coleman House—J. Hammond, Lydia McKeever, P. A. Crowley, W. L. Sprecker, Arthur B. Clinton, Mrs. M. Webb, Miss A. Webb.

Carlsbad—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haywood.

Beachwod—F. W. Jenks, Anna Frost.

Brevoort—M. F. McGuire, M. Y. Neelan, Samuel Edwards, Mrs. Samuel Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. George Lilly.

Beaumont—Charles E. Garber, E. D. Neel, Mrs. Ripple.

Bon Air—William Deitrich and son, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons.

Belmont—Joseph A. Nagan, H. F. Cinnotti, Jr., J. A. Snee, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Landale, Jr., and nurse, Miss I. Ramson, Miss A. J. Hare, Miss I. J. Stauffer, Thomas M. Cromlist, William J. Studt, C. A. Fison, A. R. Vorosnalk, Miss E. Clute, H. Miller, W. R. Hadley, Mrs. W. R. Hadley, Miss Helen Hadley, Miss Della Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Master, Mamie McMaster, Charles C. Shannahan, Mrs. C. C. Shannahan, Margaret Shannahan, Fred W. Ertzman.

Beverly—Edward Barchfield, William Gundlach, Mrs. M. Gundlach, Mrs. H. Cramer, Miss Cramer, Walter Long.

Aiglen—Miss L. Fisher, Miss N. Cunningham, Samuel Rothenman, J. Rothenman.

W. C. LITTLE.

NEW BOAT AND BATH HOUSES, WINONA LAKE.

Make Love While the Sun Shines.

A BIT OF IDEALISM BY C. L. STAMPA.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Pa., Aug. 1.—Many strangers are now within our gates and the prospects are that many more will soon be here. It is now vacation time and the hot weather brings everyone away from the city and this resort is receiving its full share. The weather here has been fine, with an occasional shower to cool the atmosphere.

The folowing are registered at the hotels from Pittsburgh and nearby towns:

Hotel Rider—Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sauer, F. H. Carmeck and wife, Eugene Sauer, Ella Sauer, Miss Bamfood, O. M. Hartzell, Master James C. McNalley, Miss Mildred McNalley, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilkins, Mrs. E. N. Billington, H. E. Billington, J. C. Palmer, Charles M. Ingel, Morris S. Wertheimer, J. M. Schoonmaker, B. C. Vaughn, Mrs. J. N. Arrott, Miss Lockport, Miss Arroit, E. W. Mudge, H. K. Stoughton, S. Cavis and son, John C. Fisher, A. M. Cook, H. K. Siebeneck, F. M. Miller, John M. Moreland, B. C. Schoeffler, A. L. Raub, C. K. Hill, W. W. Spencer, Dr. H. K. Koontz, W. S. Hill, F. M. Boynton, Harry Topolsky and wife, Eleanor A. Callahan, Master Regis Rex Callahan, J. M. Hepner, Julius Cohen, C. W. Reinoll, W. E. Hildebrand, R. E. Miles, Miss C. E. Callahan, W. H. Jacob and wife, Master W. C. Jacob, Master Fred M. Jacob, George Wolk, Abe Wolk, Jess Wolk, Mrs. W. L. Kaun, Miss Ruth Kaun, Miss Edna Kaun, Miss Rosa Kaun, Mrs. B. J. Thalheimer, Miss Stella B. Thalheimer, Miss Rose Thalheimer, Mrs. William R. Kirby, Miss Belinda L. Kirby, E. S. Lindsay, O. H. Allerton, Jr., A. C. Robertson, Miss N. Means, C. F. Klopfer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ochmer and son, Bernard Crone, G. A. Crone, F. H. Bruning, Fred Gwinner, B. S. Levin, James R. Brown, E. L. Maxwell, Miss Mary P. Maxwell, Will Price, A. E. Murphy, George S. Boyd, C. J. Imel, T. J. Blair, John Alexander, Sig. Floerdheim, wife and boy; W. R. Hughes, E. L. Thurber, E. Howe, George W. Douglass, Mrs. M. M. Sloan, Jane M. Sloan, A. R. Sloan, M. W. Sloan, E. W. Bausman and wife, J. C. Chaplin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. R. MacPherson, Mrs. Arthur Pomeroy, Mr. Arthur Pomeroy, Louis Klein, W. E. Hayes, C. A. Dielhenn, C. J. Stevenson, I. H. VanDorn, W. H. Fox, Miss Amy Jenkins, Miss DeFrance Black, Miss Mildred Black, Thomas M. DeWitt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stone, Samuel B. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Byrnes, George Luebbers, Mrs. Charles Eisman, J. J. Sey, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Matson Hill, Miss Jean Hill, Mrs. R. N. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Edna J. Mosler, Mrs. Max Mosler, J. G. Taylor, Joseph Hummel, Charles Moser and daughter, Miss Florence Christy, J. Nathan and wife, Cincinnati.

Hotel Riverside—Mrs. E. C. Huselton, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Felton, Elizabeth Felton, Mrs. Janet Hamilton, Miss Mathilda Macintosh, J. G. Thomas, Mrs. W. J. Coyle, W. Ailshouse, H. A. Marshall, William Snyder, Susan A. Anderson, Mrs. H. E. Nichols, A. B. McMurphy and wife, W. J. Rathwiler, William H. Robinson, Samuel Hazlett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wernier, Robert M. Thompson, George J. Spuhler, A. J. Schmidt, Mrs. E. L. Neeley, W. W. McCandless, Myrtle Hayes Jones, Mrs. H. F. Ludwick, Ernest G. Forrester, J. J. Tierney, W. W. Vilsack, Adam Hahn, Andrew Tierney, E. A. Kummich and wife, W. E. Hildebrand, Mrs. W. C. Hamilton, Charles A. Sharver, Jr., and wife, James Bryant, Clifford M. Lowrie, Ernest L. Neeley, Eugene Neeley, Joseph Yeager, S. C. McMunn, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kidd, Alice H. Wilson, C. E. Blair, Mrs. W. W. Storer, Mrs. W. G. Taylor, Miss Adelaide Taylor, Miss Carrie Pitfield, James E. Beale, Walter R. Beale, W. W. Storer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. B. Donaghy, New Brighton, Pa.; Miss S. E. Donaghy, New Brighton, Pa.; Jeannette H. Lecky, Allegheny, Pa.; Edith Carson, Youngstown, O.; N. S. McHattie, Beaver Falls, Pa.; R. W. Gilchrist, Youngstown; Miss Carrie Seaman, Miss Edna Seaman, Bellevue, Pa.; K. E. Barrington and wife, Lisbon, O.; F. O. Stadler, Youngstown, O.; Charles S. Miller, Youngstown, O.; P. J. O'Brien and wife, Steubenville; Mrs. M. Glass, Smithfield, O.; Sara E. Gollmar, Allegheny; C. A. Thompson, Irwin, Pa.; L. R. Dillon, Oil City, Pa.; S. H. Koester, L. D. Burger, A. R. McGill, Sharon, Pa.; Thomas Mathews, Franklin, Pa.; E. C. Klinker and wife, Cleveland, O.; J. M. Johanson, Homestead, Pa.; D. F. Shea, Cleveland, O.; B. E. Thayer and wife, Conneaut, O.; A. L. Farquer, Butler, Pa.; Arthur W. Schrieber, Carnegie, Pa.; Edna Helen Foley, C. M. Rafsey, Youngstown, O.; Frances Dana, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; F. J. Kirner, New Kensington, Pa.; E. O. McCauley, J. H. McCauley, Rochester, Pa.; the Rev. Herbert Hezlep and wife, Sheraden, Pa.; J. E. Seiter and family, Vandergrift, Pa.; A. O. Stuart, Youngstown, O.; John Murrin, Butler; Thomas Petyon, Allegheny; Miss Esther Peyton, Allegheny; Charles J. Neiman and wife, Vandergrift, Pa.; John McVean, John W. Morrison, Youngstown, O.; Tillie Grassel, Sewickley, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Leonard, Washington, Pa.; Miss M. A. Dunn, Baden, Pa.; Andrew Jackson and wife, Barberton, O.

New Cambridge—G. W. Bostwick, Thomas S. Crain, Elizabeth C. McKenna, Mildred E. McKenna, Mrs. George C. Knotts, F. R. Schenck, M. J. Mealey, J. B. Dorrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edgett, Thomas McCaffrey, Mrs. L. S. Fry, Clement Fry, John F. Miller, John Owens, C. J. Hood, J. M. Ward, W. S. Thornhurst, Mrs. J. A. Dunn, A. M. Hermion, Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Fullerton, F. S. Leggett, Howard Winton, Mildred McKenna, Rachael Paterson, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Shirley, Miss C. Waller, F. C. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson, Martha Ferguson, Amanda Robinson, Mrs. Drumm, A. Q. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Breitwiser and daughter, Mrs. George Zenger and three daughters, Miss Kate Gerber, H. C. Smith, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Neeley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Powell, H. A. Youmans, M. Sondheimer, J. L. Goodman, Julius Goodman, W. Sondheimer, Ira Turney, Mrs. Walter Alexander, V. E. Mandel, A. Frankel, Miss Rebecca Haber, D. J. Hauk, E. B. Olmsted, Frank Hayes, George Phillips, E. O. Norte, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolfe, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. J. M. Green, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Myers and child, M. A. Rodgers, Franklin, Pa.; A. M. Christy, George Kettner, N. C. McCallagh, Butler, Pa.; J. J. Crawford, Toronto, O.; James J. Harrington, Allegheny; Mrs. C. A. Clowes, Sharpsburg, Pa.; Mrs. A. J. Lindsay, J. A. Taylor, J. B. De Woody, Franklin, Pa.; Michael F. Kearns, Youngstown, O.; Mrs. S. S. Weber, Sistersville, W. Va.; A. J. Richards, Warren, O.; W. A. Smith, Charles H. Thomas, Franklin, Pa.; George Vinney, East Liverpool, O.; A. L. Farquer, Butler, Pa.; Miss Frances Darr, Miss Mae Smith, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; C. E. Bratt, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tradler, Sharon, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss McIntire, Mrs. McIntire, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Mr. and Mrs. C. Young, Butler, Pa.; Miss Gertrude Farquer, Chicora, Pa.; J. M. Young, Ashtabula, O.; P. J. Mullary and son, McKeesport, Pa.; Harry Carrel, Greenville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Butler, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Deibel, Youngstown, O.; Miss Mary McConoughy, Miss Margaret McConoughy, Miss Annie Gallagher, Miss Mary Ford, Miss Susie O'Rourke, Master Charles Gallagher, Miss T. F. Wasser, Greenville, Pa.

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Hotel Kelly—Miss Mary Ubinger, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Kohns, and child, Mrs. L. Adler, Miss Elsie Alder, Miss Ida Herch, Mrs. Robert K. Cochrane, Miss Helen Cochrane, Master Robert Cochrane, Master George Cochrane, Miss Cora McMurtry, Mrs. C. H. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Enlow, Mrs. Walter Palmer, Miss Doras Palmer, Samuel H. Pyles, Anna J. E. Swan, Harry S. Klinger, Miss Cora Klinger, Arthur Berger, D. G. Reed, Miss Bertha Lacy, Mrs. E. Lindsay and son, Miss A. M. Porter, D. F. Davis, Adam Sellers, W. J. Sellers, Miss Carrie Mucker, C. B. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolfe, George Hyde, Pittsburgh.

CHAUTAUQUA

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 1.—While Chautauqua has not yet attained that much to be desired and oft quoted state, "the height of the season," we are fast approaching it and in another week the zenith will be reached.

The first term of the summer has ended and the second one has begun; but while many have come to study the majority of those who arrived this week are on pleasure bent, and the students must stay on the hill or be carried away in a flood of gayety. All around the lawe the hotels are filling up and everyone predicts a gay August.

When the Grand hotel and the electric plant at the Point were destroyed it was thought that resort would sink into oblivion, and some of the cottages transferred their affections and household goods to Lakewood, only to be confronted with the burning of the Waldmere. But there is something about Point Chautauqua that attracts the people, and there are just as many Pittsburghers there this year as ever. And they play cards and dance with the same old fervor, just as though the pathetic ruins of the famous Grand were not marring the upper part of the grounds. The ruins really seem an added attraction, and are the objective point of many a moonlight walk; though even the most sentimental cannot call them pecturesque.

There are always a great many college men and women at Chautauqua during the summer, and the Outlook club has established the custom of giving at least one college party. The one this week was a grand success, and was a larger gathering of college-bred folk than ever before. College colors and college yells were very much in evidence. Those colleges have but a small representation present bribed the men with the biggest voices to help out with the yell, that the credit of their alma mater might be sustained. There are perhaps more Yale men on the grounds than from any other university. They have organized and early next week will have a banquet at the Athenaeum, with Dr. George E. Vincent as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Dr. W. G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnaseum, and Dr. Babbitt.

Along with the college spirit comes the fraternity, and "frat" parties are all the rage. The men have smokers, and the women have yacht rides and luncheons. The Mu chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity of Allegheny college are in camp this week in several cottages near Greenhurst. Miss Maud Bartholomew of Warren is commander-in-chief, so to speak, and some twenty or thirty girls and their friends are having all the fun that is going, in that unconventional way that belongs to camp life.

An entirely new club, one that is only a few days old, is a lawyers' club and is made up of men of that profession who are spending the summer at Chautauqua. They hold their meetings in the rooms of Business Men's club.

It is quite the thing to give a luncheon at the Ceres cottage. So popular are these luncheons and so great the demand that dates are being arranged now for the last week of the season. The largest and most elaborate of these occasions was Wednesday, when Mr. Routzahn entertained the members of the Chautauqua Press club.

The missionary institute which was in convention here all last week gave rise to a number of informal receptions, and the different denominational headquarters for the prominent people who are at Chautauqua.

There have been many arrivals from Pittsburgh and vicinity during the week both at the Assembly Grounds and at the other resorts on the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter Sawyer Kier of Pittsburgh, are visiting Mr. Kier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Kier at their summer home in Lakewood.

Professor Albert Liefeld, well known in musical circles in Allegheny, is taking a much needed vacation, and enjoying the music at Chautauqua, while taking in the lake breezes.

Miss Minnie Ramsey of Aspinwall is spending a few weeks with some friends at the Aldine.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Leggett and Miss Helen Leggett of Pittsburgh are among the arrivals at Lighthouse Point.

Miss L. A. Kelly of Sharpsburg is stopping at the Athenaeum.

A party of three from Pittsburgh, who are having a good time at the Point, are Miss Mame Elwell, Miss Gertrude Grimes and Miss Edith Phillips. They are guests of the Lake side.

Mr. R. B. Petty, Jr., and his sister, Miss Anna Myra Petty, are among the Pittsburghers at Bemus Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Weldon of Wilkinsburg are here for the month at the Columbia.

Mr. Paul Weyand of Beaver has joined a party of friends at Chautauqua.

A family party from Pittsburgh, who are at the Point, are Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Shore and their sons, R. D. Shore, Jr., and Master Edwin Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sibley and their daughters, Miss Sibley and Miss Jeannette Sibley of Franklin, are enjoying life at the Inn at Lighthouse Point.

Mrs. Helen McMichael of Allegheny will spend the remainder of the season at Chautauqua. She is at the Park Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Laughry and their daughter Miss Ethel of Crafton were among the week's arrivals at Point Chautauqua. They are at the New Spencer.

A party of Pittsburghers at the Athenaeum is composed of Mrs. E. B. Crow and her two sons Edward and William, and Mrs. H. C. McEldowney, Misses Anabel and Hester McEldowney and Robert McEldowney.

Mrs. W. H. McCandless and Miss Elizabeth Gray of Pittsburgh are taking in the pleasures of Bemus Point.

Mr. Kenneth Cunningham and his sister Miss Lois Cunningham of East End, Pittsburgh, are at Chautauqua for the season.

Miss Jean Myler, Miss Georgia Gardner and Miss Margaret Dunlap of New Brighton are among the arrivals of the week at the Assembly Grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Logan and their daughters, the Misses Sara and Alice Logan, have joined the colony of Pittsburghers at Point Chautauqua. This party is staying at the Barnes.

Miss Margaret Rolf and Miss Mary Rolf of Pittsburgh are visiting friends at Lakewood for a few weeks.

Mrs. S. M. Kintner of Perrysville avenue is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Blanchard, at her cottage on Miller park.

Mr. Mac. Lichliter is at Chautauqua after an absence of several seasons. He is staying with his parents at their cottage on Vincent avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reno of Pittsburgh are spending a fortnight at Point Chautauqua.

Mr. George C. Pillow, a prominent attorney of Butler, is spending a few weeks with some friends on the Assembly Grounds.

Mrs. J. Frank Hepler and Mrs. J. R. McQuaide of Duquesne are at the Albion for two weeks.

Mrs. Ned Arden Flood of Meadville, who is occupying the Studebaker cottage this season, is entertaining Miss Helen Edsall of Meadville and Miss Elizabeth Gamble.

A party of Wilkinsburg people who are here for a good time, is made up of Mrs. O. L. Blachly, Miss Mary Blachly, Mrs. J. H. Hilholland, Miss Margaret Kekilly and Miss Margaret McClure. The party is at Glen Park cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis of Pittsburgh are among the recent arrivals at the Kent house, Lakewood.

Mrs. T. C. Alborn and her daughter of Allegheny are at the Lakeside, Point Chautauqua, for the remainder of the season.

Rev. J. J. McIlyar, one of the oldest ministers in the Methodist church, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Lichliter, at her cottage on Vincent avenue.

WINONA LAKE.

WINONA LAKE, Aug. 1.—Entertainment week opened at Winona with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes of Pittsburgh. On Monday evening the annual reception of the faculty was given the summer school students. The spacious verandas and grounds of the Winona hotel were all ablaze with electric lights and colored lanterns. The entertainers of the week were Bertha Kunz Baker, Chaplain John Hogarth Lozier, the D. W. Robertson Projectoscope Company, Professor and Mrs. Hugh McGibney, Thompson Seton. The Indian opera, "Powhatan," which drew the largest crowd of the season, was given Thursday evening, by the high school pupils of Warsaw.

The annual meeting of the executive committee of the International Sunday School association will be held at Winona Lake beginning Thursday, August 6, closing Monday, August 10.

Four platform meetings have been arranged to be held in the auditorium, which now seats 4,000 people. Among the topics to be discussed are "An International Teachers'-Training Course;" "Young Men's Classes, and Other Organizations Reaching Men;" "House to House Visitation;" "The Study of the Lesson in the Home;" "International Bible Reading;" "How to Promote Bible Study in Every Home;" "How Can Co-operation with the Sunday School be Secured by (a) The Theological Seminaries; (b) Colleges and Universities?" "Do You Approve of Making an Exhibit of Sunday School Appliances at the St. Louis Exposition?" "How Can Co-operation With the Sunday School be Secured by the Young People's Organizations—Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, Etc."

On Friday evening Marion Lawrance, general secretary, will speak on the international convention, its organization work. The Rev. Dr. H. M. Hamill, "Its Educational Work." On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. John Potts of Toronto, chairman of the international lesson committee, will take for his theme, "Twentieth Century Sunday School Ideas."

Among the prominent workers who will attend are A. J. Rowland, secretary American Baptist Publication society; J. R. Miller, Presbyterian board of publication; W. H. Hirst, business superintendent American Sunday School union; H. Clay Trumbull, editor Sunday School Times; J. H. Tewksbury of the Congregational S. S. and Publication society; H. E. Wilde and Rufus W. Miller, secretary Sunday school board of the Reformed church.

Other prominent workers are W. N. Hartshorn, chairman international executive committee; Dr. George W. Bailey, Prof. G. G. Marcus, W. S. Jacobs, W. H. Hall, H. J. Heinz, H. M. Hamill, Bishop H. W. Warren, W. J. Semelroth and others.

During next week the following organizations will hold meetings: The Anti-Saloon League of America, the Northwestern Purity association, Indiana Children's Home society, committee on federal union of the Presbyterian church U. S. A., with Dr. William H. Roberts as chairman; the Woman's Christian Temperance union, the Tithers' conference and the convention of Trade and Technical institute instructors. The speakers will be the Rev. George L. McNutt, Dewitt Miller, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

Thursday, August 6, will be C. L. S. C. day. There will be 40 graduates to pass through the golden gate. Dr. George E. Vincent will give the address to the students.

Miss Christine Miller and Ninian Youill of Pittsburgh will take leading parts in the rendering of Handel's "Messiah" next Thursday evening. This will be the musical event of the week and is under the management of Prof. M. S. Sterling of Cincinnati.

A number of Pittsburgh people came in this week, among them Mr. F. R. Eshelman and family, John A. Burnett, Will Ferguson, Sam Childs, Mrs. R. S. Holmes, J. A. Moore, S. J. Cunningham, E. F. Taylor, J. A. Rogers, Mildred Elliott.

The Rest Cure.

7:30 a. m.—Nurse takes temperature and counts pulse and respiration.
8:00—Bath and breathing exercises.
8:30—Medicine.
9:00—Breakfast.
9:30—Visit from resident physician.
10:00—Massage.
10:30—A glass of milk.
11:00—Visit from my own physician, who counsels freedom from worry, relaxation, making "a carcass of your body and a jelly of your brain," and as much sleep as possible.
11:30—Flowers from a friend.
12:00 p. m.—Doctor extracts a drop of blood from the ear for examination.
12:30—Medicine.
1:00—Dinner.
1:30—Visit from neighboring patient who slips in against rules, and gives the history of her complicated case.
2:00—Have just fallen into a doze when the head nurse comes in to see how I am resting.
2:30—A glass of milk.
3:00—Electricity.
3:30—Time to be weighed.
4:00—Nurse comes in to lower blind, and tells of a woman who has just arrived and complained because a young man in white duck asked her impertinent questions.
"Why that was the doctor," the nurse interposed.
"Good heavens!" the woman exclaimed, "I thought it was the cook."
4:30—A cup of beef tea.
5:00—Letters.
5:30—Medicine.
6:00—Supper.
6:30—Visit from resident physician.
7:00—A cold pack.
7:30—A glass of milk.
8:00—Thoroughly exhausted. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," comes to my relief.—Life.

RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's Ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee. Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

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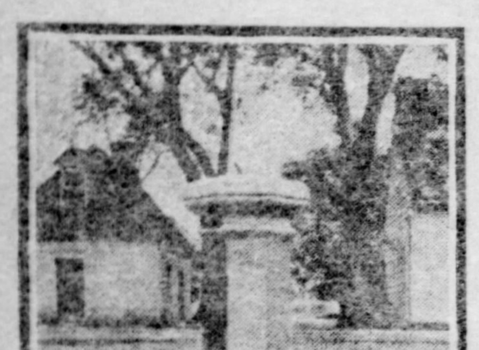
[Origi]nally a Tract of 5,000 Acres, Granted by Lord Culpepper in 1674.

NOW BUT A SHRINE OF PATRIOTS' DEVOTION

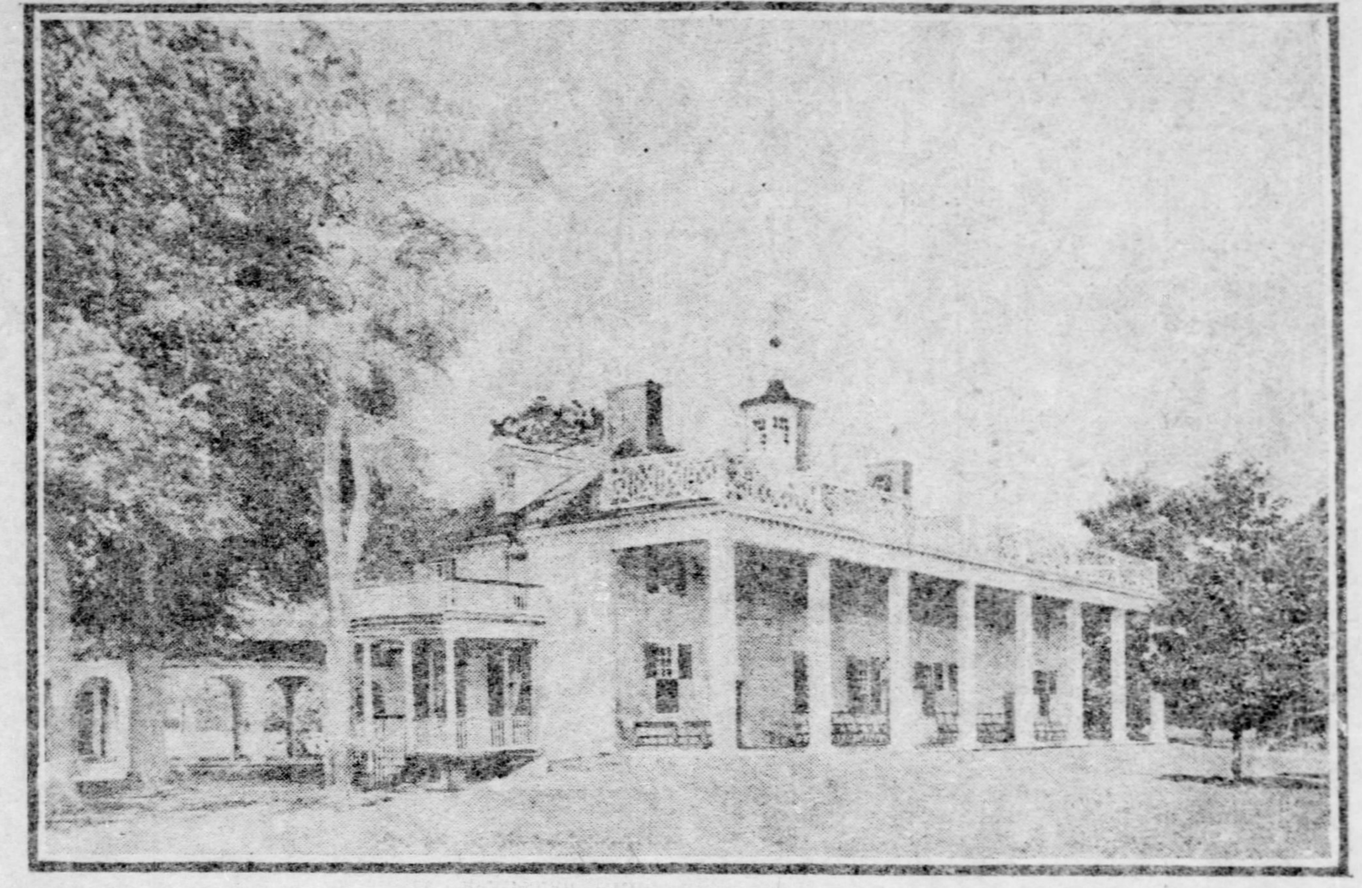
How the Place Came to Be Preserved as a Monument—The Efforts of One Noble Woman—What Can Be Seen at the Historic Old Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—This year marks the 160th anniversary of the establishment of the estate of Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, by Lawrence Washington. The exact date of the completion of the grand old manor house is not known, but it was in the year 1743 that Lawrence Washington, who had inherited 2,500 acres along the Potomac river, erected the house that later became the home of George Washington, and in which he died.

Mt. Vernon, as it stands today, the "shrine of each patriot's devotion," the resting place of the father of his country, embraces but 237 acres, a very small part of the original estate. In 1674, by grant of Lord Culpepper, a tract of 5,000 acres situated on the west bank of the river, about 15 miles south of the present capital of the United States, became the property of John Washington and Nicholas Spencer. From John Washington half of the tract, or 2,500 acres, descended to Lawrence Washington, and it was he who built the house and named the estate Mount Vernon, in honor of Lord Vernon, the British admiral under whom he had served.



Old Sun Dial on the Bowling Green at Mt. Vernon.



THE OLD MANSION AT MT. VERNON AS IT LOOKS TODAY.
The Window Marked X on the Second Floor Shows the Room In Which Washington Died, and the Window Above It, Marked X, Shows Martha Washington's Room.

Washington's Legacy.

In 1752, at the death of Lawrence Washington, the estate passed to the ownership of George Washington, who purchased land adjoining until the plantation embraced nearly 8,000 acres. Thus, while the present property is only a very small proportion of that owned by Gen. Washington, yet is is sufficient, since it includes the house and gardens, the tomb, the deer park, the steamboat landing and all the ground immediately surrounding the house. This historical place is now safe from the march of progress, and it is apparently certain of preservation to the future generations.

How Mt. Vernon came to be preserved as a monument to patriotism is an interesting story. Upon the death of George Washington in 1799, a life interest in the estate passed to his wife, Martha, but she survived him only three years, and then the property came into the hands of Bushrod Washington. From him it passed to John Augustine Washington and from him to John Augustine Washington, Jr. In 1855 the latter gentleman found himself land poor. He was the owner of a large estate, hallowed by sacred memories and association, but not as productive of material benefits as in its earlier days, and he was unable to maintain it. In accordance with the wishes of his family, and because of his financial embarrassment, he offered the property for sale to the national government, but the deal fell through, as did one with the state of irginia.

But Ann Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina determined that the tomb of Washington must be preserved as a permanent shrine of patriotism and she set about the task of raising the funds necessary to buy it. To her belongs the credit of this great and noble undertaking. In 1856 she organized the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union and was elected regent. Contributions to a fund to buy the property were solicited and the appeal brought a hearty response. Edward Everett gave the proceeds of his lecture on Washington and of certain writings, and by these means he alone turned into the association treasury $69,000. Washington Irving contributed $500 and thousands of school children gave pennies and nickels, which helped to swell the total.

Mt. Vernon Purchased.

The result was that in 1858 the money required was in hand and the association bought from John A. Washington, Jr., and his heirs 200 acres of the Mt. Vernon estate, including the tomb, the mansion, attendant buildings, the wharf, etc., for $200,000. Subsequent purchases of 37 acres have been made. After acquiring the property the association proceeded to make necessary repairs and to restore the furnishings and buildings, so far as possible, to their original condition. A large collection of furniture, apparel and other relics owned by George and Martha Washington has been gathered by donation, purchase and loan, and this collection is growing each year. The expense of maintaining the place is about $10,000 a year, which pays the attendants, the farm help, repairs, improvements, etc. Each state that has a membership in the association has a vice regent, and each vice regent is assigned the care and maintenance of a room in the house or one of the buildings on the estate.

At this season of the year scarcely a visitor comes to Washington who does not make the pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon. The place is easily accessible, being reached by electric car or by boat. The view from the portico of the old mansion is most beautiful, commanding as it does a sweep of several miles up and down the Potomac. No more delightful spot for a quiet and reposeful abode could have been chosen and the visitor can readily believe that Washington preferred to live there, only leaving the place when duty to his country called him.

Washington's Tomb.

Washington's tomb is the principal point of interest. The front of it is merely a heavy iron gate, through which is readily seen the stone sarcophagi which contain the bodies of George and Martha Washington. The simplicity of the tomb is in keeping with the character of the man, and visitors who gaze upon the resting place of the great hero instinctively speak in whispers and are awed by the memories that are associated with the place.

Every room in the old mansion contains something of historical interest, but visitors are naturally drawn to the room in which Washington died. There is the big four-poster bed upon which he lay when death overtook him and in the room are many objects that originally belonged to him, including the military trunk that he carried with him on his campaigns.

The room which Martha Washington occupied after the death of her husband and in which she died is located on the third floor above the general's room. It is a small apartment and the visitor naturally wonders why she should have chosen it when larger and more easily accessible rooms were available. This is explained by the attendants, who say that the customs of those days demanded that a death chamber be closed and kept closed for a period of three years. Consequently, Mrs. Washington could not occupy her late husband's room, and the only other one, the windows of which gave a view of the general's tomb, was the little one above his room. Thus she chose this one and there she spent her last days and entered her eternal sleep.

L. W. STRAYER.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB IN WHICH ARE THE SARCOPHAGI CONTAINING THE REMAINS OF GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON'S ROOM AT MT. VERNON, SHOWING THE BED IN WHICH HE DIED. AT THE FOOT OF THE BED IS WASHINGTON'S MILITARY TRUNK WHICH HE CARRIED WITH HIM ON HIS CAMPAIGNS.

TALES OF A MISSOURIAN QUITE FAMOUS IN HIS DAY

Widow of Henry Clay Dean, the Great "Unwashed" Missouri Preacher, Is Still Living.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Henry Clay Dean, widow of the famous "unwashed" Missouri preacher, lecturer and criminal lawyer, is still living, says the Kansas City Journal. She resides on her homestead in Putnam county. She quietly smokes her old cob pipe, and exercises a kind of "supervisory control" over her farm, states Attorney Ben Franklin, of Macon, who owns a piece of land adjoining hers.

Henry Clay Dean was elected chaplain of the United States senate in the early '50's. From that time until he died he enjoyed a national reputation as an orator. There was a spirited contest for the chaplaincy. "How in the world did you win?" asked a resident of Washington, who was astonished at the obscure Missourian's success. "Well, sir," said Dean, "I just prayed h— out of 'em."

Mr. Franklin knew Dean intimately and tells the Macon Republican several anecdotes of him. He was a master of invective. "When he was denouncing somebody or something," says Mr. Franklin, "the very windows would rattle under the storm. In one of his Missouri campaigning tours he said of a gentleman with whom he was a trifle displeased: 'If I had my way with such a man I would load him naked into a redhot cannon and fire him head first through a thorny hedge fence into h— as far as a pigeon could fly in a year.'"

"He had the reputation of having never paid railroad fare. His method was to inveigle the conductor to sit beside him after he had returned from collecting tickets and by seductive talk made him forget all about his obligation to the company. He would inquire about the conductor's salary, tell him it was entirely too little for such onerous employment, and promise to have a personal interview with the president of the road, who always happened to be Dean's particular friend, and have his wages raised. Or he would express such sincere affection for some of the conductor's relatives, whom he 'knew like a book,' that it looked like ingratitude to bother the friendly passenger about such a little thing as money for transportation.

"Dean was about 5 feet 10, weighed fully 200 pounds, and trimmed his whiskers identically like General Grant. But politically he was on the other side of the chasm from that great Union soldier. The wonderful range of his voice did as much for Dean's reputation as an orator as his forcible language. He could modulate it so as to be heard further than any man of my acquaintance. It was a veritable roar. Then he could drop it to a sweet and tender cadence that thrilled his audience, and many a time it wrenched a verdict from a jury.

"When I started for Chariton county in 1884 to teach a country school near Brunswick, Dean voluntarily gave me a letter of recommendation to his friend, Casper W. Bell, a noted citizen. He also offered this advice, and I will never forget it, as it has served me well: 'Benjamin, I want to say this to you: You will always find that mankind will respect you most when it sees the ivory handle of your pistol sticking out of your pocket.'"

"Tips" by Crowned Heads.

Even kings and emperors are expected to give tips when the butler and footman speed them as the parting guest. After his stay in England for Queen Victoria's funeral the German emperor left $25,000 for the servants at Windsor and Osborne. But until vigorous action was taken by the prince consort even larger donations were expected of the sovereign visitors. It was the visit of Czar Nicholas I. that led to reform. After a week's stay at Windsor he left $100,000 for the royal servants. Napoleon III. was equally as extravagant. In the interests of her poor relations Queen Victoria set a reasonable limit to her servants' perquisities. The only visitor who disregarded this regulation was the king of Holland, who had truly regal conceptions of money. When the present czar stayed at Balmoral a few years ago his gifts amounted to $15,000.

School With Baths.

Stockholm, Sweden, claims the largest schoolhouse in the world, which has accommodations for 2,870 children. In the basement are 100 bathrooms, where the children are required to bathe if their teachers think they are not taught habits of cleanliness at home. Soap and towels are furnished free by the city. A wholesome dinner is furnished free to poor children at noon in all the public schools if they need it, as in Norway, which insures every child at least one warm meal each day.

How the Peasant Girl Won the Oschalsskij Millions and Princely Crown

Intrigue, Mystery, Plotting, Corruption, Falsification of Public Records to PREVENT LOVE MATCH

- The Gay Prince, the Pretty Maiden, and Love at First Sight.
- Old Princess and Peasant Advocate Put Up a Job.
- Secret Wedding, Drunkards Officiating.
- Substituting a Plebeian Name for That of Princes.
- Happy Marriage, Five Lovely Children.
- Arch-Conspirator Repents on Her Death-Bed.
- Princess Deprived of Her Inheritance, Her Name Sullied.
- The Peasant Advocate Again Promises to Make Good.
- How He Outwitted the Record-Keeper With the Aid of Wodka.

Princess Reinstated

The Russian supreme court gave a decision in re: Widow of the late Prince Oschalsskij and her children, recognizing her as the deceased magnate's lawful wife and heiress to his enormous fortune and landed property, comprising hundreds of miles of territory.—Cable dispatch.

THE above means that Dasha, the quondam peasant girl, now and for 15 years past one of the accomplished princesses of Europe, triumphed over the most dastardly conspiracy of the age, in which intimidation, bribery, forgery of public records and wholesale corruption figure as largely as in any intrigue of the period of Catherine of Medicis.

Her mother-in-law, old Princess Oschalsskij, who died January 27, 1900, was at the head of the conspiracy, but the moving spirit was one Boroduiga, a rural advocate of more than ordinary depth and cunning, who did most of the dirty work. He caused a priest of the Greek church to officiate at Dasha's nuptials in a state of sodden drunkenness that he might be unable to recognize the contracting parties; he drummed up false witnesses, forged the official registry, and in short engineered the whole plot.

When Dasha's husband, Prince Oschalsskij, died, just previous to his mother's demise, a new set of conspirators loomed up, distant relatives claiming that the priest was false to his vows, the lying church records and the people who forged and signed them represented the true facts and that, accordingly Dasha was the wife of a certain village drunkard who for a consideration had allowed her to play the part of princess abroad.

This contention was accepted by the law of courts. Dasha and her five children by Prince Oschalsskij were ousted from their palaces and landed possessions and forced to seek refuge with a servant. Only a few days ago the imperial supreme court re-established her highness as a member of the aristocracy, heiress of one of the largest fortunes in Europe and an honest woman and mother, whereupon she left for England without delay, there to live under an assumed name for some time. The fall will see her back in Paris, Nice and other resorts of fashion.

Here follows the story in detail.

Love at First Sight.

It is nearly 16 years since young Nicholas succeeded to the principality of Oschalsskij, in the Ukraine. At that time he was a dashing officer in the czar's body guard, and fully resolved to leave the administration of his vast landed possessions to more experienced persons, but after a visit to his ancestral halls he changed his mind.

He had no sooner set foot in the palace when he met Dasha, his mother's maid. She was 16, the lieutenant was 22; she was a beauty of rare type of loveliness, he a young fellow easily carried away. Dasha had the good manners of a girl brought up in the most high-priced boarding school, and Nicholas was the soul of honor. The rest may be imagined. The two fell head over heels in love with each other, but, if possible, Dasha was hardest hit. She was fairly intoxicated by this love at first sight.

Twenty-four hours later Nicholas confessed it all to his mother, a lady of the blood royal: "I love Dasha."

"Well, I give her to you, release her of all obligations! Take her to St. Petersburg, if you like. Your comrades will envy you the girl."

Nicholas blushed for his mother. "What your grace says is immoral. Possibly you misunderstood me. I said: 'I loved Dasha,'—that means I am going to marry her."

The proud old princess gasped with surprise and scorn." A Prince Oschalsskij marry his mother's serving maid? Have you taken leave of your senses, boy?"

When Nicholas insisted that he meant what he said, his mother swooned and lay for days as if dead, but when she recovered her son repeated that he would marry Dasha or no one. "And have you no respect for his majesty's service, for yourself, for the world?" cried the haughty mother.

"Self-respect and respect for the woman I love are inseparable with me. Hear my resolve: 'I will resign my commission, marry Dasha and retire to the country, devoting my life to the welfare of my tenants.'"

The old princess took Nicholas by the hand, conducted him to the door, opened it and bowed low. "You will please keep to your own wing of the place hereafter." The lieutenant went and for three weeks never made the slightest attempt to see his mother. Yet he was the only son and heir, the last of the Oschalsskijs.

At last the old princess bethought herself of Boroduiga, the peasant advocate, renowned for his success in all sorts of affairs. She had him brought to her bedside and dismissed her woman, after the doors had been locked and curtains drawn.

"How much dost thou want to settle this case, one way or another?" asked the princess with terrible emphasis on the last word.

"I have been weighing the matter in my mind for three days, ever since I had the honor of receiving your grace's message. It will cost 00 roubles, 300 for expenses; the rest for my fee."

"I will give thee 4,000 or 5,000 roubels, or more for the asking."

"My uniform charge is 200 roubels," replied Borodulja and I will serve your grace for that amount as faithfully as if two or six naughts were added. May I now be permitted to submit my plan?"

Princess Willing.

"Speak," cried the princess, "anything thou mayest propose will be agreeable as long as it serves my ends."

"All I ask your grace for the present is this: Let the bailiffs ride over the territory and order all hands to report for work in the fields and forests at 5 o'clock sharp every morning this week. Only four peasants shall remain at home, two as witnesses, and two as guards of honor. At the same time, it may please your grace to command the women to report at the dairies and spinning wheels—I don't want any more witnesses than I can help."

"It is as good as done," replied the princess, who was very hard on her tenants. "What else dost thou want?"

Borodulja asked that a complete list of the tenants be furnished him, and after careful scrutiny announced that Ivan Poliszuk would do.

"He should be admonished to be submissive to me in every respect."

"If he is not," said the princess in her determined manner, "I will have his ears, my word upon it." She handed 300 roubels to the advocate and an order on the steward for unlimited wodka.

A Nest of Scoundrels.

Borodulja took a gallon of fiery schnapps under his arm and went to the village pop (priest of the Greek church). When he emerged an hour later, his little capital had dwindled down to 100 roubels. Borodulja knew that the deacon would rather be drunk than be bribed, and sent a whole hogshead of wodka to the elder's place before approaching him. They had a protracted talk, at the end of which Borodulja felt justified to go to the princess and advise her to withdraw all objection to the marriage between her son and Dasha.

Though scenting a deep laid conspiracy the princess acquiesced without a word and sent for her son. "I have reconsidered," she said, "marry Dasha if you will, but under one condition: Yourself and bride to leave immediately after the knot is tied and agree to live in foreign parts until after my death." On the same day the princess gave Dasha a beautiful wedding dress, wreath and veil.

The wedding took place behind closed doors, no one but the bridal couple, the pop, deacon and the four peasants hired by the advocate were present. The deacon was rolling drunk and the pop could hardly stand on his legs and, by agreement, these worthies bestowed not a single look upon bride or groom, going thorugh the ceremony in a wholly perfunctory manner. That over, the newly made couple returned to the castle and after a hasty breakfast stepped into their traveling coach. The deacon was carted home on a wheel barrel and Borodulji ordered the peasants to follow him to the registry to sign the papers prescribed by law. Of course he had been careful to select men who could neither read nor write. They set "their mark" under the following entry:

Forged Records.

On the 15th day of May, 1888, the nuptials of Dasha Tagredschina, spinster, with Ivan Polishzuk, peasant, was solemnized, etc., etc.

LIFE OF MARRIED BLISS.

There never was a happier couple than Dasha and Nicholas, for the shadow of a doubt as to the genuineness of the ceremony performed never darkened their mind for a single moment. The young prince wrote enthusiastically of their life full of sunshine and joy in foreign lands and Dasha wrote too, rather unorthographically at first, but later her letters read like those of a well informed woman of society.

The years rolled by, but the ancient palace never saw Nicholas and his pretty wife; it's gilded salons and lofty corridors never echoed with the sweet laughter of their little ones, for children came to them in quick succession, carrying in their wake added joy and happiness. Yet, though old Princess Oschalsskij knew her only son was the proud possessor of all the treasures he craved, she was always morose and took interest neither in the society of her neighbors and friends, nor in the administration of her vast estates, which was left in care of a skilled and experienced steward who, a white raven in Russia, was at the same time the soul of honesty.

In consequence of her moody and solitary life, the princess aged before her time and finally fell ill, remaining many months in darkened rooms, seeing no one, not even a physician. Only once a day she ordered a scant meal brought up; the table was set in an ante-room and her grace entered after the servants had withdrawn. At other times she was heard walking the floor as if laboring under great distress and crying out: "Poor Nicholas," "my poor grand-children"—"poor Dasha."

While knowledge of the young prince's marriage had been kept from the tenants, officials and neighbors, the steward, who made monthly reports to his master, knew of it in a vague, perfunctory way. He had been given to understand that while the marriage had not the mother's approval, all the legal forms had been complied with.

Darkened Skies.

In the fall of 1899, a telegram came from Princess Nicholas saying that the husband was dangerously ill; this was followed by another to the effect that the physicians were beginning to lose hope and by a third announcing his death. Naturally the old mother got terribly wrought up and decided to leave for Italy at once, but ere she could don her traveling gown she was stricken. They brought her to bed and soon high-priced professors arrived from Warsaw, Vienna and Berlin, but they could do little or nothing.

On the morning of January 27, 1900, the bell was rung in her grace's bedroom. The maid on duty entered immediately.

"Send for the steward—no time to be lost! He must be brought before me without delay if it takes the whole village to find him." The princess spoke with difficulty, in short gasping tones.

When the steward stepped to her bed half an hour later, he saw at once that she was in the delirium of death agony. With both white hands she clung to a photograph representing her grandchildren. "Poor little ones, poor children—forgive," were her last words.

III.

Fight for Oschalsskij Millions.

The steward was under the impression that his mistress had tried to give him some instructions regarding her grandchildren, or to Dasha, perhaps, but suspecting nothing wrong, he gave the matter only passing thought. Most people die, leaving some unfinished business or regrets behind.

On receiving notice of her mother-in-law's death, Dasha ordered the steward to submit plans for the obsequies, being too ill to attend the funeral in person. The plans were approved by telegram and her grace's secretary wrote a few days later that his mistress and the children expected to go to the palace in the spring and stay all summer. At the same time, Dasha renewed the steward's appointment and gave him power of attorney.

About a month after the death of Princess Oschalsskij, the steward was summoned to court to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for malfeasance in office, seeing that he had placed the resources of the principality at the disposal of one Dasha Tagredschina. The man was dumbfounded and asked what it all meant. Several big bundles of legal papers furnished the information sought for. Here it is in a nutshell.

The papers alleged: First, That on the 15th day of May, 1888, Dasha Tagredschina was married to Ivan Polishzuk, a peasant, and that a few hours after the ceremony, she left for foreign parts in company with Prince Nicholas Oschalsskij with whom she remained as his mistress up to the day of the said prince's death.

Secondly, That the said peasant woman, Dasha, during the lifetime of Prince Nicholas and after, wrongfully and feloniously assumed his name and the princely title not only for herself, but also for the children, the result of her illicit relations.

Thirdly, That, although there was no testament in her favor, the said Dasha had claimed an income from her late lover's estate after his death and continued to do so on the presumption that she and her children were rightful heirs to the Oschalsskij fortune.

Relatives Claim Inheritance.

A second suit, simultaneously entered, claimed the Oschalsskij millions in the interest of several distant relatives.

The above papers being read to the steward, the court issued an injunction restraining him from rendering any further payments or reports to Dasha, or communicating with her in any manner or form in his capacity as administrator. The judge added, that Dasha had been made acquainted with the accusations brought against her by the Russian ambassador at the court of Rome.

Within 24 hours the steward received a frantic telegram from his ex-mistress, asking for explanations. In reply he advised her of the injunction and the legal restraint put upon him.

Her answer was: "I am coming to Oschalsskij to fight it out myself."

Brave woman, she was as good as her word. Some weeks later a peasant's cart conveyed her to the late husband's proud residence, but the heirs had got wind, and there was a bailiff at the door to prevent her entrance. In despair she fled to the steward, who, however, was powerless to succor her as the contending heirs acted under the protection and authority of the court. At any rate he gave her shelter, two back rooms in his cottage.

The very next day Dasha began her battle for her own and children's rights. The wealth involved was of secondary consideration, as, with the shrewdness of the born peasant, she had accumulated quite a fortune of her own during her 15 years of married life.

However, she thought it best for her purposes to feign poverty for the time being, at least. So she hired a modest droske to take the place of the coach and four to which she was accustomed and entered upon her tour of investigation, not without attracting the very widest attention. For the quondam country girl had blossomed out into one of the most fascinating women imaginable. She had the beauty, the figure and the carriage of a queen among women—not a princess of the blood merely. Her manners were the most pleasing and she spoke French, German and English and Italian as well as her native Russian.

IV.

How the Plot Was Unraveled.

Right at the outset her quest for information received a serious rebuff. The pop (priest) who officiated at her marriage was dead and the deacon had just testified before the court that he was so drunk on the occasion mentioned that he remembered nothing what had happened. That brought the case to a preliminary decision. The lower court ruled that Dasha, being an imposter and adulteress, had no claim whatever upon the Oschalsskij millions, and that the entire fortune in landed possessions, mines and ready money must pass into the hands of the heirs at law, that is to a parcel of distant relatives who first raised the hue and cry against Prince Nicholas' wife.

Things looked black, indeed, for the lovely princess, bereft of money and even her good name, but Dasha despaired not. She remembered Boroduiga, the peasant advocate, who had the reputation of being able to discount a dozen city lawyers, such as looked after the business of her husband's relatives.

In her first interview with Boroduiga, the latter sprang a surprise that almost took her breath away.

"Above all, explanations on your grace's part are unnecessary, for I was the man who engineered the whole business and naturally know more about this intrigue than anybody else," he said. "I was a young fellow then," he continued, "and allowed myself to be persuaded to play this scurvy trick, but as I was the cause of your good fortune of 15 years ago, and of your misfortune of today, so will I be the cause of your ultimate happiness. My word upon it."

"What are your plans?" asked the princess, after recovering from her astonishment.

"With your grace's permission I prefer not to divulge them. You are interested in the result only, are you not?"

From the steward's house Boroduiga went directly to the village inn, bought the best two bottles of wodka on sale and with these under his arm called on the deacon. They talked, smoked, drank and drank again and again. When the deacon had swallowed the best part of the first bottle, Boroduiga asked nonchalantly: "By the way, do you remember when the two of us officiated at the nuptials of the peasant girl and Prince Nicholas?"

"Do I remember?" cried the deacon. "It was the best stroke of business in the deacon line I ever performed. I wish there were more of the kind."

"Well, I may have opportunity to engineer another windfall for you, bye and bye," said Boroduiga in his most insinuating voice. "Let's go over the old chapter once more, I want to be thoroughly posted in the details—for the next case."

"To be sure," replied the deacon, refilling his glass, "the trick was done in the register, by substituting the name of Ivan Polishzuk for Prince Nicholas Oschalsskij."

"Now I remember," cried Boroduiga, "that was the reason why her grace lost the suit." He opened the second bottle of wodka and encouraged the deacon to take another bumper—his fourteenth. As he did so, he said: "Let's have a look at the register, there may be something in the form of the entry that I ought to memorize in the interest of the case under consideration."

"Sure, brother," hiccoughed the deacon, "here are the keys. I'll exchange them any day for such stuff as this."

Boroduiga took the keys in one hand and the bottle in another. "One more drink," he said, "I pray you. The stuff is perfectly harmless."

The last drink, a long one, threw the deacon under the table, and Boroduiga went straight into the registry and drew the coveted volume from the locker. There it was black on white: "Dasha Tagredschina, spinster, and Ivan Polishzuk, peasant." The advocate's handy eraser carefully removed the latter name, whereupon he wrote it once more across the same spot.

Then he went back to the princess and said to her: Madam, I have looked up the case in the registry and you may now move to have the previous decision set aside on the ground that it is based on a fraudulent precept.

"Let your lawyers draw up papers to this effect: First, the deacon and two witnesses who saw you married to Prince Nicholas are still alive and will testify in your behalf—I know they will.

"Secondly, your marriage with the prince was correctly recorded, but the record was tampered with at some time or other, the name Ivan Politshzuk being substituted for that of his late grace."

On the above grounds the princess's motion for re-opening her case was granted and a new hearing was had that resulted in a verdict in her favor. The heirs at law, however, took the case to the supreme court, which, according to the cable, upheld the favorable decision in every detail, reaffirming Dasha's name and title, the legitimacy of her five children, and her dower rights in one of the vastest estates in Europe.

HELOISE COUNTESS D'ALEMCOURT.

Hardware in His Stomach.

A young man was recently brought to the operating table of the St. Joseph Hospital in Paris, suffering from a hard growth in the stomach. An incision was made and the surgeons discovered eight silver spoons, a three-pronged silver fork broken in two, the handle of another, two bits of metal, a nail, a needle, the handle and the blade of a knife, a key, a portion of a comb and several small pieces of iron, the whole weighing 230 grammes, or about a half pound. The youth explained that he was unhappy one day and thought to commit suicide. He swallowed a spoon. As this did not affect him he swallowed another. Then the habit grew on him and he took to swallowing any kind of metal substance. He had forgotten how long he had been doing it. The case is said to establish a record of its kind.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Luck is the religion of fools.

PRINCESS HATZFELDT'S UNIQUE COSTUME

The American Woman Created a Sensation at a Fancy Dress Ball in London.

LONDON, July 25.—Here is a new picture of Princess Hatzfeldt which is especially timely because it shows the former Miss Claire Huntington of U. S. A. in the costume in which she caused something of a sensation by wearing to the great fancy dress ball recently given by Mrs. Adair. In this Eastern garb—which she wore as "Queen Esther"—the Princess was gorgeous, but decidedly "airy," and society felt that her choice of the costume was just a little daring—such a thing as might have been expected of an independent daughter of the great Republic, but one which, had the Princess been either an English or a German woman, she might not have carried off so triumphantly. As it was, the daughter of Collis P. Huntington was one of the most admired women at the brilliant function.

The beautiful wife of Prince Francois Edward Joseph of Hatzfeldt also has been much discussed lately on account of the cotillion she gave a few nights ago, which was a really dazzling affair. On this occasion, Her Serene Highness, who is considered one of the most captivating of London hostesses, wore another wonderful costume of white and silver diamante tulle, with emeralds and diamonds. The Princess, who was married in 1889, inherited so great a fortune from her late father that she can afford to be as undisturbed as apparently she is by the legal complications which have arisen over Collis P. Huntington's estate. The princess is of medium height, with an air of great distinction. Her features are especially good, and she has hair and eyes of a deep brown.

The prince, on the other hand, is rather small and extremely fair. Probably as the result of talking with his wife he speaks English with so American an accent that he is often taken for a son of the Stars and Stripes, but in reality he is a Teuton of the Teutons, an officer in the German army and a strict disciplinarian. He is a noted horseman, too, and during the hunting season is almost constantly in the saddle.

THE COUNTESS HATZFELDT.
In the Costume in Which This Famous American Woman Made a Sensation in London.

The boy who plays truant and next day is flogged by his school teacher, never afterward is a believer in absent treatment being agreeable.